THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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BOSTON, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1941—VOL. XXXIV, NO. 30

** ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands | FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

Local News of Boston, Greater Boston, and New England, together with features and pictures, will be found on Pages 2, 4, 5, 10 and 15.

Lindbergh Volunteers; Russian Gains Impeded; Kelly Rebuked by Brogna

The World's Day—December 30, 1941

Washington: Lindbergh Offers Services

Charles A. Lindbergh has volunteered his services, Lieut. Gen. Henry H. Arnold, Chief of the Army Air Force, disclosed. Mr. Lindbergh's act, he said, "indicated a definite change from his isolationist stand." [Page 20.]

The State Department formally accused Japan of bombing the open city of Manila "ruthlessly, wantonly and with a complete lack of humanity."

An auxiliary corps composed of women volunteers to serve directly with the Army in aircraft warning service and other noncombatants' posts was recommended by Secretary of War Stimson.

Philip Murray, President of the C. I. O., and William Green, President of the A. F. of L., outlined to Secretary of Labor Perkins their views on the functions of the proposed War Labor Board.

President Roosevelt conferred with Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau and Budget Director Harold Smith on the next fiscal year's Federal budget, expected to be the largest in the nation's history.

Admiral Ernest J. King formally took office as Commander-in Chief of the United States Fleet at noon at the Washington Navy Yard—but the admiral was not present. The Navy explained that "due to the pressure of wartime work," Admiral King was in conference while his flag was being hoisted.

President Roosevelt sent to the Senate nominations of L. Welch Pogue of Iowa to be a member of a civil aeronautics board and Charles T. Fisher, Jr. of Michigan to be a member of the Board of Directors of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

The Navy was granted authority by the Defense Communications Board to use, control, supervise, inspect, or close all ship radio stations and facilities.

Congress decided to end its present session Jan. 2. The legislators also advanced the day for opening the next session from the usual Jan. 3 to Jan. 5.

Secretary of State Hull resumed conversations with the Vichy Ambassador on the status of St. Pierre and Miquelon. Ambassador Gaston Henry-Haye was noncommittal after the talk, and at a press conference Mr. Hull said only that the St. Pierre-Miquelon question continued to receive attention.

Russia: Snow and Germans Slow Russians

Snow and Nazis were slowing down the Russian advance on the eastern front, according to Moscow, with the Germans still holding on in the Mozhaisk area before the Capital. [Page 6.]

New England: Brogna Rebukes Kelly

Former Lieut. Gov. Francis E. Kelly was rebuked by Judge Vincent Brogna at the hearing on the Boston mayoralty ouster petition. [Page 2.]

Woburn, Mass., school teachers were awarded $245,656.76 in back pay by Middlesex Superior Court on petition by taxpayers group. [Page 2.]

One new tire for every seven commercial vehicles, none for any pleasure cars, will be available under rationing rules after Jan. 5. [Page 2.]

Massachusetts employers and State inspectors were urged by Labor Commissioner James T. Moriarty to take steps to lessen industrial accidents. [Page 5.]

Several thousands defense plants in New England have been asked by Army and Navy to work on New Year's Day. [Page 5.]

Strategy: Gandhi Quits Party Leadership

Mohandas K. Gandhi gave up leadership of the all-India Congress Party, refusing to go along with the majority toward greater co-operation with British war effort. [Page 6.]

Demand for counteroffensive in Indonesia was heard in London. Netherlands Indies newspapers declared Allied re-enforcements are on the way to the Pacific. Australian reports said that Continent would be used as a base for American, British, and Netherlands forces. [Pages 1 and 7.]

Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary, returning to London from Moscow, described his two-week talks with Russian officials as "full, frank and sincere." Mr. Eden said Russian military performance which he witnessed was "truly magnificent."

John G. Winant, United States Ambassador to Britain, called on Mr. Eden to hear results of the Moscow talks.

Sir Samuel Hoare, British Ambassador to Spain, arrived at Gibraltar from Madrid with his wife.

War in the Pacific: Japanese Casualties Heavy

Asiatic Continent

Heavy Japanese casualties were reported by the British in Japanese attacks on the Malayan front, where the British said the Japanese were losing at a rate of 40 to 1. [Page 6.]

Singapore withstood four successive Japanese air raids during the night, but little material damage was reported.

Philippines

"Everything is quiet," Gen. Douglas MacArthur's headquarters reported from Luzon where a momentary lull developed in the Philippine fighting, both north and south of Manila.

Manila had a 17-minute air-raid alarm but no planes appeared over the open city, which received no air attacks in 48 hours.

Hawaii

Admiral Chester W. Nimitz will take command of the Pacific Fleet tomorrow, the Navy announced in Honolulu.

Honolulu (AP)—All but 14 of the 65 men aboard two American freighters torpedoed and sunk in the Pacific Dec. 17 were accounted for with the announcement by Naval District headquarters at San Francisco that another boatload of 19 has been rescued. No other details were given. The 19 were from the freighter Manini, which had 33 on board.

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Weather Predictions

FAIR | SNOW | WARMER | COLDER

TONIGHT

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

Higher Taxes 1942 Prospect For Bay State

Meal tax slated to go into effect Jan. 1—Rise in 1943 real estate levies seen.

Massachusetts taxpayers today faced the New Year certainty of a 5 per cent State tax on meals costing one dollar or more, and the future prospect of a $4-a-$1,000 valuation increase in 1943 average real estate tax rates.

After the stroke of midnight, tomorrow night, the meal tax imposed by the 1941 Legislature, as a means of financing liberalization of old-age assistance benefits, goes into effect.

From Taxtalk, official organ of the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Associations, comes the warning that real estate taxes may be forced up $4 in 1943 by the war situation.

The meal tax is one of two revenue measures passed by the Legislature to finance the cost of boosting minimum payments to old-age assistance recipients who do not live with members of their immediate family. The Legislature boosted these payments from $30 to $40 for a single person, and from $50 to $65 a month for couples.

The other revenue producer is a new 3 per cent surtax on income. This surtax is in addition to the 10 per cent surtax which has been in effect since 1935.

New Division Established

In preparation for the assessment of the meal tax, a new division has been established in the State Department of Corporation and Taxation to administer the law and to license all Massachusetts restaurants and hotel restaurants.

The license fee is $1. Each restaurant from the so-called "hot-dog stand" to luxurious establishments must be licensed. For some time the new Meal Tax Division has been making a survey to corral all restaurants who failed to take out the necessary license.

What the new tax will produce in revenue is a matter of dispute. Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, who opposed the tax, produced figures showing that it would yield approximately $800,000, while Henry F. Long, State Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation, estimated the yield would be $2,500,000.

Meanwhile, State House circles were discussing the warning of the Taxpayers Federation regarding future real estate tax rates.

In Taxtalk, the Federation states: "A few factors in the increase are beyond the control of local taxpayers. Others, however, present the taxpayer the challenge

Continued on Page 5, Column 7

MacArthur: Bomb Japanese Cities; Allies Find Pacific Offensive Urgent; Churchill Points Way to Final Victory

Tells Canada that war is approaching second stage—the 'phase of liberation.'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Dec. 30—Pledging the whole force of the British Empire's manhood and mechanized might to the task of defeating Hitlerism, Winston Churchill today addressed a joint session of the Houses of Parliament here.

In his epochal trip to the New World—speaking as the war leader of an Empire which is companioned by the United States—he declared that the second stage of the war would be the "phase of liberation."

It must, he thundered, be "an assault on the citadel and homeland of the guilty powers in Europe and Asia."

"During this phase we must look for recovery of territory lost or which may yet be lost," he declared. "We must look to revolt of conquered people and liberating armies and air forces.

"It is imperative that no nation, region or government overrun should relax its preparation for the day of deliverance.

No Time Limit Set

"I have not attempted to assign any time limits at the various places," he added. "The time limits depend upon our achievements."

"Our men," he said, properly armed and in equal numbers are "more than a match for the Nazi hordes."

The United States, he said, had entered the war in a manner in which there can be no withdrawal except in victory or in death.

Only when the great shipbuilding program on which the United States is engaged is complete can the full forces of the democracies be brought to bear, he said.

Then will open "a phase of liberation" entailing the recovery of lost territories and the revolt of the conquered people.

Of the responsibility for the war, Mr. Churchill said:

"Sirs, we did not make this war, we did not seek it, we did all we could to avoid it. We did too much to avoid it."

The Corner Is Turned

As applause interrupted him, he declared that the "dangerous corner" has been passed.

"I should like to point out to you that we have at no time asked

Continued on Page 8, Column 4

Churchill rallies Canada to new war efforts: Page 8.

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Quezon Takes Office

Manuel Quezon, right, was inaugurated today as President of the Philippines for the second time. Here Francis B. Sayre, United States High Commissioner, left, is pictured with President Quezon. The inauguration ceremonies were held in the wartime capital of the Philippines.

Quezon becomes war President: Page 8.

Allies Tighten Control Of Atlantic Sea Lanes

By Roscoe Drummond

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30—The United States and British navies are winning a significant victory in the Atlantic.

The tanks, guns, and planes which Hitler promised to send to the bottom of the ocean are today arriving at British ports in "phenomenal volume," it was learned on high authority today.

Obscured temporarily by the more sensational battles on other fronts, the full meaning and the full extent of the decisive Allied control of the vital shipping lanes of the North Atlantic are just becoming evident.

Allies Hold Control

The reason the Battle of the Atlantic has not been prominently in the headlines is that it is not being "fought"; it is not being "fought" because the enemy for more than three months have been retreating, its submarines scurrying for safer waters and leaving Britain and America in unquestioned mastery of the broad expanse from the arsenal to Britain's home front.

The results of this unfought though winning battle are only now emerging clearly enough to be appraised and these results, of large present and future military importance, can be authoritatively put down as follows:

1. What in substantial effect is a unified Anglo-American naval command is already in operation in the North Atlantic. The American and British Navies have pooled their forces in these waters since last September and have been operating as a single unit. Its value has been amply demonstrated.

2. Only a single Allied merchantman has been sunk on its way across the North Atlantic route since the American Government-owned S. S. Pink Star was sent down southwest of Iceland on Sept. 19. This was 16 days after President Roosevelt gave the "shoot on sight" orders to the Navy to clear Axis "rattlesnakes" from United States defensive waters. From that date the United States and British war vessels have been carrying out a joint campaign and for more than three months there has been no loss of commercial shipping.

3. In consequence, the war materials which Berlin announced would be torpedoed have been arriving in Britain in increasing quantities. In a phrase

Continued on Page 20, Column 2

Japan's capture of tin and rubber sources is held threat to war effort on all fronts.

SYDNEY, Australia, Dec. 30 (AP)—British Prime Minister Winston Churchill has advised Australian Prime Minister John Curtin that Britain and its Allies have decided upon a definite plan of action in the Pacific that will improve enormously their striking power against Japan, Sydney newspapers said today.

While there was no immediate confirmation from official quarters, a Government spokesman was quoted as saying: "Insofar as it affects Australia, the Pacific position has improved immeasurably."

By R. Maillard Stead

Military Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Dec. 30—The urgent need of an Allied counter-offensive before Japan cripples the chief supply centers in the Far East, is being emphasized strongly in London.

Already the loss of Penang Island and Ipoh, nearby on the Malayan mainland, has resulted in the closing off of vital and large rubber and tin-producing facilities. It has disclosed one of Japan's primary military objectives, namely, the breaking of Allied striking power by cutting off supplies.

But an Allied counter-offensive, no matter how urgent from the standpoint of military requirements at present, nevertheless is contingent upon two major considerations which are little known outside of official quarters.

In the first place, it is difficult to estimate accurately the quantity of existing Allied stocks of rubber and tin safely outside of Japan's present and potential reach. It also is difficult to determine the length of time which would be required for the Allies to work out a successful offensive in the Pacific permitting them to regain sources of raw materials and to resume production on mines and plants left wrecked by the enemy. This threatens to be a long job, for all the Allies can do in this region at present is fight delaying actions to try to keep the Japanese from Singapore and other key points in order to increase the prospects of adequate British-American reinforcements arriving before the situation has deteriorated beyond immediate restoration.

Important Time Element

There is, however, an important element of time involved in even a delayed action by the Allies. British Malaya, the Netherlands Indies, Burma, British North Borneo, Sarawak, Thailand and French Indo-China produced all but 106,600 tons of 1,017,458 tons, representing the estimated world production of rubber, for 1939. Since superiority of rubber stocks has been one of the Allies' most-prized war assets, it can be seen that the question of a time lag in launching an Allied offensive in the Pacific is linked closely with prospects of sustaining a successful initiative on various fronts in other parts of the world as Prime Minister Winston Churchill declared he believed the Allies ought to be able to start doing in 1943.

Conceivably, the British might

Continued on Page 20, Column 3

Japanese seen planning full-scale naval attack on defenses of Manila harbor.

MANILA, Dec. 30 (AP)—Gen. Douglas MacArthur urged today that retaliatory measures be taken against the Japanese for the recent bombings of the open city of Manila, which he characterized as "completely violative of all the civilized processes of international law."

His communiqué to the War Department in Washington came as the furious air assaults on the fortifications barring the way to Manila Bay raised the possibility that Japan was getting ready for a full-dress naval effort to reduce the key defenses of the harbor. Rumors persisted that Japanese warships had tried to approach the fortress of Corregidor during the aerial bombardment, but they were unconfirmed.

Meanwhile, Japanese forces which landed last week southeast of Manila were reported to have fought their way to Luisiana and Dolores, each about 45 airline miles from the city. Apparently they are attempting to effect a junction for a further advance, according to reliable dispatches from the front.

Japanese Location Unknown

In the north, the new American line, shortened and consolidated by General MacArthur, was said to run east and west through Zaragoza, 65 miles above Manila.

The exact positions of the Japanese in this theater were not known but were believed to be a few miles north of the American line, with patrols active in between.

American forces apparently had withdrawn completely from the Lingayen Gulf area.

The two Japanese columns in the south evidently aimed to join at San Pablo.

This town is 35 airline miles southwest of Manila, but the Laguna de Bay, a lake about 25 miles long and 15 miles wide, lies between that position and the Philippine Capital.

If the Japanese reached San Pablo it was probable one column would circle southward and westward to Batancas Province on the west coast south of Manila.

Foe Seen Resting

Relative inactivity at the fronts, reported in this morning's communiqué, was taken to mean that the Japanese were resting their troops and bringing up fresh supplies of ammunition and gasoline and reinforcements for new assaults.

Yesterday's announcement from Washington that the Japanese were landing veteran troops was believed here to mean that possibly the troops used in attacking Hong Kong were being transferred to the Philippines.

So far, all reports from the fronts have agreed that the Japanese troops here were young and ill-trained.

Officers in the field in central Luzon said that up to yesterday there had been no major test of Japanese-American strength. Activity thus far had been mostly confined to artillery and some tank enagements, they said, with a few infantry battles.

Losses so far have been small

Continued on Page 20, Column 4

WRUL greets Philippines: Page 5.

War Department communiqué on Far Eastern situation: Page 8.

New Ray Finds Rare Metals In Rocks by Clicking Sound

By Max K. Gilstrap

Natural Science Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Discovery of an electron-ray which literally makes rocks speak for themselves, gives a new method of prospecting, and promises to help locate some strategic war minerals now needed by the United States, was announced today to the Geological Society of America by Dr. Clark Goodman and George Thompson of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

This "talking ray" already has detected manganese, copper, and tungsten, in laboratory tests at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and also has disclosed gold, arsenic, and phosphorus.

The new method is made possible by the cyclotron, the atomic power machine which produces neutron rays. A sample rock—a small one will do—is placed close to this neutron machine. Any manganese, and many other elements, if they exist anywhere in the rock, will begin to emit electronic rays.

The sample of rock is laid on a photographic plate, in darkness. There the electrons print a photo which is a complete map of the vital metals in the rock. In this photo the rock appears as a white mass, on which the sought mineral draws its own outlines and fills them in in black or gray.

Clicking Tells the Story

The photo, however, does not identify the mineral. This is done by the clicking sounds which the electron rays make when placed near an electron counter.

Each mineral clicks at a different relative rate, called its half-life. Gold, for example, has a half-life of 2.7 days, manganese only 2.6 hours.

Through effective contributions to the United States' defense program the geologist has won world recognition as an invaluable aid in modern civilization, Dr. Charles P. Berkey of Columbia University, retiring President of the society, assured society members last night in a main address at their fifty-fourth annual meeting at the Statler Hotel in Boston.

To support his statement he painted a graphic picture of the geologist's activities in the petroleum industry where he searches for oil, in the mining profession where he prospects for strategic minerals, in engineering and industrial projects where he acts as consultant on works as varied as bridges, dams, tunnels, water supply systems and mining operations.

To those geologists who have made and are making such contributions to society belong the credit for bringing the science of geology out of the laboratory and off the dusty shelves and out of

Continued on Page 2, Column 5

British and Vichy Defer Stand on Islands Seized by Free French

Wide World

Occupation of St. Pierre and Miquelon

Free French sailors setting out for action in taking over French islands off Newfoundland, a move which apparently disturbed Washington's negotiations with Vichy regarding the latter's swinging any further into the Axis orbit. The State Department has called the action of the Free French 'arbitrary.'

Vice-Admiral Muselier

Leader of Free French forces, shown saluting, while dock crowds sang the "Marseillaise."

LONDON, Dec. 30 (AP)—The Free French occupation of St. Pierre and Miquelon, French islands off Newfoundland, "is obviously a matter of discussion among parties most interested" in the United States and Canada and therefore London authorities are withholding further expressions, a Foreign Office commentator said today.

He pointed out that President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Winston Churchill, and Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King of Canada have been in various conferences and said any developments were likely to come from them.

Vichy Waits

VICHY, Unoccupied France, Dec. 30 (AP)—An authorized source declared yesterday that the French Government is not entering into negotiations over the Islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon but instead "asks to be put in a position to re-establish immediately its complete sovereignty over the islands."

The islands were occupied by Free French forces on the day before Christmas, an action which the United States State Department called "arbitrary."

Court Fireworks Attend Hearing on Attempt at Ousting of Boston's Mayor

Judge Calls Five Voters As Witnesses

Abruptly assuming control of the Tobin-Curley mayoralty litigation in its second day in Suffolk Superior Court, Judge Vincent Brogna called the five petitioning voters to the stand to testify why they sought to have Mayor Maurice J. Tobin removed from office.

Judge Brogna's move followed an earlier warning to the three attorneys conducting the case that he might find such action necessary.

Counsel for the voters are Judge Emil E. Fuchs, former Lieut-Gov. Francis E. Kelly, both of whom appeared for defeated candidate James M. Curley in the recent mayoralty election recount and in another proceeding in Suffolk Superior Court; and Albert West, one of the petitioners and a former lieutenant for Joseph Lee, another candidate for Mayor in the recent election.

Conclusion of this morning's session saw all three attorneys silenced by Judge Brogna's action; Miss Marian C. Nichols, one of the five petitioners, off the stand and refusing to give further facts to the Court; and threats from Judge Fuchs that he would resign from the case if the Court continued to conduct the examination of witnesses.

Excused From Testifying

Miss Nichols' appearance on the stand ended as suddenly as it began. Summing up her reasons for joining with the petitioners in seeking the Mayor's removal, she said, speaking of the election campaign, "The general atmosphere was one of corrupt practices."

"There was a lot of smoke and suspicions?" asked the Judge.

Picking up her gloves and notes, the tall, gray-haired supporter of civil service exclaimed, "I will give no further facts. When I am told that my life's works are smoke and suspicions."

Judge Brogna then excused her from testifying further.

To a layman's eyes, accustomed to seeing plaintiff and defendant equally represented, the scene presented by the hearing was strange. The proceedings in which witnesses for only the petitioners are heard, was compared by Judge Brogna to Grand Jury proceedings, except that here charges were of a civil and not criminal nature.

Preliminary Document

The petition itself is only a preliminary document requesting that the voters be given permission to file another petition for the ouster of Mayor Tobin.

Three of the five voters were not in the court room when the Judge called out their names. Following Miss Nichols on the stand was Mr. West.

"Will you give me the reasons or facts that gave you reasonable cause to believe that corrupt practices were committed by Maurice J. Tobin?" Judge Brogna asked.

The young attorney told the Court, "The City Treasurer left his office. He formed a committee which had one meeting. He then proceeded to solicit funds on behalf of that committee."

Continuing, he declared: "The fact that I knew department heads were solicited for funds; that contractors doing business with the city were solicited for funds; that I knew the committee did not meet.

"I studied the law with reference to political committees so that I could carefully watch the moves of this committee. I found all expenditures affecting Mayor Tobin were made by this committee. Not one scrap of their literature contained anything but the advocacy of the re-election of Mayor Tobin.

Talked With Members

"I interrogated certain members of this committee personally and obtained information that their names were merely being used. I talked with another man—Francis C. Graves—who said that the committee realized it could not get sufficient funds to re-elect Mayor Tobin, and realized that they had to have the committee to re-elect the Mayor and drive Curley out.

"I occupied room 487 in the Parker House. Frequently I received calls for Mr. Andrew Dazzi in room 488. It appeared to me frequently that large sums of money were collected. I received one call from someone who said that Shattuck (Henry L., City Councilor) kicked in another $250."

He also said that he investigated repeater activities during the election. At this point the Judge called a noon recess.

Judge Brogna had heard testimony from six of the 50 witnesses summoned by the petitioners when he warned the three attorneys that he might take over examination of witnesses himself. The warning followed an examination by Mr. Kelly of patrolman Thomas Turley who said he had seen a city clerk tear up envelopes.

Judge Brogna objected to the attorney's attempt to construe the envelopes torn up by the city employee as absentee ballots.

The second day of the hearing opened with examination of witnesses by Mr. Kelly and Mr. West who took no part in yesterday's questioning. The first witness called was Fire Commissioner William Arthur Reilly, campaign manager for Mayor Tobin. He testified he paid $1,000 to a civic committee which supported Mr. Tobin in the election.

Under examination by Judge Fuchs he said he did not know who engaged the campaign headquarters at 32 Central Street or whether anyone working there was on the pay roll. Local headquarters, he said, were engaged by William Kelly, a telephone company employee and connected with a labor union.

Caution on Time

The extensive examination of Mr. Reilly by Judge Fuchs brought a warning from the court that "time is of the essence."

"Remember, gentlemen," Judge Brogna said, "you may be cut off from showing other evidence if this goes too far or too long."

Purpose of the Committee to which the Fire Commissioner contributed was to perpetuate "decent government," Mr. Reilly testified.

"That meant the election of Mayor Tobin, didn't it?" asked Judge Fuchs.

"Well, that is the way I would construe it," Commissioner Reilly replied. He said he didn't know anything about the finances of the campaign.

By a Staff Photographer

Women Fellows of Geological Society of America

They are among 15 women included in the 791 Fellows elected into the Society since it was started in 1888. From left to right, they are Mrs. Katherine Fowler Billings, Wellesley, Mass., Associate in Geology at the New England Museum of Natural History, Boston; Mrs. Eleanor Bliss Knopf, New Haven, Conn., part-time worker in the United States Geological Survey; Mrs. Anna Jonas Stose, Bryn Mawr, Pa., part-time worker in the United States Geological Survey; and Miss Christine Lochman (newly elected), Assistant Professor at Mount Holyoke College, South Hadley, Mass.

One Tire for Every Seven Business Cars

Some hint as to the severity of tire rationing was given today by Thomas H. Joyce, head of the Massachusetts Tire Rationing Committee.

He said that Washington had advised him there would be about one new tire available after Jan. 5 for every seven commercial cars registered in Massachusetts, none for purely passenger cars.

Mr. Joyce called upon all retail tire dealers to submit their inventory of stocks to him by next Monday.

In the meantime, rationing preparations were speeded today as 39 cities and 312 towns in the Commonwealth heeded the call to set up local boards.

Immediately responding to the State call, Mayor Maurice J. Tobin named former Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield as Chairman of the Boston board. The other two members are to be announced today.

By noontime today, approximately a score of municipalities had informed the State Board of the formation of their local rationing group. Included in the score were Lawrence, Leominster, Gardner, Marlboro, Winchendon, Sturbridge, and Littleton.

In the request to municipalities to set up local boards it was indicated that Federal rationing of other vital materials may soon be instituted. Municipal officials were asked to consider "in setting up this board . . . that other commodities may come under the Board's supervision."

The only stated restriction regarding members of the three-man boards is that no appointee shall be engaged in the automobile tire industry.

At the same time the municipalities were warned that if local boards are not established by Monday no new tire and tube distribution will be allowed in the delinquent communities.

Keep Expenses Down

The boards are to be supported by local funds, although the unpaid appointees are to be sworn in as Federal officials as are Selective Service Board members.

Former Gov. Joseph B. Ely urged that the boards use public quarters, draft public employees wherever possible, and to adopt other methods to keep local expense at a minimum.

Explaining the rationing system, Mr. Ely said:

"The situation is simple and clear. The sale of tires will be resumed Monday. No one may purchase a new tire or tube without a local permit. These permits may be issued by local boards only to applicants already placed in preferred classifications by the Office of Price Administration.

Need Must Be Shown

"It is not alone sufficient to be in a preferred classification to purchase a new tire or a new tube. For example, a physician is placed in a preferred classification. This physician cannot walk into a store and purchase a tire merely because he has this preferred classification. He must obtain a local permit.

"To obtain a local permit he must demonstrate that he has need for a new tire or new tube. Moreover, the decision of the local board with respect to his requirements now seems to be final. There is no provision for appeal.

"We hope to set up a system of authorization under which local garages can inspect tires and decide whether they are serviceable. Once again, the decision of the authorized garage is not final. It may determine that a tire is no longer serviceable, but if the local board decides the owner of the tire is not entitled to the purchase of a new replacement, he just cannot have it."

Approval by Majority

The former Governor also explained that a permit to purchase a new tire or tube must be approved by at least two members of the three-man board.

Members of the State Board, besides Mr. Ely, are Henry Parkman, Jr., former Corporation Counsel for the City of Boston; George F. Booth, publisher of the Worcester Telegram-Gazette; Arthur O'Keefe, President of the First National Stores; Louis E. Kirstein, Vice-President of Wm. Filene's Sons Co.; Willard A. Ormsbee, President of the Taunton Pearl Works, and Daniel J. Goggin, President of the Boston Central Labor Union.

Firestone May Rebuild

If the Fall River, Mass., Finance Board agrees to a $52,000 tax abatement on the property of the Firestone Rubber and Latex Products Company, the firm will rebuild buildings destroyed by the recent $13,000,000 fire, "to the extent to which the Government will allow," Richard K. Hawes, Fall River attorney for the company, announced today.

The Firestone Company contends it is entitled to the reduction, because of a "gentlemen's agreement" with the Board four years ago. However, the Board, which goes out of existence tomorrow at midnight, has twice rejected the company's contention. The agreement was made with a Board of which two members are now no longer in office.

The present Board includes Russell A. Wood, former Auditor; former Lieut. Gov. Francis E. Kelly, both new members since the agreement; and H. William Radovsky, Fall River attorney.

If the company decides not to rebuild the property lost in the fire, jobs of approximately 5,000 employees will be wiped out, it is understood.

The third and final plea of the Firestone Company for the abatement is expected to be made tomorrow at the final meeting of the Finance Board in the Boston office of Mr. Kelly.

New Ray Finds Rare Metals Hidden in Rock

Continued from Page 1

the strange shadows of the museums into the sunlight of vital practical service, Dr. Berkey said.

Drawing parallels from his own work as a consultant on some of the United States' largest engineering projects, Dr. Berkey said that the geologist's task is to interpret and advise in works such as the directing of mountain water sources to famished cities of the plain and the transformation of sun-scorched land into garden spots. His work, he said, is to protect the sleeping valleys from fire and flood, bridge gorges for the convenience and safety of travelers and impound waters in reservoirs to be used in furnishing power for the wheels of industry.

Plays a Vital Part

Except for the contributions of the geologist, especially in the construction of great power works, the "all out" defense efforts the United States is making would be impossible, Dr. Berkey said.

Among the reports submitted at the Society's scientific sessions held this morning were the following:

Earth Age—Dr. Goodman and Dr. Patrick M. Hurley reported on a four-year study of the Huronian (rock) belt in the Lake Superior region which they said showed that the earth's age—now estimated at 3,000,000,000 years—may be twice that figure.

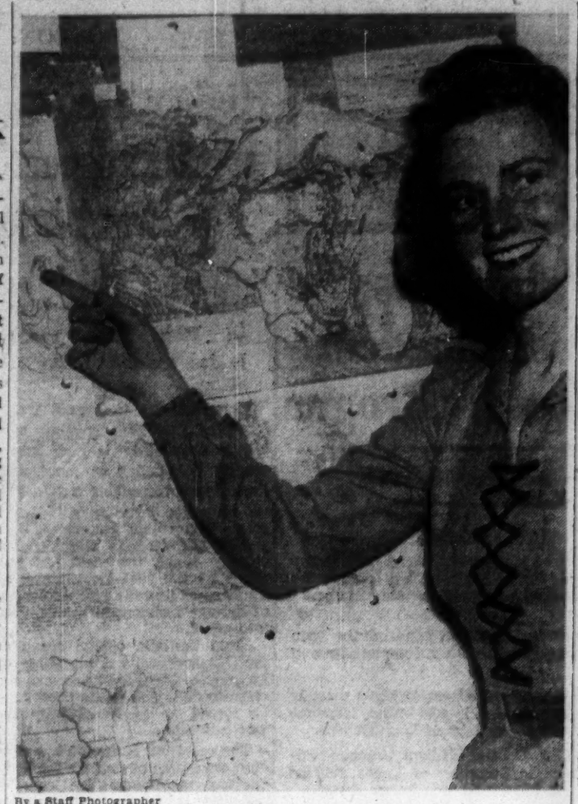
By employing the helium method of determining the age of rock—which measures the amount of "break down" in the atoms of certain elements—they found that the rocks of the Huronean belt were about 1,500,000,000 years old instead of 800,000,000, as was previously believed. Since the former time would not be sufficient to allow this increased age of the Huronian, they think the age might be even doubled.

Other speakers at today's natural scientific sessions included Prof. R. F. Flint of Yale University, who presented to the Society a new glacial map sponsored by the National Research Council which, when completed, will show all of the important deposits left by the glaciers in North America. Prof. C. R. Longwell of Yale, who described a giant earth convulsion which occurred 60,000,000 years ago in the muddy mountains of Nevada; and Prof. Kirk Bryan of Harvard who reported on studies of loess (wind deposits) in the Middle West.

The sessions of the Society will continue through Wednesday.

Pacific Canyons—Discovery that the sea floor off the California coast is lined with great canyons—one of them comparable in dimensions with Death Valley, Calif.—was reported by Dr. Francis D. Shepard, University of Illinois geologist.

From more than 25,000 echo soundings made in from 50 to 200 fathoms in the Gulf of California, it was found that the submarine had downfaulted (dropped down) to form irregular, steep-walled steps. This information has enabled the construction of accurate contour maps which should be helpful to navigators, including those engaged in coastal defense, he said.



By a Staff Photographer

Miss Charlotte Morrill

Arlington woman, assistant instructor in Geology at Bryn Mawr, is shown explaining the new glacial map which is a featured exhibit at the Geological Society meeting. The map when completed, will show all of the important glacial formations in North America.

Bay State Completes Plans To Evacuate 'Danger Spots'

Immediate evacuation of from 5,000 to 10,000 persons living anywhere in Massachusetts in the event their homes were subjected to bombing attacks could be made tomorrow under plans now completed by the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, it was announced today.

Brig.-Gen. John H. Sherburne, Director of the Evacuation Division of the Public Safety Committee, disclosed in an interview this morning that three months of intensive work have culminated in definite plans for evacuation of Chelsea, Quincy, East Boston, and other "danger spots."

The general, a veteran of the World War, pointed out that the "greatest problem and the greatest danger"—panic evacuation—resulting in the blocking of roads, can be effectively handled by controlled movements of automobile convoys.

"We are not planning for what we expect will happen," General Sherburne said, "but for what may possibly happen.

"Boston is probably one of the nation's danger spots because of its location.

"What we might get is a series of 'nuisance raids.' They would probably involve no more than 30-40 planes operating presumably from an aircraft carrier which had 'gotten loose' off shore, within reasonable range."

He cautioned against panic, and said he thought there was "no danger." "If there ever is any danger, however, we will be prepared to cope with it," he said.

The General put in reporters' hands a new booklet issued by the Evacuation Division containing instructions and details on evacuation plans.

It was clear that no large-scale, mass evacuation for long distances was contemplated. Plans have been made simply for emergency removal of persons who may be in danger from fire, high explosives or military activity, to places of greater safety.

Quoting from the new booklet, Gen. Sherburne classified evacuation problems under five categories:

1. Emergency disaster evacuation, made necessary by an incendiary bomb conflagration.
2. Evacuation of civilians living near military reservations.
3. Evacuation of islands and other areas where necessary supplies might not be available under emergency conditions.
4. Transportation of school children, mothers, infants, and the infirm to places of safety.
5. Evacuation of areas which might become the theater of military operations.

No pre-disaster evacuation will be necessary in any foreseeable future, General Sherburne said. He characterized test evacuations as "nonsense."

Red Cross Shelters

Convoys of 50 cars would be organized to transport civilians from danger areas, the General said. In charge of each group of 10 cars would be an officer, "very possibly a woman," he said.

The Red Cross has undertaken to provide and operate temporary shelters for men and women made homeless by fire or bomb explosions, the General disclosed. Such shelters have been established in church basements, Masonic halls, hotels, and other similar locations.

With improvised beds, mattresses, and sanitary provisions, the temporary shelters would provide overnight aid for bombed-out families until they could be resettled in more permanent homes.

Provision would be made to register every person so sheltered, in order that separated families might be reunited, the General pointed out.

In order that day-to-day work may continue with as little interruption as possible, no families will be moved any farther than absolutely necessary to keep them out of danger, he said. Men would go to work the next morning after a night's stay in the temporary shelter.

School Plans Completed

The General indicated that his previous experience with peacetime fires had shown the practicality of such shelter provision.

The Nantasket boats, if ready, as well as fishing boats and private sailing yachts, would evacuate Provincetown and island areas marooned from the mainland, according to present plans, General Sherburne said.

A network of organizations extending throughout the State and involving every air-raid warden has been set up to put the plans into effect in case of necessity, he said.

Plans for evacuation of schools are well under way, as a result of conferences with Walter J. Downey, State Commissioner of Education, the General disclosed.

Court Orders Woburn to Pay Teacher Fund

School teachers in Woburn, Mass., are looking forward to receiving $245,656 in back pay, following a decision made in Middlesex Superior Court today by Judge John E. Swift, awarding this sum to them on a petition brought by Woburn taxpayers. The latter contended that the City had failed to provide sufficient funds for the support of the schools.

The awarded amount represents a total of wages deducted from the teachers during the past four years under Mayor Willian E. Kane's economy activities. Judge Swift, in making his decision, stated that the money owed the school employees represented deficiencies necessary for the support of the schools.

The Court ordered the Mayor, the City Council, and the City Treasurer to provide for borrowing the necessary amount to meet the discrepancies, plus an additional $25,000 of the total as provided by the statutes under which action was brought by the taxpayers.

During the proceedings, it was revealed that the Woburn teachers received no pay during the final weeks of the past four school years because of budget slashes recommended by Mayor Kane.

Church Unit Told Of London Method In Fire-Fighting

How the London Fire Brigade has organized to prevent repetition of the disastrous conflagration that destroyed the City of London was described today to members of the Air Raid Precautions Service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts by Edgar Kirby, member of the London fire-fighting forces.

Speaking at a luncheon meeting at the Hotel Gardner, Mr. Kirby said that incendiary bombs offered the cheapest and most effective means of destruction and would probably be used by any hostile planes that might get through to bomb Boston.

In some detail, the speaker told how London had learned by experience how to handle the disastrous fire bombs and expressed confidence that no future raids, however severe, will be as devastating as those that nearly wiped out the City of London.

Mr. Kirby also spoke on the handling of incendiaries by civilians and described the various methods of combating them. "Water," he said, "applied from a stirrup pump, has proved the better way of fighting these bombs." The use of sand, however, he added, is not to be overlooked.

A moving picture showing a family using a stirrup pump was presented as well as a graphic picture showing the London Fire Brigade in action during the worst fires since the war began.

Bus Strike Still On

The Greyhound bus strike in New England persisted today, despite reports from Washington that arbitration had been agreed on. However, both the union and management had hopes that the tieup might be cleaned up soon. The stoppage began Dec. 5.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

FAIR SNOW WARMER COLDER — TONIGHT

Boston and Vicinity: Mostly cloudy with occasional snow flurries this afternoon and tonight; continued cold, lowest temperature tonight near 18 degrees in Boston, 13 degrees in suburbs away from the coast; 10 to 15 mile per hour winds.

Maine: Fair this afternoon and tonight, slightly colder.

New Hampshire: Fair and continued cold this afternoon and tonight.

Vermont: Fair this afternoon, increasing cloudiness and not quite so cold tonight.

Massachusetts: Fair except mostly cloudy with snow flurries in coastal sections this afternoon and tonight; continued cold.

Rhode Island: Mostly cloudy with occasional snow flurries this afternoon; fair tonight, continued cold.

Connecticut: Fair and continued cold this afternoon and tonight.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Cape Hatteras: No small craft or storm warnings have been issued.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	31	20	New Orleans	55	47
Chicago	31	22	New York	38	20
Denver	35	21	Norfolk	41	37
Helena	19	6	Philadelphia	38	18
Kansas City	38	33	St. Louis	36	25
Los Angeles	61	45	San Francisco	56	47
Miami	78	57	Washington	40	26
Minneapolis	25	16			

A-Maximum for previous 24 hours.
B-Minimum for previous 24 hours.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 9:19 p. m.; height 8.1 feet.
Wednesday, 9:32 a. m.; height 9.3 feet.
Light all vehicles by 4:49 p. m.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

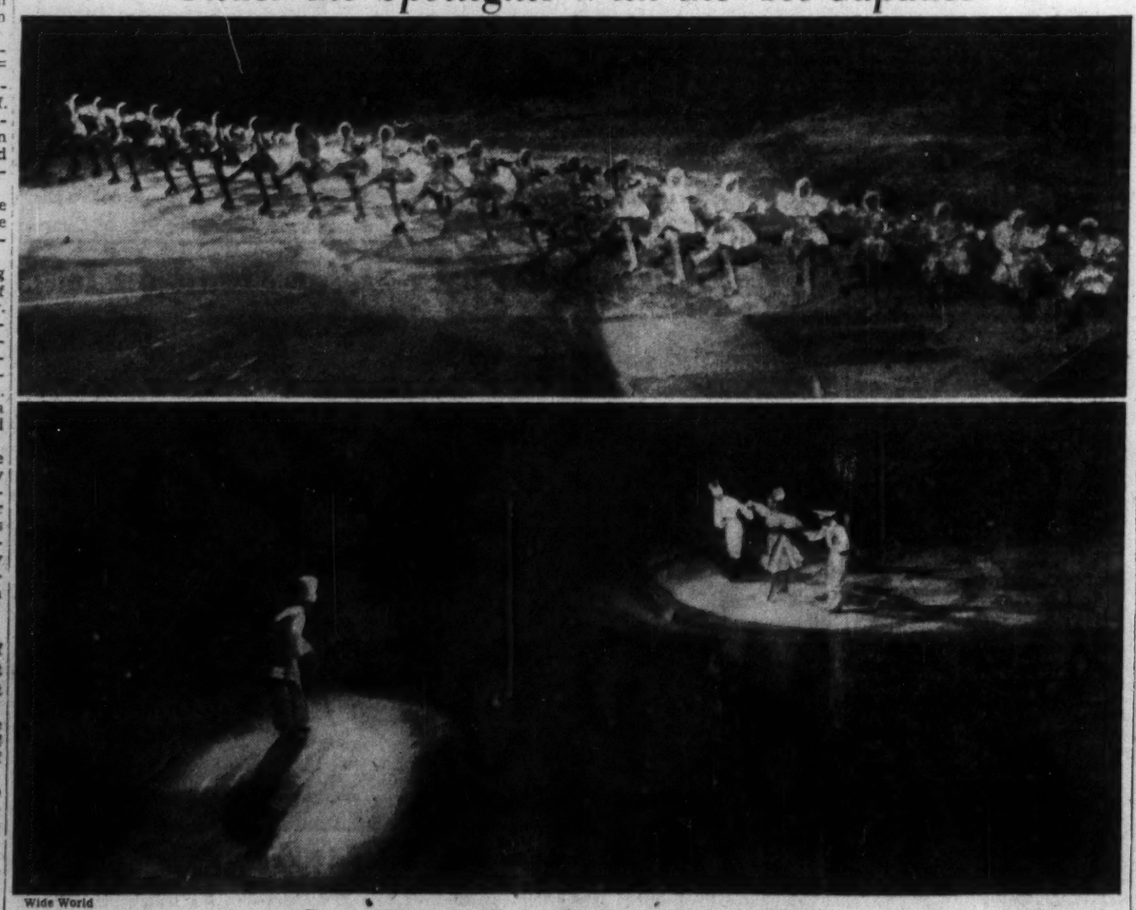
Drop-In Evening of the Country Dance Society at the Brimmer-May School, 69 Brimmer Street, Boston. Old English and American dances. At 8 p. m. There will be an admission charge of 50 cents.

Wednesday

Gallery talk at the Museum of Fine Arts. Open free to the public, at 11 a. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 15
Radio Timetable: Page 4

Under the Spotlights With the 'Ice-Capades'



Wide World

Boston Views Intriguing Feats on Glistening Blades

Upper: The chorus of the "Ice-Capades" coming down the ice of the Boston Garden under colored spotlights in the "Winter Scene" number of the show. Lower: Belita, one of the stars of the "Ice-Capades," is shown here in center ice under the spotlights with Robin Lee, one of her partners, in the other spot as they appear in the opening number. The show will continue at the Garden through Jan. 4, with no show today nor on Jan. 1 because of scheduled hockey games.

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Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Labor Peace Plan in War Begins to Take Shape

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30 — The war plan designed to preserve peace between labor and industry for the duration of hostilities began to take shape here today, as discussion still continued in Congressional circles over possible antistrike legislation.

For the first time in five years, the heads of rival American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations met in joint and apparently harmonious conference here yesterday with Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins to make their recommendations on the new War Labor Board setup. President Roosevelt will shortly name the Chairman of this Board, who will be a man comparable in public life, it is believed, to William Howard Taft who headed a similar board in the World War. Wendell Willkie, Vice-President Henry A. Wallace, James A. Farley, and Senator Elbert D. Thomas (D), of Utah, are being mentioned.

Congressional members are watching the discussions warily and sponsors of special legislation, restricting the right to strike and proposing Federal curbs on trade unions, are preparing to press for enactment despite the no-strike agreement reached by management and labor here at the President's conference. The fate of such legislation will turn on the efficacy of the new War Labor Board machinery.

Rival Leaders Meet

Miss Perkins will meet with representatives of industry later in the week. Besides the practical agreement reached with William Green, A. F. of L. head, and Philip Murray, C. I. O. leader, the fact of the two men meeting at all was held symbolic of the new fraternity springing from common national danger.

The Board will consist of equal numbers of labor and management representatives, probably four each, with a Chairman representing the public and possibly other public representatives. Disputes failing agreement by ordinary collective bargaining would run through the processes of conciliation, mediation, and voluntary arbitration, with use being made of a strengthened and amplified Federal conciliation service. A no-strike agreement approved by labor, and agreement that all issues be settled in 30 days.

Employment Service

As a by-product of the Perkins-Green-Murray meeting, the three agreed that the United States Employment Service, recently moved from the Labor Department to the Social Security Board, ought to be restored to the Labor Department.

Miss Perkins said that appointment of the War Labor Board could be expected "within a reasonably short time."

In eliminating strikes, the proposed board, according to the conferees, would be guided by the following points:

All workers are entitled to a wage sufficient to maintain full efficiency, good health and well-being for themselves and families.

Policies established under the Labor Relations Act, the Wage-Hour Act, and other existing labor statutes shall not be impaired.

Continuation of the normal processes of collective bargaining on wages, hours, working conditions, and union security.

No strikes or lockouts to be ordered during the war.

Bolivian Tin Output Slowed By Plotting of Nazi Agents

A brief news item from Buenos Aires recently told of the thwarting of a German plot to sabotage the railroad carrying strategic minerals from Bolivian mines to Chilean and Peruvian seaports for shipment to the United States. How this plotting had been carried on for six months is told in the following story by John Lear, Wide World reporter, recently returned from a South American assignment.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30 (Wide World-AP) — German agents, working in the thin cool air of cloudland islands 5,000 miles away and three miles up in the sky, have been sabotaging the United States fighting machine for the last six months in Bolivia.

They have been slowing up, bit by bit, the output of tin without which there can be no bearings to swing guns, move tanks, propel battleships.

The story of their treachery can be told now that their boldest move, attempted rupture of the railroad on which the tin travels from Bolivian interior mines to seaports in Chile and Peru, has been foiled and their plotting revealed and nullified.

The general methods of the saboteurs have been known to the State Department and the Army for months.

Late last spring the United States Legation in Lapaz confirmed from other sources information given to me on a tour of the Bolivian mining regions.

At that time, German mine foremen outspokenly sympathetic to the Nazi cause were discovered to be slowing down tin production through their influence on Indian miners.

There was no apparent explanation for these slowdowns, no reason for them which engineers responsible for mine production could discover. But the mine books showed tin output fell between 20 and 50 per cent after President Roosevelt proclaimed all-out help to England.

The books, which were opened to me, showed that the slowdowns were occurring only in mine shafts under German technical supervision.

The situation then was considered sufficiently serious that young United States engineers were planted among the Germans to get evidence of the sabotage and to prevent any calamitous shortage.

These counterespionage agents reported that the Germans were not only talking discouragement to the Indians but were actively fomenting strikes and organizing Nazi cells within the mining camps.

The United States declaration of war against the Axis powers gives the Bolivian Government grounds for rounding up the Germans as a wartime precaution, thus removing mine owners from the threat of dismissal penalties.

It is fortunate for the United States that this is so, because Bolivia's tin production becomes increasingly important to this country as a result of war with Japan. Much United States tin previously came from the East Indies, and trade routes in that direction are now unreliable.

The United States has a full year's supply of tin on hand. England, which shares the Bolivian output, is also in good shape. A low-grade tin smelter is being built in Texas to speed tin's travel from mine ore to finished bearings or tinplate.

Air Associates Plant Returned

BENDIX, N. J., Dec. 30 (AP)—The 60 days of Army occupation of Air Associates, Inc., are ended and the aviation equipment plant, scene of nearly a half year of bitter labor dispute, is once again under private management.

Seventy troops, last of 2,000 who seized the plant and grounds Oct. 31 under Presidential proclamation to end the third strike in three months at Air Associates, clambered into trucks and rolled out of the area yesterday.

Thus the second of three industrial plants seized by the armed forces in 1941 labor disputes in the nation was returned to private operation. Only the vast yards of the Federal Shipbuilding and Drydock Company at nearby Kearny, N. J., remain in Government hands. There have been recurrent reports that the Navy, which took over in August to end a Congress of Industrial Organizations shipworkers strike, of 17,000 would relinquish control shortly.

Earlier in the year the Army seized the plant of the North American Aviation Corporation in Inglewood, Calif. The California plant was soon returned to private hands.

Prof. Loughridge Sees Need for Physicists

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash. — Trained physicists are just as urgently needed by the war effort as machinists, mechanics, and welders. This statement was recently made by Prof. D. H. Loughridge, who has returned to his work at the University of Washington after a year's research work in Washington, D. C.

Declaring that the present war "is a war of physicists just as the last war was one of chemists," Dr. Loughridge is at present continuing his research at the University laboratories pending his call East again. If the United States' entire corps of about 4,000 trained men in the field of physics were immediately set at national defense efforts, they would not represent more than a quarter of the number needed, the professor explained.

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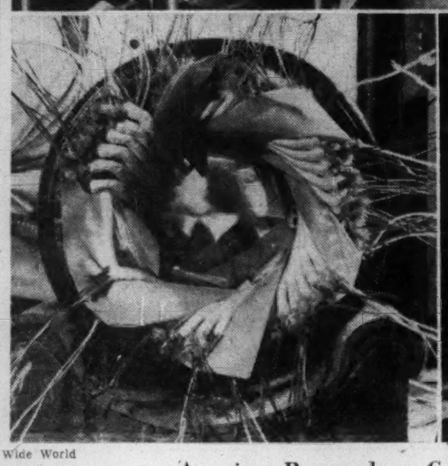

Wide World

American Preparedness Goes Into Faster Stride

Employees of the W. S. Darley Company plant at Chicago are shown winding the armature for one of the big motors needed to drive the sirens. The shaft is designed for 3,500 revolutions a minute. Lower left—A workman is seen wiring one of the generators that sends forth the blast of the siren in every direction. Lower right—the plant superintendent of the Darley Company, Oscar Sigel, checks the pitch and rotor revolutions of a 7½ horsepower siren ready for shipment.

Liberty to Shine On Though Dimly Now

By the Associated Press

New York, Dec. 30

Instead of being a blaze of light, as planned, the Statute of Liberty will throw just enough light to indicate her presence in the bay.

Pre-war plans to install three new 3,000-watt mercury-vapor lamps to replace the thirteen 1,000-watt incandescent bulbs were scrapped temporarily in compliance with police orders for a partial blackout. Two 100-watt bulbs will furnish the only illumination.

Group Is to Help Clothe Needy Actors

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 30 — Announcement of a committee to develop and administer The Actors' Wardrobe, designed to assist needy actors with new clothing, was announced yesterday.

The committee is composed of Bert Lytell, President of Actors' Equity Association; Antoinette Perry, well known for her work for stage relief; Selena Royle, long devoted to stage charities, and other prominent actors, producers and writers. They will carry on through the Actors' Thrift Shop, to which gifts may be made, the sale of which will go to The Actors' Wardrobe.

The announcement says that every penny received by The Actors' Wardrobe will be used to buy new clothes for actors who need them. There will be no overhead expense.

Discharging Aliens Assailed by Biddle

WASHINGTON (AP)—Attorney General Francis Biddle has appealed to employers not to discriminate against aliens.

"No more short-sighted, wasteful, or un-American policy could possibly be adopted at this time than that of barring noncitizens from legitimate private employment," Mr. Biddle said. "In the first place, it is a most effective method of creating disunity, of breaking faith with people who have come to America as a haven of liberty and fair play. . . .

"I am sorry to say that numerous instances have come to the attention of the Department of Justice of employers discharging workers because of some vague 'suspicion' that they may be disloyal aliens, and even because they have 'foreign-sounding' names. I should like to remind such employers that of our total noncitizen population of about 5,000,000, fewer than 3,000—six out of 10,000—have been regarded as dangerous to the peace and safety of the United States. Those have been taken into custody by the Federal authorities."

Mr. Biddle said many aliens who have lost their jobs are parents of United States soldiers and sailors.

Siren Is Tooting Its Own Horn In Rising Call for Raid Signals

CHICAGO, Dec. 30 (Wide World-AP)—Not so long ago the siren reposed in the same merchandising class as the blimp. You could sell one occasionally, but you had to find the right party.

Big sirens, that is, the kind whose breath can rattle window panes and send folks scurrying to the preserve cellars for miles around.

Well, the war has changed all that, too. Sirens have become a Commodity. They're in demand in every city, village, and military station exposed to attack from the air.

In the shops of W. S. Darley & Co., for instance, production has tripled since the United States was plunged into war. The Darley line begins with a baby about the size and shape of a fire hydrant and ends with a metal-throated monster whose roar can be heard for seven miles.

A company spokesman said there were probably only half a dozen companies in the country turning out sirens loud enough to be used as air-raid alarms.

These wailers operate on the principal of centrifugal force. Electric motors turn the rotors, which are something like shallow pieces of tubing, partitioned into compartments and with slots in the side. The rotors are set to spinning about 2,800 r. p. m., where the best pitch was obtained. Air is sucked into the rotors from above and below, filling each of the compartments. Then, almost explosively, it is expelled through the side ports in a continuous scream.

The biggest Darley model is seven and a half horsepower. The spokesman said it was considered impractical to build a siren any bigger because the sound has a tendency to blur and lose its penetrating quality. The biggest siren has a range of from three to seven miles in all directions, depending on wind conditions and other factors, such as tall buildings, hills, and the like.

Installation of sirens is largely a trial-and-error proposition, the spokesman said. The night must be right, first of all, with the siren clearing all ledges of the building or tower upon which it stands. Tests must be conducted to make certain it is not playing tricks on the region it is supposed to alarm.

The Army and Navy, of course, have first call on the noisemakers, but orders are still being filled for municipalities on the coasts, where the danger of air attack is most immediate.

The company built four sirens for Thailand, but before they had left San Francisco Thailand was overrun by the Japanese, so San Francisco bought them. A seven-and-a-half-horsepower one has been shipped to Pearl Harbor, and other units have gone recently to Seattle and Centralia, Wash., Savannah, Ga., Gulfport, Miss., Reading, Pa., Corpus Christi, Texas, Nome, Alaska, Havre de Grace, Md., and Huntington, Ore.

Oregon Expecting Flax Expansion

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OREGON—A rapid expansion of Oregon's flax industry is expected soon after the first of the year as a result of the industry's placement in the strategic defense category by the Office of Production Management, according to E. J. Griffith, State Administrator for the Work Projects Administration.

Mr. Griffith made his announcement at a special meeting of the flax committee of the East Side Commercial Club of Portland, which, with the Oregon WPA, has been actively seeking classification of flax in the strategic category for more than a year.

As a result of its defense rating, the financing of new retting and scutching plants—long a bottleneck in the growth of the State's flax industry—will be made considerably easier. Machinery and materials necessary in the building of the plants will now be made accessible because they are given the necessary priority rating for materials, Mr. Griffith said.

Chicago Mayor's Typewriter Slips

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Chicago is not unaware that it stands second only to New York among the nation's municipalities. Chicagoans are patriotic folk. They like their city and they want others to like it. It might even be said that there is something of a sense of friendly rivalry—at least as far as Chicago is concerned—between Chicago and New York.

Hence a peculiar little twist which slipped into a Christmas message sent by Mayor Kelly to Chicago's newspapers recently carried significant, though perhaps humorous, irony. It was not a matter of misspelling, or even of a misprint in the usual sense. The Mayor—or the ghost writer of the piece—simply let his fingers, after they had gone so far, proceed on the typewriter much as one reads, not by letters or even words, but by phrases. It was a choice between one common phrase or combination of words or names, and another.

Anyway here is what the first paragraph of the message said:

"To the readers and the staff of ——— I take real pleasure in extending my heartiest good wishes for a Merry Christmas, and a Happy, Victorious New York. . . .

Sincerely yours,
Edward J. Kelly, Mayor"

Hogan Sworn Into Office

NEW YORK, Dec. 30 (AP)—Frank Smithwick Hogan, first man ever elected District Attorney of New York County without opposition, was sworn into office yesterday by General Sessions Judge George L. Donnellan. On Jan. 1, Mr. Hogan will take over as the successor of Thomas E. Dewey. He has been a member of Mr. Dewey's staff since 1938, and was endorsed by all political parties.

Ban on Auto Output Is Sidetracked

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30 (AP)—A request that all passenger automobile production be halted, effective Thursday, was reported today to have been sidetracked temporarily by the Supply Priorities and Allocations Board.

Officials disclosed that the request was made by the Lend-Lease Administration, in support of a pressing need for increased supplies of automobile tires for armies fighting the Axis.

SPAB sources declared, however, that no move to cancel January production quotas for the automobile industry would be taken unless such action was recommended by the Civilian Supply Division of the Office of Production Management, and the lend-lease proposal, therefore, was forwarded to the Division for study.

Further, they explained, the Lend-Lease Administration's immediate tire problem could be solved very simply if and when that agency made a specific request to SPAB for a certain number of tires for shipment abroad. SPAB then could act to make the tires available.

Under present quotas, the automobile companies may produce up to 102,424 passenger cars next month—about one-fourth of last January's output. No quota has been set for February, however, and reports are current that automobile production will be trimmed to an absolute minimum, if not halted entirely, after Jan. 31 to conserve steel and rubber for war needs.

Civilian Supply Division officials, who said they had not heard of the Lend-Lease Administration's proposal until today, declared that they had no intention at the present time of altering January's production plans.

A tentatively scheduled SPAB meeting was called off today and the board is not due to meet again until Thursday.

Oldsmobile Spurs Worker Training

LANSING, Mich., Dec. 30 (AP)—S. E. Skinner, general manager of General Motors Corporation's Oldsmobile Division, announced today that two men were being placed on each defense production job to speed up training of skilled workers and absorb employees laid off during factory changeover periods.

He explained that the plan would "provide all possible absorption of laid-off employees on a 32-hour week basis" and assure a 24-hour daily output of war materials.

Mr. Skinner said Oldsmobile had sufficient orders for guns to require the services of every regular employee, while tools and machines to produce guns were in various stages of completion.

Washington Sideglances: Sh-h-h! Here's a State Secret

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Still a Secret:

A Washington hostess, having invited two of the lesser lights from Prime Minister Churchill's party to Christmas dinner, thought she would get herself in on a state secret.

"Now tell me," she said to one of the young men, "Just how did you get over here?"

"Lady," he replied in an impressive tone, "we walked every step of the way."

British Custom:

Sir Gerald Campbell, chief of the British Press Service, spent considerable time apologizing to the newspaper reporters of Washington for the Prime Minister's failure to have advance texts of his Senate speech for the press.

"He just ain't built that way," was Sir Gerald's explanation. "Usually he finishes writing his speech on the way to the place it is to be delivered. British correspondents have learned not to expect any advance."

And American:

For another American custom, the Prime Minister has come to have more respect.

Hundreds of telegrams have arrived at the White House telling him that a cross section of the American public highly approved of his address.

"The Prime Minister," Sir Gerald reported, "is deeply appreciative of the telegrams and letters he has received. At home very few people ever bother to send telegrams to anyone who makes a speech."

Cocky Chicks:

Sir Gerald was praising the British Dominions for rousing themselves to their "identity of interest" with the mother country.

"The Dominions, I might say, have come home like chickens to roost," he declared. Then he corrected himself:

"But fighting cocks don't roost."

Schoolboy's Friend:

Of the staff of 80 brought here by the Prime Minister none is closer to him than Air Chief Marshal Sir Charles Frederick Algernon ("Peter" for short) Portal. At home, the Air Marshal dines with Mr. Churchill once or twice a week and probably spends more week ends with him than any man in the services.

One of their chief non-war debates concerns the advisability of teaching Latin in English schools.

The line-up: Portal, for; Churchill, against.

Founding of Foundry:

If the Prime Minister bothered to inquire about the name (Foundry Methodist) of the church where he and President Roosevelt attended union services on Christmas, he might have found out that it concerned both his and his host's country.

History has it that Foundry Church came into being back in the war of 1812 when Henry Foxhall, a Georgetown cannon maker, built its first edifice to show his gratitude for a storm that broke just in time to steer the invading Britsh away from his foundry.

Labor Is Urged to Shelve Closed Shop Issue in War

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 30—A plea to rival American labor leaders to drop the closed shop issue, forget organization drives, and get busy on all-out war production was sounded here by Senator Joseph H. Ball (R) of Minnesota, at the joint sessions of the American Political Science Association and the American Society for Public Administration last night.

The closed shop had "permitted the growth of rackets in unions," Mr. Ball asserted, and warned the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations that if they should resort to strikes or work stoppages, Congress would be in a mood to adopt restrictive measures written "by the enemies—not the friends—of labor."

A different view was expressed by Representative Robert Ramspeck (D) of Georgia, ranking member of the House Labor Committee, who voiced his view that the closed shop principle was not "un-American." He called on industry to recognize labor's right to organize and bargain collectively and asked that labor submit its disputes to conciliation and mediation, suggesting that the C. I. O. and the A. F. of L. form themselves into one national organization at least for the duration of the war.

Charles P. Taft, Administrator of the Federal Office of Defense, Health, and Welfare Service, who followed the members of Congress at an afternoon session yesterday, warned that since America's war entry there had been too much emphasis on civilian organization for defense and not enough dealing with the "tremendous social problems that are arising in a large number of communities as a result of war activities."

He said defense organization had been faulty in that local political leaders had not joined in, social work councils had not co-ordinated their activities and Federal officials had not "gotten together and set up an intelligent pattern for local organization."

Master Plan for Control Of Raw Materials Urged

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 30—The Federal Government should adopt a "master plan" of raw material control to replace present "inadequate" allocation procedures in order to get the maximum production from its stocks of raw materials, according to Benjamin Caplan of the Office of Production Management.

Simultaneously George A. Sloan, Chairman of the Mayor's Business Advisory Committee, announced the formation of a New York City Tire Rationing Board, headed by Harold W. McGraw, Vice President of the McGraw-Hill Publishing Company.

"Although present allocation procedures have improved the situation for fabricators," Mr. Caplan said in a paper read at the annual meeting of the Econometrics Society here yesterday, "they do not offer any assurance that the allotments are so made as to assure the most effective use of all scarce materials. The current procedures have been developed by individual material diversions with very little correlation between them.

"Master plans and time schedules of productive requirements are not available, so that it is not yet possible for the allocation of one commodity to be meshed with that of another. Yet several commodities frequently impinge upon one another in the fabrication of an end-product either because both are needed in its manufacture or because one can be used as a substitute for another.

"Only by allocating in accordance with such a master schedule can it be assured that fabricators will not be held up by shortages of materials until the principle of control from the bottom up throughout the field of scarce raw materials is adopted and administration is in accordance with an end-product preference classification and master-plan production there can be no satisfactory assurance of the smooth flow of scarce raw materials into the production of defense materials."

Other members of the Tire Rationing Board, who will serve without salaries, are Joseph Kraeler, a clothing manufacturer represenfing Manhattan; Adolf J. Chesley, a real estate operator, representing the Bronx; F. Christopher Weber, banker, Brooklyn; George J. Hafstrom, former President of the Staten Island Chamber of Commerce, Richmond, and James A. Lundy, President of Lunco, Inc., industrial naphtha distributors, Queens.

In determining eligibility for purchase of tires and tubes, Mr. McGraw and his associates will be bound by the rules issued by the Office of Price Administration which limit new tires to vehicles used by physicians and nurses, ambulances, fire, police, health and sanitation services, omnibuses on regular routes, trucks used for essential services, farm tractors and industrial, mining and construction equipment.

Former N. C. Governor Will Run for Congress

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Dec. 30—Former Gov. Cameron Morrison, who in recent years has farmed his estate near Charlotte, has announced his candidacy for United States Representative in the next Democratic primary. The former Governor, who also served by appointment in the United States Senate for a short period, gave no indication in his announcement of issues he will use in the campaign.

Mr. Morrison, an ardent "dry," was a leader in the successful campaign against repeal of the 18th amendment in North Carolina. During his term as Governor, 1921-25, he obtained passage of the bill providing for the State's initial appropriation for modern highways. His Administration was marked by an order banishing from the North Carolina public schools all text books on evolution.

Floating Workshop Is Launched by Navy

NEW YORK (AP)—Another Navy floating workship, the YR-26, which carries no propulsion machinery but is towed to any place needed, has been launched at the De Kom Shipbuilding Corporation in Brooklyn, N. Y.

Equipped with various kinds of machinery and repair apparatus, the craft can perform heavy but not major operations on damaged ships.

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Women's Activities in Boston and New England—Their Clubs and Organizations

Career Women Adopt Pledge As Defense Emergency Guide

By Jessie Ash Arndt

New England Woman's Club Editor, The Christian Science Monitor

A Credo for 1942 is being promulgated by the members of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, among whom the 350 members of the Boston Club are included.

This ten-point pledge, which will be known in the hundreds of communities throughout the country in which the federated clubs are located, states:

As an American woman who is gainfully employed outside her home, I have adopted this Credo for 1942:

I reaffirm my faith in the fundamental freedoms which are the goals of the United States of America.

I pledge myself to build and conserve my health so that I may be strong and useful to my community and my country.

I pledge myself to be an intelligent and willing taxpayer to help finance the all-out American Defense effort.

I pledge myself to war against waste so that I may buy war savings stamps and bonds in the service of my country and contribute financially to other work.

I pledge myself to register at the local Civilian Defense Volunteer Bureau for assignment to volunteer defense work.

I pledge myself to use my skill as a businesswoman to further the Arsenal of Democracy.

I pledge myself to be an alert consumer.

I pledge myself to be tolerant and to promote tolerance in others, and to refrain from unfair criticism.

I pledge myself to believe in and work for the triumph of right in the present world conflict.

I pledge myself to participation in the program of The National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, Inc., in order to "Strengthen Democracy for Defense."

Meets Jan. 8

The Boston Business and Professional Women's Club, of which Elizabeth Curry is President, will have its January meeting Thursday night of next week at 6 o'clock at the Twentieth Century Club. The program will be in charge of Miss Mary F. Crane, of Roslindale, Chairman of the Education Committee. Roland Darling, head of the Job Hunters of the Y. M. C. A., will speak on the subject, "After the War, What?"

There will be discussion following in which Mrs. Edward J. Hickox, a member of the Springfield School Committee, will participate, telling of the training for defense being carried on there and placement of students in defense work. Miss Hazel Lewis of the Vocational Guidance Department of the Boston Y. W. C. A. also will participate, describing the service of her department to women seeking jobs.

The Boston B. and P. W. Club is one of those sponsoring the work of the Women's Job Council. The club members have, in recent weeks, filled out questionnaires for the National Federation, giving their business training, background and experience, co-operating in a general registration of the 76,000 National Federation members, files on which will be made available to the Government if needed in the war emergency.

Activities Are Varied

Miss Curry is a lawyer, practising before both the Massachusetts and the Federal Bars. She spent several years in Denmark and was graduated from the University of Copenhagen.

The organization includes in its membership many other prominent Boston business and professional women. Bertha Goldthwaite, the First Vice-President, is head of the United Settlement House Association.

Anne Manion, Second Vice-President, holds a position unique for a woman as Freight Agent for the Boston & Maine Railroad. Edith Fisher, immediate past President of the club, is owner of the Thread and Needle Shop. Katharine Lyford, of the Public Affairs Committee, is Executive Secretary of the Massachusetts Civic League. Co-Chairmen with her on this committee are Susanna Shallna, a lawyer on the Board of Review of the Employment Security Bureau, and former State Senator Sybil Holmes, now a major in the Women's Civilian Defense Corps.

Ellen Riley, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, was Executive Housekeeper at the White House during Calvin Coolidge's administration. Another member is Kathleen Dell, owner and director of the Kathleen Dell Secretarial School.

Marshall

Miss Elizabeth Curry

President of the Boston Business and Professional Women's Club which will meet Jan. 8 at the 20th Century Club.

Provident Group of Hub At 90th Year

For 90 years the Boston Provident Association has been supplying relief and social service to needy Boston families. The Association is celebrating the ninetieth anniversary of its founding.

Busy with the wartime needs of Boston families of all races, creeds, and colors, the Association has planned no special celebration.

The Association, which is an agency of the Greater Boston United War Fund campaign, has been interwoven with the history of Boston since 1851.

Thousands of immigrants from Europe had settled in Boston by that time, and many of them were wretched and destitute. To relieve needs of both foreign and native born, prevent pauperism, discourage begging, systematize the operations of relief giving, prevent duplication and marshal available resources, and to keep adequate records of all applicants for relief, the Boston Provident Association was founded.

Leaders of the group founding the Association were the Rev. Ephraim Peabody, the Rev. F. D. Huntington, and Robert C. Winthrop. The first President of the Association was Samuel A. Eliot. Until 1885 the relief and service work of the organization was done mostly by unpaid volunteers. Professional social workers were substituted in that year.

William DeFord Beal is President of the Association, William H. Pear is General Agent. Other officers are Alexander Whiteside and Albert F. Bigelow, Vice-Presidents; George Tyson, Secretary, and James W. Wheeler, Treasurer. The organization's headquarters are at 7 Water Street.

Last Flight for Airline Stewardess

Scanning the sky before entering her Flagship on her last professional flight is Miss Patricia Caulfield, who at home in Cambridge, is Mrs. P. McLean, American Airlines stewardess, who has been forced to retire from service because of a new ruling affecting married stewardesses. The regulation, in effect Jan. 1, 1942, calls for the honorable discharge of all married stewardesses now in the employ of American Airlines and those who marry while in its service hereafter.

Vermont Ponders Effects On 'Gas' Tax of Tire Rationing

The Week in Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., Dec. 30—Tire rationing and its consequent effect in reducing income from gasoline sales tax and automobile registrations is posing a pretty problem for the State Highway Board to solve, for it is from these two sources, almost exclusively, that Vermont has been building her modern system of roads.

The Board has been devoting a good deal of time to the matter which, according to State Commissioner of Highways William F. Corry, may result in as much as a 50 per cent reduction in highway income. Already one conference of the Board and Gov. William H. Wills has been held, and another is called for next Friday.

Vermont had jealously guarded this revenue from gasoline sales tax and registration sources, which, in recent years, has approached the $5,000,000 mark. Past Legislatures, caught in last minute revenue jams, have turned covetous eyes at this continuous flow of "easy money," but proposals for diversion to uses other than highways, have seldom gone beyond the talking stage. Trial balloons sent up by legislators have invariably come down punctured by an outraged public opinion.

Involved also in the probable decrease in highway revenues is a possible reduction in Federal aid moneys, hitherto matched dollar for dollar by the State. It was estimated even before the nation entered the war that this might amount to as much as 14 per cent. With the United States actively at war, however, officials of the Public Roads Administration resident in Vermont, say the reduction may be even greater than anticipated.

Vermont's highway setup has several divisions including, Federal aid roads, State roads, State aid roads and town roads. Town roads received approximately $750,000 in State aid during the last fiscal year, State aid roads, $225,000; bridges, $100,000; State aid maintenance, $450,000 and State road maintenance $1,100,000. Other road items brought the total State expenditure for highways to $4,100,000 and Federal aid brought the grand total just under the $5,000,000 mark.

As much of the highway money is ear-marked by statute, it seems probably a special session of the Legislature will be necessary, in the spring, to approve whatever plan of retrenchment the State Highway Board may have to offer. Before any definite plan can be drawn up, however, it will be necessary, Chairman Corry said, to wait until the registration period, which ends March 31, has passed. On the basis of registrations coming in at that time, it will provide in part, at least, he said, a basis upon which to work out the probable reduction of registration and gasoline sales tax revenue reductions.

Should the Legislature decide the present highway program must be continued, Chairman Corry said, it would be necessary for the legislature to provide the needed funds.

Age Aid in 7th Year

Approximately 1,500 persons have begun to receive their age assistance for their seventh year. Last week marked the sixth anniversary of the date when the first age-assistance checks went out to about 3,500 persons and about 40 per cent of them, according to Director W. Arthur Simpson, are still on the department's rolls.

Approximately 5,600 persons are receiving assistance this month, at an average of $17.25 per payment.

Shortening of Courses

Telescoping of the academic courses at the University of Vermont to three years has been approved by the University Board of Trustees, and details of the plan will be worked into final shape for execution at a meeting of the faculty, scheduled for Jan. 8.

The decision of the Trustees also paved the way, President John S. Millis said, for placing the medical college on a program of consecutive uninterrupted sessions of nine months' duration each, the first of which may begin June 1.

Demand for graduates of the University engineering and chemical branches and the Agricultural College are also increasing, President Millis said, and the speed-up program will be of important aid to national defense.

Vermont farmers will soon have the opportunity to learn how to repair their own farm machinery, if a plan proposed by State teachers of agriculture is put into operation. While the Vermont farmer has always been noted for being ingenious as far as keeping his machinery in operation is concerned, a great many times facilities are not available, even if a break is not beyond his ability to mend.

Shop equipment that could be turned to the use of the farmers is now to be found in 26 schools in various parts of the State. It is proposed to turn this machinery to the use of farmers who sign up for the various courses in farm mechanics. The same staffs that are now working with out-of-school rural youth would be used to instruct the farmers in the essentials of making repairs to all types of motors and machinery in general farm use today.

Alpha Phi Women's Party Tonight

The annual Christmas party of the Boston Alumnae Chapter of Alpha Phi woman's fraternity is being held tonight at 131 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, beginning with a buffet supper at 6:30 o'clock.

Members of the entertainment committee, Mrs. Francis Ensley of Norwood and Miss Eleanor Jones of Watertown, have arranged a musical program. Virginia Clark, a member of the fraternity and a recent graduate of Boston University College of Music, will sing a group of songs, accompanied by Miriam Fairley. Dorothy Woods, pianist, also a B. U. graduate and member of the Chapter will play, and Martha Smith will lead in group singing of the fraternity's own songs. Mrs. Gordon Bagley of Wellesley, who is a member of the Massachusetts Women's Defense Corps, will speak on civilian defense.

The supper committee is headed by Miss Madeline Sawyer of Boston, and includes Mrs. Warren T. Johnson of Woburn, Mrs. Sidney Burr of Winchester, Miss Esther Hammond of Cambridge, and Miss Eunice Young of Malden.

The Boston Alumnae Chapter of Alpha Phi has had its ranks increased this year, according to Mrs. George Badger, Chapter President, by numbers of women from other states, whose husbands come here for Government work, for study at Harvard or for some reason. They include members from the fraternity's chapters at Denison College, University of Minnesota, Northwestern University, University of Wisconsin, University of California, University of Baltimore, Syracuse University, Stamford University, Rollins College, University of Alabama, and Cornell.

Margaret Webster to Speak

Margaret Webster, who is the daughter of Dame May Whitty and a noted actress and stage director in her own right, is to be the guest speaker at the fourth in the current series of Mornings of Diversion at the Hotel Somerset, Jan. 7 at 11 o'clock. Her subject will be "Director-at-Large."

Miss Webster was director of Maurice Evans in Shakespeare's "Richard II" a few years ago, and for her direction of the full length production of "Hamlet," in which Mr. Evans also starred, she received George Jean Nathan's annual citation for the "best direction of the year." She directed "Twelfth Night," starring Helen Hayes and Maurice Evans, as well as this season's "Macbeth" with Mr. Evans and Judith Anderson in the principal roles. Although Margaret Webster has gained eminence as a director, she has also a successful acting career to her credit, having appeared in recent seasons in such plays as "Family Portrait" with Judith Anderson, and "The Sea Gull" with the Lunts.

Her lecture at the Somerset will deal with the technique of stage direction and give an insight into that part of play-making which is usually a secret to the layman.

Among the hostesses at the refreshment hour which will precede the lecture from 10:15 to 10:45 o'clock will be Mrs. Ben Ames Williams, Mrs. Arthur W. Allen, Mrs. Geoffrey W. Lewis, Miss Amy Sacker, Mrs. Franklin W. Hobbs, Miss Rebekah Hobbs, Mrs. Walter I. Badger, Miss Lavinia Sabine, Miss Louise Condit and Mrs. Henry C. Stetson.

Yahkub to Talk To G.O.P. Women

Thomas Yahkub, of Palghat, India, will speak on "India and the World Crisis," at the meeting of the Women's Republican Club of Cambridge next Monday evening, at 8 o'clock in the clubhouse, 1234 Massachusetts Avenue.

Mr. Yahkub, a graduate of Harvard Theological School in 1930, has been a resident of the United States for about 12 years, and during that time has interested himself in social service, having been a research fellow with the Rockefeller Foundation at the Norfolk Prison Colony for five years.

His family in India are connected closely with both government and education, and he himself is an acquaintance of Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, former President of the All-India Congress. Before he came to this country he was Secretary of the Y. M. C. A. at Calicut, India, and in 1936 he returned for a visit to his native country, spending two months with the poet-philosopher Rabindranath Tagore.

Special guests for this meeting of the club will be the Republican City Committee, and the Young Women's and Young Men's Republican Clubs, of Cambridge. Mrs. Frederick W. Pfaff, President, will preside.

Winthrop Juniors To Be Club Guests

With the Junior Woman's Club of Winthrop as special guests, the Winthrop Woman's Club will hold its next meeting in Odd Fellows' Hall, Friday at 1 o'clock.

An illustrated lecture in color, "Timberline," showing the snow-clad peaks of Alberta, together with the flowers, birds, and wildlife to be found there, will constitute the program, of which Mrs. James Willet is in charge, assisted by Mrs. Howard D. Snow, Mrs. Melvin Colson, Mrs. Ralph E. Hamilton, and Mrs. Charles D. Tuckerman.

The Chairman of Hospitality is Mrs. Ralph B. Halford, and on her Committee are Mrs. Frank S. Taylor, Mrs. Frank Gorman, Mrs. Philip W. Kent, and Mrs. John M. Milne.

New Bedford Plant To Build Airplanes

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Dec. 30 (AP)—Sale of the city-owned Butler Mill property to Frank Bellanca, of New York, for establishment of an airplane and plane parts factory, was announced here recently.

T. A. Haish, Director of the Industrial Development Legion, an organization formed to attract new industry, announced the City Council had approved the contract. Mr. Bellanca, aeronautical engineer formerly of the Bellanca Aircraft Corp., of New Castle, Del., plans to make planes and parts on war contracts and to turn in peacetime to transport ship manufacture.

Rehabilitation of the three-story mill, which has 250,000 square feet of floor space and a seven-acre site, is scheduled to begin immediately after Jan. 1, Mr. Haish said.

Guest of Honor

Mrs. Mary Breckinridge

Director of the Frontier Nursing Service who will be guest of honor and speaker at the annual "dutch treat" luncheon of the Educational Division of the Greater Boston United War Fund. The luncheon will be held Jan. 5 at the Copley-Plaza, marking the opening of the two-weeks period of Educational Division activities prior to the campaign to raise the $7,600,000 War Fund. The American Red Cross, the Community Fund, the local Soldiers and Sailors Committee and U. S. O. are participating in the fund drive.

Manchester, Vt., May Evacuate

Manchester, Vermont, peaceful little town in the Green Mountain country, is going to be ready to evacuate its 1,500 inhabitants if bombs ever fall from Vermont skies, W. Robinson Martin, its Director of Civilian Defense, has written the Boston Committee on Public Safety requesting "informational matter" pertaining to evacuation plans "for the use of a similar committee to be included in the civilian defense activities of this community."

The letter was on official stationery printed in two colors with the slogan in red: "Remember Pearl Harbor."

Manchester is listed in reference books as having a lumber mill, a paper mill, a textile plant, a creamery, and a factory where fishing rods are made. There are two volunteer fire companies and a golf club.

Townsend to Tell Farmers Link to National Defense

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., Dec. 30—Massachusetts farmers will have an opportunity to learn more about the close relationship existing between agriculture and national defense as they gather here next week for the annual Union Agricultural Meetings, which opens on Jan. 7.

Clifford M. Townsend, Director of the Office of Agricultural Defense Relations of the Federal Government at Washington, will be the headline speaker. A former Governor of Indiana, Mr. Townsend comes as guest of the Massachusetts Farm Bureau Federation.

Sessions will open at 10:30 o'clock in the morning with two live topics—"What's Ahead for Massachusetts Farmers in 1942?" by Prof. Ellsworth Bell of Massachusetts State College; and "The Farmers' Income-Tax Return," by Dr. Terris V. Moore of Cambirdge, Mass., an authority on the subject. These talks will be open to the public.

When Mr. Townsend speaks at 3 p. m., all the agricultural organizations will suspend their usual programs, and his audience will include not only members of the Farm Bureau, but of the Massachusetts Fruit Growers Association, Massachusetts Federation of Poultry Associations, the Massachusetts Goat Breeders Association, and representatives of other agricultural groups.

The former Governor is a farmer in his own right and can talk farm language. He has been interested in the agricultural defense problems of Massachusetts and has been active in promoting the emergency storage of grain in the East.

In his present capacity, it is his job to see that farmers obtain machinery and supplies they need to produce the nation's food, and, in co-operation with the Secretary of Agriculture, he must see that the food needed not only by the United States but by the nations associated with the United States against the Axis is supplied in the quantities and kinds required.

In connection with the Union Agricultural Meetings, there also will be an opportunity for Bay State firefighters to acquaint themselves with latest methods of fire prevention, as the 1942 Fire Fighting Conference meets in conjunction with the agriculturists.

Declared War League Dissolved

WESTPORT, Conn., Dec. 30 (AP)—Its aims accomplished, the League for a Declared War, described as the first of its kind in America, has dissolved.

The executive committee issued this statement:

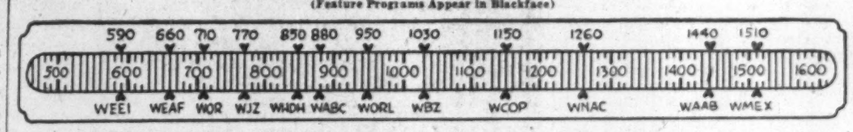
"The single objective of the League for a declared war having been accomplished by congressional declaration of a state of war between the United States of America and the German Reich, the League has no further useful function and is hereby dissolved."

The history and records of the League will be turned over to the Westport Public Library for the archives.

League officers said that the local organization was the first in the country and forerunner of hundreds of similar groups.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
3:00 Music Box	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Against the Storm"	Music by Willard	Sports and music
3:15 Jerry Wayne, Songs	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Music by Willard	Sports and music
3:30 News; "Snapshots"	"John's Other Wife"	"Pepper Young's Family"	Organ & Vocalist	Sports and music
3:45 Fed. Women's Clubs	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"	Organ & Vocalist; News	Sports and music
4:00 Piano Duo	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife"; sk	Network Orchestra	Sports and music
4:15 Piano Duo	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas"	Sports Matinee	Sports and music
4:30 United We Stand	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones"	Sports Matinee	John Kiley, organ
4:45 Press News	Club Matinee: News	"Young Widder Brown"	Boake Carter, News	"Melody Mirror"
5:00 "Mary Marlin"; sk	J. Dalton, Cowboy songs	"When a Girl Marries"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 "The Goldbergs"	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Portia Faces Life"	Shafter Parker's Circus	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 "The O'Neills"; sk	Tony Pastor's Orchestra	"We, the Abbotts"	"Jack Armstrong"	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix"	"Musical Roundup"	"Capt. Midnight"; drama	Five Star News
6:00 News comments	News Reporter: Musicale	News Service	Dinner Concert	Defense; Dance Time
6:15 Voice of Broadway	Herb Lewis, songs	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	The Town Crier
6:30 "Page One"; Sports	Sports Digest: Music	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45 "The World Today"	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Mass. State Emergency	Sports of the Day
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Chico Simone's Orch
7:15 Lanny Ross, tenor	"Mr. Keen"; drama	News of the World	"Here's Morgan"; Sports	Five Star News
7:30 Helen Menken in	George Burns, Gracie	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Confidentially Yours"	Dance Music
7:45 "Second Husband"	Allen; vocalist; orch.	Musical Program	"Inside of Sports"	"PM Reporter"
8:00 "Are You a Missing	Raymond Scott's Orch.	Ray Block's Orchestra;	Jack Starr Hunt; Music	WMEX Drama Shop:
8:15 Heir?"; drama	Raymond Scott's Orch.	vocalists; chorus	Brazilian Symphonic Or	Essays in Drama
8:30 "Arkansas Traveler"; Bob Burns	Roy Shield's Orchestra	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	"Ned Jordan, Secret	Sheloh Khall's Electric
8:45	Roy Shield's Orchestra	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Agent"	Choir: Religious Music
9:00 "We, the People";	Famous Jury Trials	Frank Crumit and Julia	Gabriel Heatter, News	Variety Hour
9:15 interviews: music	Famous Jury Trials	Sanderson's Quiz	News Service	Variety Hour
9:30 12 Crowded Months:	NBC Symphony Concert:	Fibber McGee and	"Songs for Marching	Variety Hour
9:45 News Review	Sir Ernest MacMillan,	Molly: guests	Men": vocalists; orch.	Variety Hour
10:00 Glenn Miller's Or.	conductor	Bob Hope; J. Colonna;	Raymond Gram Swing	Boston Bruins - Toronto
10:15 12 Crowded Months:	NBC Symphony Concert	soloists: orchestra	Count Basie's Orch	Hockey Game
10:30 News Review	War Extra	Ozzie Nelson's Orch.;	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Boston Bruins-Toronto
10:45 News; Sports	'From A to Z in Novelty'	soloist; comedian	Male Chorus	Five Star News
11:00 Talk: Master Works	News: Music	News Service	News; Music	George Harris's Orch
11:15 of Music	"Music You Want"	Local news; Music	John Steele, News; Music	Vaughn Monroe's Orch
11:30 Music; Benny Goodman's Orchestra	"Music You Want"	Francis Craig's Orchestra	Air Raid Talk; Orch.	The Skyscrapers; orchestra
11:45	"Music You Want"	Francis Craig's Orchestra	Rudy Bundy's Orch	Music; News

Wednesday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; "Musical Clock"	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 "Uncle Elmer"	"Musical Clock"; news	News comment	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 Music; news	"Musical Clock"	Tunes; "Pirata"	News Service	
7:45 News; War Summary	News	"Good Morning"	Organ Recital	
8:00 The World Today	News Roundup	News Service	Eight Bells; music	Five Star News
8:15 Caroline Cabot	Chet Gaylord, songs	George and Dixie; News	Morning Watch; talk	"Post Exchange"
8:30 "Rowdy Revue"	Headline News; Morning	"Musical Roundup"	"Morning Varieties"	"Post Exchange"
8:45 "Rowdy Rev."; news	Toast; popular music	"Musical Roundup"	"Morning Varieties"	The Rhythm Ramblers
9:00 Priscilla Portescue	News; music	News and Rhythm	News Service	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:15 Sympathetic News	"The Breakfast Club"	Food News	"Merry-Go-Round"	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:30 Organ Recital	"The Breakfast Club"	Concert Interntionale	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Your Morning Pickup"
9:45 "The Virginians"	Shopping talk	Musical Roundup	Musical Early Edition	"Your Morning Pickup"
10:00 Betty Crocker	Clark Dennis, tenor	"Bess Johnson"	New England Cupboard	Fashion talk
10:15 'Myrt & Marge'; sk.	News; Hum and Strum	"Bachelor's Children"	Australian News	"Handy Andy"
10:30 "Stepmother"; sk.	Musical Program	"Help Mate"	Singing Strings	"Going Shopping With
10:45 WEEI Food Fair	"Two Men and a Girl"	"The Road of Life"	U. S. Army Highlights	You"; music
11:00 Popular Music	Mildred Carlson	"Mary Marlin"	News Commentator	Pachecho Ensemble
11:15 "Man I Married"	Defense Music; News	"Right to Happiness"	Ruth Moss Interviews	"Letter-Quest"
11:30 'Bright Horizons'; sk	Band; News; K. Ivers	"The Bartons"; sketch	Melody Strings	Lud Gluskin's Orchestra
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Music; Cowboy songs	"David Harum"; sketch	Choir Loft	Five Star News
12:00 Kate Smith, talk	News; Musicale	"Gene and Glenn"	John B. Hughes, news	"Rhythm Revue"; News
12:15 "Big Sister"; sketch	"Judy and Jane"; sketch	Dramatized News	Civilian Defense prgrm.	The Town Crier
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and Home	"Singin' Sam"	"Italian Melodies"	Popular Music
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Hour; news comment;	Radio Playhouse; drama	"Italian Melodies"	"The Monitor News"
1:00 "Life Beautiful"	guest speakers; orch.	News Service	"I'll Find My Way"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 Serial drama	N. E. Agricultural News.	Musical Roundup	Government Girl	"Musical Mailbox"; Talk
1:30 "Vic & Sade"; sk.	Studio Interview	Marjorie Mills, house-	"Front Page Farrell"	Religious Program
1:45 "Road of Life"	War News	hold talk	Joe Frasetto's Orchestra	Religious Program
2:00 Dramatic sketch	Gretchen McMullen; Or.	"Light of the World"	Cedric Foster	Military Marches
2:15 Serial drama	Vincent Lopez Orchestra	The Mystery Man; sketch	Network Orchestra	Military Marches
2:30 Fletcher Wiley	Rakov's Orchestra	"Valiant Lady"; sketch	Jubilee Four; quartet	Organ; Soloist
2:45 "Kate Hopkins"	Rakov's Orchestra	"Grimm's Daughter"; sk.	"School of the Air"	Five Star News
3:00 The Music Box	'Orphans of Divorce'; sk.	"Against the Storm"	Music by Willard	Sports and music
3:15 String Intermezzo	Honeymoon Hill; sketch	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Music by Willard	Sports and music
3:30 News; "Snapshots"	John's Other Wife; sk.	"The Guiding Light"	Congressman John Mc-	Sports and music
3:45 "Home Planning"	Just Plain Bill; sketch	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	Cormack	Sports and music
4:00 Columbia Concert	Nell Giles	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	Network orchestra	Sports and music
4:15 Orchestra	Nell Giles	"Stella Dallas"; serial	Sports Matinee	Sports and music
4:30 "United We Stand"	Club Matinee: Variety	"Lorenzo Jones"; drama	Sports Matinee	John Kiley, organ
4:45 Press News	Club Matinee: News	"Young Widder Brown"	Boake Carter, News	"Melody Mirror"
5:00 "Mary Marlin"; sk.	J. Dalton, Cowboy songs	"When a Girl Marries"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 "The Goldbergs"	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Portia Faces Life"	Shafter Parker's Circus	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 "The O'Neills"	Superman	"We, the Abbotts"	Jack Armstrong, stories	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix"	Musical Roundup	"Captain Midnight"	News Service
6:00 Edwin C. Hill: news	News; Musicale	News Service	Dinner Concert	Defense; Dance Time
6:15 Hedad Hopper	"Lum 'n' Abner"	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert; Talk	The Town Crier
6:30 Treasury of Song	Sports Digest; Music	Musical Rendezvous	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45 "The World Today"	Lowell Thomas	Musical Rendezvous	Memory Lane	Sports of the Day; Music
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; comedy sk.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Dance orchestra
7:15 Lanny Ross, tenor	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	News of the World	"Here's Morgan"	Five Star News
7:30 "Meet Mr. Meek";	The Great Gildersleeve	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"The Lone Ranger"; sk.	Dance Music
7:45 sketch	The Great Gildersleeve	Concert Miniatures	"The Lone Ranger"; sk.	Dinah Shore, songs
8:00 "Big Town"; sketch	"Quiz Kids," with Joe	"Adventures of the Thin	"Sizing Up the News"	Attuck's Chorus
8:15 "Big Town"; sketch	Kelly, m. c.	Man"; dramatic sketch	Baritone and Organ	Attuck's Chorus
8:30 Drama, with Jean	"Manhattan at Mid-	Party"; Louise Massey	Listener's Theater: Yale	"About Today"
8:45 Hersholt; E. Davis	night"; dramatic sketch	and the Westerners	U. drama; series	The Alpineers
9:00 Star Theater: Fred	Frontline Headlines	Eddie Cantor, Dinah	Gabriel Heatter, news	Pages From the Classical
9:15 Allen, K. Baker,	Raymond Scott's Orch.	Shore; orchestra	News Service	Album; recordings
9:30 Portland Hoffa,	Penthouse Party	"Mr. District Attorney";	"Adventures in Melody"	Classical Album
9:45 guests; orchestra	Penthouse Party	dramatic sketch; orch.	"Adventures in Melody"	Classical Album
10:00 Glenn Miller's Orch.	American Melody Hour	Kay Kyser's College of	Raymond Gram Swing	Five Star News
10:15 Male Quartet	American Melody Hour	Musical Knowledge	Harry James' Orchestra	George Harris' Orchestra
10:30 Juan Arvisu, songs	News Commentators	Kay Kyser's College of	Pete Herman's Orchestra	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:45 News; Salute to	Sports Preview	Musical Knowledge	"March to Victory"	Harry Morrisey's Orch
11:00 1941; Musical Hits	News; Music	News Service	Mickey Alpert's Orch	Benny Goodman's Orch
11:15 of 1941	"Music You Want"	Local News; N. Omstead	Bernie Cummins' Orch	Horace Heidt's Orchestra
11:30 1941 Hits; Howard	"Music You Want"	"Watch Night Services"	Dick Stabile's Orchestra	Day's End; Music
11:45 Jones' Orchestra	"Music You Want"	Dr. Harry E. Fosdick	Benny Goodman's Orch.	Day's End; News

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Wednesday, Dec. 31
12:45 WMEX 1510kc

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL (9.70mc-30.9m and 11.73mc-25.6m)
6:15 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor; recorded.
6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—Brazilian World News in Portuguese.
7:15 p. m.—Inter-American Goodwill Program arranged for Latin-American listeners.
(6.04mc-49.6m or 11.73mc-25.6m)
9:30 p. m.—Harvard University Series.
10:00 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing.
WBOS (11.87mc-25.26m)
3:55 p. m.—News in Spanish.
4:00 p. m.—Dance Music.
4:30 p. m.—Defense News (Portuguese).
4:45 p. m.—Broadway Melodies.
5:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese.
5:15 p. m.—Dance Music.
5:30 p. m.—Discoteca Victor (Portuguese).
6:00 p. m.—News in English.
6:15 p. m.—Closing Stocks (English).
6:30 p. m.—WBOS Sports Page of the Air (English).
6:45 p. m.—News and Comments (English).
7:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese.
7:15 p. m.—String Time.
7:30 p. m.—American Aviation (Portuguese).
7:45 p. m.—Dance Music.
8:00 p. m.—America Thinks (Spanish).
8:15 p. m.—Semi-Classical Music.
8:30 p. m.—Music Appreciation (Spanish).
9:00 p. m.—News in Spanish.
9:15 p. m.—Great Organ Works.
9:30 p. m.—NBC Symphony (Spanish).
10:30 p. m.—News in English.
10:45 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing (English).
11:00 p. m.—Dance Music.

Today on Short Waves

Sydney—4:55 p. m.—News and Commentary. VLQT—11.88 meg., 25.2 m.
London—5:30 p. m.—Calling the West Indies. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
London—6:00 p. m.—War Commentary. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
London—6:30 p. m.—Potpourri for French-Canadians. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Moscow—6:45 p. m.—News in English. RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.
London—8:15 p. m.—"At Your Request." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
London—9:15 p. m.—"Meet John Londoner" GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Moscow—9:30 p. m.—English Period. RV96, 15.18 meg., 19.7 m.
London—10:15 p. m.—"Britain Speaks." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Guatemala—10:30 p. m.—Poetry Hour, TGWA, 9.66 meg., 31.3 m.
Guatemala—11:15 p. m.—Operatic Selections. TGWA, 9.66 meg., 31.3 m.
Moscow—12:00 a. m.—News. RV96, 15.18 meg., 19.7 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be changed.

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

3:30 p. m.—WRUL, 11.79mc and 15.35mc. Mondays through Fridays. Tower News; radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.
8:15 p. m.—WRUL, 9.70mc and 11.73mc. Mondays through Fridays. Tower News radiocast by record.

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Thousands of N. E. Defense Plants Are Urged to Work on New Year's Day

Both Army and Navy Request Holiday Not Halt Production

Several thousand plants in New England may work for the Army and Navy on New Year's Day.

Requests to produce on the holiday have been broadcast to concerns making military and naval equipment, officials reported today.

Makers of shoes and clothing for the armed services, however, appeared likely to get the holiday off as usual, because of less pressure for such supplies.

The Navy has asked many hundreds of plants in New England making materials for the Navy to keep going on New Year's Day, it was stated at the Boston District Office of Inspection of Naval Materials.

The request was made by the Secretary of the Navy, Frank Knox.

The Boston District comprises all of Rhode Island, eastern Massachusetts, Maine, New Hampshire, and northeastern Vermont.

Letters Ask for Work

Letters have been sent to all contractors and subcontractors producing for the Army in this Ordnance District, asking them to co-operate by working on New Year's Day, Maj. Philip E. Gruber of the Boston Ordnance District said.

The letters were written by Lieut. Col. James S. Crawford, Deputy District Chief of the Boston District, Major Gruber added.

"We were requested by higher military authority to remain open on New Year's," said Major Gruber. "We expect that all the ordnance contractors in our territory, which covers New England outside of Connecticut and western Massachusetts, will continue operations.

"There are more than a thousand plants doing work for the Army in the Boston Ordnance District."

Connecticut, which lies outside the field of the Boston ordnance and naval materials inspection offices, contains a great number of plants producing war products.

"We consider New Year's Day the same as every other day in the year," said Lieut Col. S. E. Whitesides, Jr., Commanding Officer of the Boston Chemical Warfare Procurement District. The District includes New England.

Quartermaster Depot Differs

However, the Boston Quartermaster Depot, which has an entirely different problem, has as yet sent out no request for New Year's work, though it is possible that it may still do so.

The Boston Depot buys the boots and shoes for the whole Army. It also buys some cold-climate articles.

Practically all the contracts of the Boston Depot are up to schedule or ahead, it was said today.

But the Depot has a big job of supply to do, and this may mean some of its contractors may be asked to work on New Year's.

In general the task of the Quartermaster Corps is different from that of the Ordnance Department or Air Corps, for example, because the Quartermaster Corps buys articles to clothe the Army, and these articles in many instances are much like those in civilian use.

Several hundred companies are making boots and shoes for the Boston Depot. The staff of the Depot numbers around two thousand.

No requests for New Year's Day work in men's clothing shops have come through to Boston, it was reported at the office of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America. Headquarters of the Quartermaster Corps for clothing and textiles except duck and webbing are located in Philadelphia.

Unlike procurement for the Army and Navy, which is organized on a regional basis, the Quartermaster Corps has each of its Depots specialize in some line of purchasing.

WRUL Sends New Program To Filipinos

Inaugurating, on the 45th anniversary of the execution of Dr. Jose Rizal, famous Filipino patriot, what it hopes may result in a series of greetings to the Philippines in the native language, Boston's powerful short wave station WRUL today addressed a program of cheer and encouragement to the embattled islands in the Far East.

Three young Filipino students—two from Harvard University and one from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology—participated in the program, sending greetings to their families and friends in the Philippines. They were assisted by a musical group of five Filipinos, at present playing in Boston hotels and restaurants.

Opening with the Filipino national anthem, Antonio C. Kayanan, a graduate of civil engineering at M. I. T., acted as master of ceremonies, introducing the other students, Dr. Armando M. Dalisay and Leonidas Virata, both of Harvard.

The greetings, part in English and the remainder in Tagalog, a Filipino tongue, went out as President Quezon began his second term as Chief Executive of the Commonwealth.

Members of the musical group, under the leadership of Mariano Cientos and Joe Abbay, also spoke briefly, sending appeals to their people to keep up their courage during the present siege.

Dr. Dalisay read a poem of commemoration for Dr. Rizal, who is generally credited with keeping alive a spirit of nationalism among the Filipinos, and whose books are said to have done much to bring about opposition to Spanish misrule in the islands.

The program, on the air from 10:15 to 10:45 a. m., is the first of its kind to the Philippines in the native tongue. It is the hope of WRUL officials that the listener response will be sufficient to merit continuance of the programs.

U. S. Army Signal Corps

Lone Vigil by the Sea

This soldier is one of many sentinels standing watch along the New England coast. Since the memorable day of Dec. 7 men of Uncle Sam's Army have patrolled the long sandy beaches and rocky ledges of the North Atlantic to guard against the approach of hostile ships and planes.

Beaches where thousands play under the warm summer sun are now dotted with business-like antiaircraft guns, and on great rocks where children have often romped armed soldiers are now silhouetted.

Many of these guardians of the coast are selectees, others are veterans of the regular Army. All of them have now become well seasoned as a result of extensive war games "fought" in the South last fall. Now, with the stern realization that war games are over and that the real thing is at hand they are ready to cope with any situation which may confront them. Their presence at strategic coastal positions strengthens the confidence of millions of New Englanders who know that their vital industries may become targets for the enemy.

More and Higher Taxes In Prospect for Bay State

Continued from Page 1

to make every reasonable reduction in an effort to hold down the net increase.

"Typical of the upward trend in costs is the rash of special town meetings and special city appropriations providing emergency funds for civilian defense. In some instances the money is being borrowed; in others, the municipalities are dipping into reserve funds, but the ultimate result is the same: higher taxes."

The Federation magazine contains an outline of factors affecting tax rates in the next two years compiled by Lyman H. Ziegler, Municipal Consultant of the Federation. These factors include:

1. Federal financing of the war program and the imposition of priorities will have a marked effect upon State revenues. Higher Federal income and excess-profits taxes will give the taxpayer bigger exemptions on his State income tax and thus reduce the revenue which the State collects and distributes to cities and towns. If shortage of rubber curtails motoring, the gasoline tax revenue will drop and may force a reduction in the amount distributed to cities and towns. These factors may add as much as $2 to local tax rates by 1943.

2. Another $1 increase may result from higher prices for commodities.

3. Emergency expenditures for civilian defense probably will add another $1.

4. Any increase in municipal salaries will increase tax rates. A 10 per cent general increase will add over $2 to local tax levies.

Partially balancing these factors, Mr. Ziegler said, are reduction of general relief costs which may make possible a saving of $1 on the tax rate, and the lack of essential supplies and materials which will force a virtual moratorium on new public construction, possibly saving another $1.

Taxtalk pointed out that tax rates jumped 30 per cent in Massachusetts municipalities during and shortly after the First World War. The average tax rate in 1917 was $19.68, and by 1921 had reached $26.64.

Moral Arming Progress Seen

Instances of speedups in the battle of production and a lessening of friction between management and labor, as the result of the moral rearmament of workers, were cited yesterday at a meeting of some 250 delegates to the Moral Rearmament Conference at the Hotel Statler.

The Moral Rearmament program is an outgrowth of the Oxford Group, founded by Frank N. Buchman. At last night's session, a message was read from Harvey W. Brown, President of the International Association of Machinists, an organization of more than 400,000 workers in key defense industries.

Waitresses to Get No Pie for Breakfast

Pie need not be served to waitresses for breakfast.

There is nothing in the new minimum wage law for waitresses which requires them to be given dessert at breakfast, state officials agree despite critical restaurant people. So the Commonwealth of Massachusetts purposes a public hearing at which the issue will be disposed of forever.

Word of this memorable undertaking leaked out at the State House today. Some changes in the minimum wage for waitresses are on the wing. Among them is the definition of a meal.

The minimum wage law authorizes an employer to deduct 25 cents for each meal furnished a waitress, and then defines a legal meal.

Dispute has now developed as to what is a meal. Waitresses have complained, and restaurant proprietors have carped. The State House has determined to revise its definition.

Food for Waitresses

Here is the present regulation for a waitress' meal:

"A 'meal' shall provide adequate portions of a variety of wholesome, nutritious food and shall include at least one of the types of food from four of the following groups:

1. Fruits or vegetables
2. Cereals, bread or potatoes
3. Eggs, meat or fish
4. Milk, tea or coffee
5. Dessert

"But an adequate portion of food from Group 3 shall be included in any meal other than breakfast."

It is that demand for dessert that has ruffled the State House.

Restaurant operators have been writing in to ask if they were required to serve dessert for breakfast.

Some have rubbed it in by wanting to know specifically if under the law they needed to serve pie.

No Pie for Breakfast

Part of the inquiries have been made humorously. Part, add officials, have been made with the apparent object of picking on something.

As pie for breakfast is too solemn a New England institution to chaff the State about, dessert is to be explicitly excluded from the breakfast bill of fare.

However, dessert will be allowed to retain its place of honor in the lunch and dinner menus.

The waitresses themselves haven't been so bothered about dessert for breakfast as about getting a first-class meal at other times for the 25-cent deduction from their pay. While most of the restaurants give them a real meal, some of the restaurant men fall in the class called by the waitresses chiselers.

But officials say the law defining a meal is adequate to take care of that. They send their inspectors out to see what the girls are drawing and to take a look into the ice box.

In general, compliance with the minimum wage law is reported good. The larger restaurants are said to be going along, as a rule. No change in the $12-a-week minimum set for waitresses at tables and $16 for other help is proposed. The only revisions in sight consist of clarifications of definitions. Date of the hearing has not yet been fixed. A public hearing must be held to make any alteration in the regulation legal.

F. W. C.

Daughters of 1812 To Meet Monday

The Massachusetts State Society of the United States Daughters of 1812 will observe the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the National Society Monday afternoon at 2:15 o'clock in the Foodcraft Shop, 711 Boylston Street, Boston. A Council meeting and business meeting will be held, followed by a program at which Mrs. Jessie M. Green, nutrition worker in Wellesley and Needham will speak on "Your Family Food." Refreshments will be served during the social hour afterward.

Honor guests will be Mrs. Edward Harold Crosby of Boston and Mrs. Henry A. Fiske of Brookline, Honorary State Residents of the Massachusetts Society. Mrs. Frank W. Morse, President, will preside.

Fore River Vote Stands

Motion to declare the recent election at the Fore River Shipyard invalid and to order a new election has been dismissed by the National Labor Relations Board at Washington, it was announced today.

The motion was made by the losing labor union, the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers of America, an affiliate of the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

In the election, the biggest ever held in New England by the Labor Board, an independent union virtually defeated the C. I. O. unit. While the independent was not on the ballot, which was confined to a Yes or No vote on the C. I. O., the independent campaigned vigorously. The balloting in effect made a contest between the two labor organizations.

The C. I. O. union then filed its motion charging irregularities. Dr. A. Howard Myers, Regional Director of the NLRB, issued a report recommending dismissal of the motion. After reconsidering the motion and Dr. Myers' report, the Board at Washington overruled the motion on the ground that it raised no substantial or material issues with respect to the conduct of the election.

Spokesmen of the independent union declared today that it was now free to bargain with the Bethlehem Steel Company, which owns the shipyard.

Accident Curb Demanded

A co-operative drive by Massachusetts employers and State inspectors to reduce industrial accidents was called for today by James T. Moriarty, State Commissioner of Labor and Industry, as he disclosed that industrial accidents have increased more than 50 per cent during the year ending Nov. 30, 1941.

The Labor Commissioner called upon inspectors in the State Division of Industrial Safety to "devote every possible minute of the day and night to aiding employers to take steps to cut down industrial accidents to the lowest possible number."

Further, he urged every employer to "take advantage of the advice and suggestions which these inspectors are qualified to give by contacting this Department, not only in the event of accidents, but especially before any occur."

Mr. Moriarty said that "with the emphasis being placed on speed during the present emergency, this situation becomes doubly serious. The necessity of reducing injuries to a minimum is no longer confined to the employees themselves. It is now very essential that every possible measure be taken to avoid the loss of any working hours, for every accident which causes a man to be away from his machine means that much delay to the production of vitally needed war materials, and consequently an aid to our enemy.

"The 16,816 accidents reported during the month of October represent many hundreds of thousands of hours lost, which cannot be made up."

Coastwise Sailings End

Coastwise passenger service, once a flourishing part of the ocean commerce of the port of Boston, today bowed to war demands when the Ocean Steamship Company withdrew its passenger service between Boston and Savannah, Ga., via New York.

Freight service will still be continued by the company, which is commonly known as the Savannah Line, with "frequent sailings," it was announced.

The Savannah Line was the sole coastwise ocean passenger carrier left in the port of Boston, the others having withdrawn one by one. The service has been maintained for nearly a century, and at one time offered frequent sailings. One of the two passenger vessels in service of late was acquired by the Government for defense work, curtailing the service substantially.

Pearl Harbor Seeks Men

Need for craftsmen at Pearl Harbor has brought applications from more than 1,000 skilled workers in Massachusetts and more are needed, it is reported by Robert E. Marshall, Director of the State Division of Employment Security.

Club Program For Gentlemen

Annual Gentlemen's Night for the Brighthelmstone Club will be held Monday of next week with a special entertainment at 8 o'clock. "The Varsity Eight," eight singers and their accompanist, will present groups of songs ranging from classics to popular numbers.

During the intermission, Miss Rosamond Prussman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick C. Prussman, will give a monologue; and, partnered with Miss Beatrice Cummings, will present a brief exhibition of toe and tap dancing, accompanied by Mrs. S. M. Spering.

Refreshments will be served by Mrs. Bernard H. Marshall and her committee, Mrs. William M. Grattan, Mrs. Fred B. Early, Mrs. Harry C. Fabyan, Mrs. Carrie F. Farrar, Mrs. Marshall E. Fuller, Mrs. David R. Goodin, and Mrs. M. Raymond Hatch.

armed with facts, too!

One hundred and thirty million Americans are today united in their determination that the rising sun of aggression must set.

We have placed our might on the side of right. The battle is joined.

In the unpredictable days to come your newspaper's responsibility will be incalculably heightened. It must continue to give you the news straight and without delay, undiluted, unpadded. It must keep an even keel, listing toward neither complacency nor hysteria. To this vital task The New York Sun now rededicates itself.

The enforced ignorance of their people is one of the greatest strengths of the aggressor nations. It is also their greatest weakness. We Americans must make certain that it shall never be ours. In this war our newspapers are potent weapons. We must use them to arm ourselves with facts and understanding.

The Sun
NEW YORK

Gandhi Clears Way to India's Fuller War Effort

Relieved of leadership of Congress Party at own request—Clings to nonviolence thesis.

BARDOLI, India, Dec. 30 (AP)—Mohandas K. Gandhi, long the leader of India's independence movement, was relieved today of his leadership of the All-India Congress Party at his own request.

Mr. Gandhi decided to retain his freedom to oppose all violence and could not go along with the majority of the party's Executive Committee in a step toward cooperation in Britain's war effort.

Mr. Gandhi had written asking, "Please relieve me of the responsibility laid upon me by the Bombay resolution of Sept. 16, 1940."

The Executive Committee of the Party voted at Bombay last year to withdraw a previous conditional offer to co-operate with Britain in the war effort and invited Mr. Gandhi—who disagreed with the offer in the first place—to resume his Party leadership with power "to guide it in any action that should be taken."

Now the Party and Mr. Gandhi have differed again and the leader in whom millions of Indians put their hopes for independence has stepped aside, unswervingly true to his principles of nonviolent civil disobedience.

"I must continue the civil disobedience movement for freedom of speech against all wars with such Congressmen and others whom I select," Mr. Gandhi's letter said.

Fighting for Freedom

The Committee's resolution made clear that the shift toward collaboration was dictated not by devotion to Britain but rather by sympathy with "peoples who are subjects of aggression and who are fighting for their freedom."

Its resolution said in part:

"While there has been no change in British policy toward India, the Working Committee must nevertheless take into consideration the new world situation that has arisen by developments of the war in the world and its approach to India.

"The sympathies of the Congress must inevitably lie with peoples who are subjects of aggression and who are fighting for their freedom. But only a free and independent India can be in a position to undertake the defense of the country on a national basis and be of help in furtherance of the larger causes that are emerging from the storm of war.

"The whole background in India is one of hostility and distrust of the British Government and not even the most far-reaching promises can alter this background nor can a subject India offer voluntary or willing help to arrogant imperialism, which is undistinguishable from Fascist authoritarianism."

Letter From Gandhi

In a letter to the President of the Congress Party, Mr. Gandhi said he had interpreted the Bombay resolution of Sept. 16, 1940, to mean that Congress was refusing participation in the present war or all wars on the grounds principally of nonviolence.

"I found to my astonishment," he wrote, "that most members differed from my interpretation and held that opposition need not be on the grounds of nonviolence. . . .

"I must continue the civil disobedience movement for freedom of speech against all wars. . . ."

Mr. Gandhi attended the sessions and the decision was believed to have been reached without discord, Mr. Gandhi offering his counsel but standing apart from collaboration.

If terms are arranged with the Government, therefore, the powerful Indian faction would align itself with Britain now that war has come to India's borders.

There were indications it would offer to form a coalition national government for the duration, probably after trying to get a new London declaration on India's postwar status.

Topical; Wide World

India's Army on Way to Large Expansion

Sepoys learning tactics with the aid of a sand model. In the inset is Mohandas K. Gandhi

Day of Prayer

NEW DELHI, India, Dec. 30 (AP)—The Marquis of Linlithgow, Viceroy of India, appealed to the peoples of India yesterday to join those of the United States in the Day of Prayer which President Roosevelt has proclaimed for Jan. 1.

The Viceroy's message explained that time was too short to arrange special services in India, but expressed confidence that "the followers of all religions will wish to join their brethren in other parts of the Empire in prayer for the people of the United States, for their country, and for the cause in which they now are our allies."

[Britain's religious leaders already have asked their followers to join in the Day of Prayer.]

India Under Threat

LONDON Dec. 30 (CP)—Japan's advance along the Malayan peninsula has placed India in its greatest peril in modern history. The vast subcontinent whose ancient invaders poured down from Khyber Pass now faces a threat of air, land, and sea assault.

From Thailand, which submitted without a fight, Japanese bombers by a 1,400-mile flight could strike such industrial centers as Calcutta, which have helped make India the eastern arsenal of democracy. Occupation of Penang provides the newest Axis partner with a base for naval operations in the Indian Ocean where war supplies are convoyed to the Middle East.

Main Threat in Air

A direct sea attack anywhere on India's sprawling coastline would require all Britain's naval might to repel it, informed sources say, but as long as Singapore stands the danger is more remote than from air raids—either from land or carrier-based planes.

Indian recruiting and war production have proceeded at a high rate despite the political deadlock caused by the disagreement between the Congress Party and the Moslem League over India's future and the first party's refusal to co-operate with Britain until its demand for Indian independence is granted. An appeal by the Viceroy, the marquis of Linlithgow, for co-operation has failed so far to end the civil disobedience campaign which the Congress Party launched to hamper the war effort.

Wavell in Command

India has about 1,000,000 under arms and it has been announced that 100,000 are fighting overseas. Commanding the forces in India is Gen. Sir Archibald Wavell who will be aided in his defense by the rugged Burmese frontier. But the defenders must face the possibility of Japanese parachutists. Wild tribesmen in the north are likely to join in the defense but the docile masses in the south never have been encouraged by the British authorities to bear arms and are not expected to co-operate to any extent.

Britain has learned from bitter experience that fighter aircraft provide the best defense against airborne attack but like every other place on the ever broadening battlefront, Britain has insufficient planes in India.

The general view, however, is that Japan, instead of attempting an invasion, will concentrate on crippling the war effort by attacking shipping and bombing factories.

Singapore Drives Back Japanese Air Attacks

SINGAPORE, Dec. 30 (AP)—Blazing antiaircraft batteries and searchlights which kept the Japanese planes high were credited today with holding the effect of overnight enemy air raids on this stronghold to a minimum.

A communiqué said four raids were made, damaging some thatched houses whose flames ignited a small gasoline dump and caused four casualties.

Roof-top observers, however, counted six separate flights over the moonlit city but said only two sticks of bombs were dropped — one on Singapore Island, the site of Britain's chief defense citadel in the Far East, and the other across the narrow channel on the Johore mainland to the north.

Heavy Air Barrage

On every other appearance last night, the Japanese bombers sailed across the Singapore sky in formations of four and nine planes each, clearly highlighted by the searchlight beams and sped on their way by bursts of antiaircraft batteries which kept up an incessant barrage as long as the enemy planes were within range.

On the land front, a communiqué acknowledged that the invaders had made a strong attack against British lines in the Perak area yesterday but declared they suffered heavy losses.

Only in the Perak fighting did the British report any notable land activity. Elsewhere the situation was described as unchanged.

British forces were reported to be inflicting casualties at rates as high as 40-for-1, even while yielding fresh ground about Ipoh, a tin mining center 200 miles northwest of Singapore.

Antiaircraft batteries at Singapore and on the mainland nearby put up heavy barrages against the Japanese night raiders. The flights were intermittent.

Raid on Kuantan

"Enemy aircraft made a further raid on Kuantan yesterday, causing no damage or casualties," the communiqué also said.

A railway station occupied by a large labor force, in an area not officially identified, also was attacked by Japanese airmen, it was said, the laborers behaving "with great calmness."

Allied aircraft were reported to have carried out a number of reconnaissances yesterday.

A special Reuters correspondent on the northern Malayan front described the fighting there as unending savage hand-to-hand clashes night and day through the semi-darkness of the rubber country with the British sometimes inflicting 40-for-one losses upon the Japanese.

There is no recognizable static front, he wrote, but rather the line wavers fluidly as the Japanese try to infiltrate with tactics generally based on individual effort.

"Small parties are told to reach objectives at all costs," the correspondent related. "Sometimes disguised as Malays, the tommygun-carrying Japanese use all sorts of tricks to deceive the British."

A favorite trick of the invaders, he said, is to climb rubber trees to drop grenades on the defending forces.

Further Withdrawals

[London dispatches said the British had withdrawn from Ipoh itself after demolishing strategic properties, manning new defense lines to the south between the mountains and the sea to escape a threatening pincer movement from the north and southwest.

The withdrawal was described by an informed British source as necessary because of the "limited resources in men and material at present at our disposal."]

The Netherlands Indies armed forces acknowledged a 19-plane Japanese attack on a Dutch airdrome, and reported continuing Japanese bombing and machine-gunning raids on outlying coastal points in the widespread Indies Archipelago.

42 Axis Tanks Lost in Libya

CAIRO, Egypt, Dec. 30 (AP)—Forty-two Axis tanks were knocked out of the Battle of Libya in an unsuccessful attempt to stall Britain's westward drive, the British Middle East Command announced today.

It said the clash of armored forces occurred south of Agedabia, indicating that Britain's vanguards had passed that Axis hurdle and were somewhere along the road to El Agheila, highwater mark of the first British campaign and about 80 miles beyond Agedabia on the coastal highway skirting the Gulf of Sidra.

Axis forces apparently attempted a stand in the Agedabia area, the communiqué saying the tank battle was the result of "yet a further" Axis effort "to interfere with our operations."

However, it said, 22 axis tanks were destroyed and 20 more suffered "serious damage" and "our pressure on the enemy is being maintained."

[Both the German and Italian communiqués indicated that Axis forces had made a determined stand in the Agedabia sector. Although neither claimed to have stopped the British progress, they said their armored forces had destroyed 74 British tanks and armored cars and taken several hundred prisoners in two days of fighting.]

The British said that five more truck-loads of German infantrymen were captured in the Agedabia area and that air operations were particularly successful there.

To the East, far behind the shifting desert front, the communiqué said an enemy outpost and ammunition dump near the Egyptian frontier were demolished by artillery fire.

British planes ranged as far west as Homs, 60 miles east of Tripoli, where direct hits were scored on trucks and a gasoline tanker, an RAF communiqué said.

Some Axis troops still held out at Bardia on the Egyptian frontier, but British and Free French planes attacked them frequently.

Vichy May Level Eiffel Tower In Scrap Metal Drive

BERLIN, Dec. 30 (Official broadcast recorded by AP)—The fate of Paris' Eiffel Tower, a landmark since the World Exhibition of 1889, is in the hands of a committee appointed to organize a national scrap metal collection, said dispatches from Vichy today.

The Committee is charged with the task of removing "certain edifices presenting no artistic or historic interest," said the dispatches.

Novelist Henry Bordeaux, a member of the French Academy, was said to have advocated the tower's removal because it is "incompatible with the architectural harmony of the City of Paris and constitutes an insult to aesthetic taste."

Rare Volumes Added To Colgate Library

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HAMILTON, N. Y., Dec. 30—Thirty three rare volumes have been added to the library of Colgate University, including a Kelmscott Chaucer and 18 first editions of Robert Louis Stevenson, by a recent gift.

The books were presented by James C. Colgate of New York City, long a member of the board of trustees.

Receipt of the books led Colgate officials to authorize construction of a rare book room to house 3,000 volumes, manuscripts and prints in the college library. Plans call for the room to be dedicated in the Spring.

Soviets Fight Nazi Attempt At 'Digging In'

By the Associated Press

Tuesday, Dec. 30

Though mounting Nazi resistance and heavy snows hampered operations, Russians claimed their offensive was still hammering ahead at many points, thwarting Nazi attempts to stabilize their lines and "dig in" for the winter.

The official communiqué that made these claims gave no geographic details, but a Pravda correspondent placed one action along the Oka River, southwest of Moscow.

The correspondent said the Germans had prepared trenches, dugouts, barbed-wire entanglements and blockhouses in one sector, but the Russians broke through Dec. 28 in several places simultaneously after crossing the river.

The exact sector was not identified, but the despatch probably referred to the river front south of Moscow between Orel and Kaluga.

In four other populated places where the Germans had erected fortifications Soviet troops broke through, the correspondent said, and the offensive is still under way.

Tense Day of Fighting

"Our units keep steadfastly advancing," the newspaper said, despite "great efforts exerted by the Germans to check the panicky flight of their troops."

It called Dec. 27 one of the tensest days of fighting on the southern front since the recapture of the Rostov, with a battle for air supremacy continuing all day. Especially heavy air combats took place and the newspaper said Soviet fliers destroyed 40 enemy tanks, about 300 trucks, 13 guns, 1,400 men and officers and silenced several artillery batteries.

Soviet parachutists were reported by the Army newspaper Red Star to have handed heavy blows behind the German lines.

Specially trained troops blew up 29 bridges on routes of the retreat, killed 400 Germans, burned quantities of war equipment and then rejoined their detachments, Red Star said.

Italian Troops Ill Clad

Fragmentary Soviet reports from the southern sector spoke of the sad plight of the Italian troops encountered by the Russians. Many were said to be without overcoats, blankets, or even shawls and various units reportedly surrendered led by their own officers, and with their weapons in working order.

According to the same dispatches the Russians destroyed two Italian battalions and captured 108 villages in the course of a six-day action.

The German High Command communiqué today asserted:

"On various sectors of the eastern front strong enemy attacks were smashed by close co-operation of the Army and the Air Force. In the Black Sea, bomber planes sank a Soviet destroyer and damaged a cruiser.

"On the Murmansk front German troops in the period from Dec. 21 to Dec. 28 successfully smashed stubborn Soviet attacks in bitter frost and snowstorms. The enemy suffered heavy losses."

Northern Ireland Pledges Full Aid To America in War

BELFAST, Northern Ireland, Dec. 30 (AP)—The House of Commons today adopted a resolution of sympathy with the United States for the Japanese attack and pledged "utmost support" in the war effort of Britain and the United States.

The resolution thanked the United States for assistance in the past and voiced pride that United States citizenry includes a million Ulster kinsmen.

United States Consul John Randolph attended the session.

The resolution was moved by W. J. Nixon, Independent, who said, "I am surprised to hear Mr. de Valera (Prime Minister Eamon de Valera of Eire) say that if Eire went into this war it would cause disunity. I do not think any Irishman worthy of the name would take exception to Ireland joining with America in defense of liberty and justice."

44 Nazi Officials Seized Aboard Ship

NEW YORK, Dec. 30 (AP)—Dr. Otto Reinebeck, German Minister to Central-American republics, and 43 other Nazi diplomatic officials were in custody at Ellis Island today following their seizure aboard an American ship arriving from Central America.

Officials said the group would be transferred to White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., where other Axis nationals enjoying diplomatic status are being kept until their exchange for Americans in Axis countries.

Dr. Reinebeck's activities in Central America aroused widespread press criticism in Costa Rica in July, 1940, when he warned the country not to participate in the Havana Conference on Pan-American solidarity. He also was accused of Nazi activities inimical to the welfare of Central American countries.

Court Upholds Seizure Of German Freighter

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico (AP)—Possession of the 5,098-ton German freighter Odenwald by the United States was guaranteed Dec. 28 in a court order approving the requisition of the vessel by the United States Maritime Commission. Its cargo of raw rubber and automobile tires will go to the Defense Supply Commission.

The Odenwald was seized by the United States cruiser Omaha in South Atlantic waters on Nov. 16 and crew members were stopped in an attempt to scuttle her.

Japan's 'Spyphobia' Hinted Own Acts

By Randall Gould
Former Chief Far Eastern Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

In the light of recent events, Japan's chronic spyphobia takes on a new and sinister significance.

Americans might have been well advised to ponder rather than to laugh over what often appeared a ridiculous anxiety on the part of Japanese petty officialdom over even the most innocent wanderings, inquiries, and—most of all—photography which beguiled the holiday hours of Japan-visiting tourists.

This anxiety was the reverse side of a picture of Japanese espionage and concealment which now turns out to have been no joke.

Those familiar with Japan and the Japanese were well enough aware of the psychological factor involved. They could not long encounter the everyday experiences of the foreigner in Japan without realizing that all this seeming nonsense was a revelation of what the Japanese knew themselves to be doing elsewhere.

But because Japan was consistently underrated in a myriad respects it all seemed an amusing bit of caprice. Save for those visitors who became involved in really serious trouble, such as detention and maddening questioning over weeks at a time, there was a constant temptation to think of the Nipponese as children playing at the game of espionage and counter-espionage because they thought it was what the big boys did.

Perhaps the greatest single error in the virtually unanimous misanalysis was an underestimation of the deadly seriousness with which the Japanese played this game.

Those who experienced the great earthquake of 1923 will have no difficulty in recollecting how the Japanese Navy took it for granted that American destroyers, hurrying up to Yokohama on what they regarded as an errand of mercy, were in fact intent upon capitalizing Japan's national misfortune to seize the country in slavery.

Facts There to See

Fierce though ineffectual efforts to stop these friendly warships, and to "jam" their radio transmission, revealed the state of the Japanese naval mind, which assumed automatically that any such trouble on the part of any nation would be taken advantage of by the first comer.

To Americans, such a theory seemed the hysterical, inexplicable product of sudden disaster. A wiser view would have been that the Japanese Navy presumed others capable of what would be natural to itself.

Less directly revealing yet in the same channel was the slaughter of several hundred Koreans, and Japanese and Chinese believed to be Koreans, in the Tokyo-Yokohama area during this period.

The theory—universally accepted by the Young Men's Associations and the Japanese public at large—was that the Koreans—with a long-standing grievance because of their national bondage—would take advantage of Japanese distress to poison wells and indulge in other mischief which could be countered only by deadly means.

This tragic error, unsupported in the final record by any proven instance of well poisoning or anything of the sort, similarly revealed something not in the Korean, but in the Japanese national character. The fundamental facts should have been obvious to any student of human psychology, but they were too terrible for acceptance by the outside world.

All this is not to argue that the Japanese are supermen in the arts of inhumanity. They are in their way extremely charming people, but their charm, and individual warmth of heart, is not a thing which translates itself readily into a national policy of imperialistic expansionism. And despite lengthy periods of relatively liberal administration tending to cover up the dynamics of the Japanese Empire, imperialistic expansionism has been the constant aim. Even a liberal statesman like Baron Kijuro Shidehara, Foreign Minister some years ago, never offered to free Korea or Formosa or to give back anything in Manchuria; he merely substituted a technique of humane, scientific development of exploitable areas for the more brutal policy of grabbing more.

Childishness Overestimated

That instinctive secrecy and inquisitiveness were basic essentials of the Japanese national character is hardly a new discovery. What is new is the fact that these things could at once cover up Japan's preparations for its present all-out onslaught, and provide information of vital value of the Japanese aggression machine. Japanese childishness is the one thing which seems to have been consistently overestimated by outsiders.

When casual strollers by the sea beach or harbor were snapped up by officious police and subjected to every inquisition the Home Office could devise, it seldom was regarded as a laughing matter by the victim. But even he was likely to emerge from the experience with a feeling that it had all been such utter nonsense that it should best be dismissed from mind—or, alternatively, utilized as material for anecdote or profitable lecture.

Two lessons might have been drawn, which were not: The first, that perhaps the Japanese really had more to conceal than they were given credit for, and the second, that such abnormal suspicion of what others might do to them argued a good deal of Japanese secret activity toward others.

Of course, this latter point was something understood and all too lightly discounted. Everybody knew that there were hundreds of Japanese photo shops scattered throughout all Asia—and even at such points as Panama—on a clearly non-selfsupporting basis. Fishermen spies were known to ply their thinly disguised trade in waters of the Philippines, Hawaii and other key points of possible future Japanese attack.

It was realized—and dismissed—that every Japanese subject abroad was under an iron discipline which meant that if the cause of the Emperor required his part-time work as spy, saboteur or anything else, he had no option but to obey. In Hawaii the second generation tended to rebel against such control from a nation never so much as visited, and in the clearly-revealed struggle of these American citizens of Nipponese extraction there was much significance to be read—yet because Americans were confident of their power, only one meaning was read into it all. That was a justified confidence in the loyalty of the majority of the second-generation Japanese.

That there was a constant danger in the activities of the Japan-born, and some of the second-generation "Issei," was discounted heavily.

U. S. Attaches Restricted

The net result of all this is that within Japan, singularly little solid information has been readily available at any time and virtually none during recent years. Foreign military and naval attachés, who by a paradox of international courtesy are regarded as a recognized and authorized type of spy ordinarily indulged within rather generous limits, never got to first base in Japan.

Far from receiving any special information and privilege, they had less chance than the casual tourist. I can recall within recent months being envied the occasional chance to patronize Japan's commercial airlines — something our aviation experts in the American Embassy at Tokyo could not do.

However, no foreigner had anything like the freedom accorded everybody in America up to the time war broke out. Usually politely, but always firmly, efforts to go to unauthorized places, or seek unauthorized facts, were frustrated.

Japanese in foreign employ were left in no doubt as to where their loyalty lay. Only a few months ago a veteran Japanese employee of the American Consulate in Formosa was arrested and sentenced to a jail term for asking routine questions about the number of motorcars there were on the island—an inquiry which had previously been made annually, with no objection.

The consulate was so annoyed that it stopped issuing visas for Japanese to visit the Philippines and other nearby American territory, but the Japanese objected to Washington and Washington felt that it was unwise to annoy the Japanese so the Consulate had to go on extending the customary courtesies.

At Osaka, the American Consulate had to reduce by more than one-half the subjects of its routine inquiries.

How the American intelligence service gets its information is naturally a close secret, but it stands to reason that with such sharp vigilance on Japan's part, the means of gathering information in the country have been greatly curtailed. The result is that America has been left perilously uninformed of Japanese preparations for attack in a modern style never exploited in China.

And while the Japanese modestly hid their preparations far from the eyes of outsiders, they were obviously availing themselves of the services of tens of thousands of their own people abroad—probably supplemented by the bought services of Occidentals not burdened with any such patriotic concept as Japan's Emperor-worship.

Two Conclusions Drawn

They did not even have to rely upon this. They could buy special editions of magazines boasting of American naval potency, and the potentialities of our rich land.

Undoubtedly they weighed everything. And among other conclusions they drew two—first, that a surprise treachery attack might gravely damage existing strength, and second that potential strength cannot suddenly be put into an emergency crisis. What these conclusions led to is now on the record of history.

Those at the top in Japan's sinister plot knew pretty well what they were up to. They allowed their subordinates to commit all sorts of errors of overzealousness because they wanted to leave nothing undone—possibly they even realized, with a sense not hitherto attributed to them, that excess of energy might in itself throw off suspicion.

When a foreigner is prevented from looking at his watch before entering into a Japanese railway tunnel because some train guard fears that he is timing the length of the tunnel, and thereby simplifying the later task of enemy bombing planes bent on destruction of that tunnel, it makes so good a story that its significance is lost in ridicule.

When Japanese fishermen are caught making careful soundings of Hawaiian or Philippines waters, already well indicated on charts publicly for sale, that seems rather silly—but at any rate it insures that the Japanese Navy's charts are based on first-hand information. When an American proclamation of existing strength serves not as deterrent, but to inform a potential enemy, the ground is laid for precisely what has happened.

Of course, the Japanese couldn't learn everything, nor could they conceal everything. Once their surprise-attack had passed its first phase, a great deal could be realized which previously had not been. And similarly, they could not in advance estimate the full result of Pearl Harbor. The last and greatest surprise may yet—and should—be America's. The United States has not only material resources, but a moral strength which it seems likely the Japanese have quite failed to understand—yet.

Spy systems are not everything. A sense of united and indignant urge to arms, when coupled with the arms America can provide for itself, should bring victory to a nation surprised, outraged, but still the strongest on earth.

Japan's War Effort Staggering Financially

By the Associated Press

In the four years, 1938 to 1941 inclusive, the Japanese Government's budgets totalled 65,000,000,000 yen, a stupendous sum for Japan. Translated into dollars at the pre-freezing rate of 23.4 cents this makes only $15,000,000,000, but this is misleading. In many respects a yen buys as much in the Orient as a dollar in the United States, especially in labor and other services.

In proportion to Japan's wealth and annual income these figures represent a greater relative outpouring of wealth and labor than anything the United States has undertaken up to the current all-out war production effort.

Nazi Bombers Raid Britain RAF Blasts 1,000-Mile Line

LONDON, Dec. 30 (AP)—German bombers launched their heaviest assault in many weeks on Britain last night on the first anniversary of the great London fire-bomb raid, but the Government said today that the attacks, aimed mainly at the northeast coast, had caused only a few casualties and no serious damage.

Five persons were reported killed, several seriously injured, and others slightly hurt in a raid on one town.

Three of the raiders were shot down, the Air Ministry said.

Some German planes flew over the industrial Midlands, but there were no immediate reports of damage there.

The Air Ministry said that British bombers attacked shipping at the German-occupied French port of La Pallice during the night and that all raiders returned safely to base.

It acknowledged loss of one fighter plane on patrol Dec. 29.

Further details of the Royal Air Force's assault disclosed that heavy blows were dealt on western Germany and Nazi-held continental bases in the climax to a week end of assaults by land, sea, and air along the 1,000-mile front from Norway to Occupied France.

The great naval ports of Wilhelmshaven and Emden, two of Germany's most important war centers; the huge rubber substitute works at Huls, near the Ruhr; Düsseldorf in the Ruhr; the industrial Rhineland, docks at Dunkirk, Boulogne, and Brest, rail yards at Bethune, France, and airdromes in the Netherlands were blasted by the RAF, striking "in force in favorable weather for the second successive night."

Particular importance was placed upon the attack at Huls, where massive explosions were reported in the plant which produces considerable quantities of "buna," Germany's costly rubber substitute.

Raid on Greece

ROME, Dec. 30—(Official Broadcast Recorded by A. P.)—The Italian High Command reported today a British air raid on Greece in which a number of high-explosive bombs were dropped near Athens.

The High Command communiqué also reported British air attacks on Tripoli and Zuara, in Libya. It said there were several casualties but claimed damage was unimportant.

60 Raids on Malta

LONDON, Dec. 30 (AP)—The British Air Ministry announced that the Mediterranean island fortress of Malta underwent 60 Axis air attacks during Christmas week and said the defenders destroyed seven raiders and so severely damaged 15 others that it was unlikely the planes reached their bases.

Navy Bars Photographs Of San Diego Waterfront

SAN DIEGO, Calif. (AP)—The Navy reported that more than a score of persons were apprehended Dec. 29 taking photographs in the restricted area along the waterfront.

The cameras and equipment were returned to owners after the film was destroyed.

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Women Speed Australian Arms Output

By Australian Associated Press

CANBERRA, Australia, Dec. 30—An industrial council to deal with industrial problems such as expansion of the output of munitions and materials of war is to be set up immediately, it was announced yesterday. This decision was reached at a conference of employers, employees, senior ministers, arbitration court judges and state industrial commissioners.

Regulations for the establishment of this new authority were being promulgated by the conference. The Council will comprise eight employers and eight employees' representatives, an expert deputy chairman and a chairman.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARRAMATTA, New South Wales—Australian war industry is moving onto a new plane as the war enters its third year. This South Pacific arsenal of democracy is opening new munitions plants to be operated very largely by women.

In New South Wales four new plants are being built in the city of Sydney and in various unspecified country regions. They will cost $21,000,000 at present rates of exchange and will be operated by 21,000 workers. Nine thousand of these, at a minimum estimate, will be women. These plants will make explosives, ammunition for guns, rifles and shell fuses.

Factory a Misnomer

While the Federal Govrnment does not deny the difficulties of staffing so many plants as those it is at present opening, this particular batch of factories is expected to be provided with its necessary personnel because there are 6,000 women registered at the Government Women's Employment Agency in Sydney.

In South Australia 2,000 women workers have been signed on by a new plant making small arms ammunition, 1,000 women have been taken to a new gun ammunition plant and 6,500 more will soon be needed to help operate explosive and shell-filling factories.

Up until now the greater proportion of the women have been placed in explosive factories where they are employed to measure quantities, and in shell-filling plants where they handle the charges.

"Factory" is a misnomer for these new Australian plants. They resemble small cities. The plant in South Australia owns 1,100 separate buildings, covers an area of nine square miles and has three railroad stations to set down its 12,000 employees at their respective sections of the works.

A beginning was made with this system at the Commonwealth Explosives Factory in Melbourne, one of the Australian state-owned arsenals, and at a privately-operated explosives plant built under the Australian shadow-plan which doubled up existing munitions plants long before war began. But the situation has been changed by switches in production programs and by determining, for example, that the Lithgow Small Arms Factory shall make nothing but machineguns. This meant transference of the plant's previous output of rifles to other centers and the result is that what used to be done at Lithgow is now being carried on by three new industrial units.

Organizing for Attack

The most cursory scanning of Australia's war production gives a picture of a British Empire which is organizing production of ammunition on a scale undreamed of by any of its leaders a few years ago. The quantities of cordite and TNT which are pouring from Australian plants are unbelievable when the size of the country is realized.

This is an empire which is plainly organizing for an offensive. Where this blow will come is a matter of conjecture, but Australians leave no doubt that the weight of the blow will be considerable and that the war machine which the British began to build two years ago is going to be able to offer formidable opposition to the Axis before it is through. Even yet the peak is nowhere in sight here.

For this organization the efforts of Australian women are going to be used on a large scale. Many of the women now offering their services for arms making are young wives whose husbands have gone to the battle zone and who seek to occupy their time, instead of sitting back to fill that waiting role which is most wearing to women in wartime, and also to carry out a public duty.

Others come from homes where they have never had to embark on paid dufy before. But most are themselves factory workers anxious to transfer to what they think more essential roles in a world at war.

U. S. Forces to Use Australia as Base?

By Australian Associated Press

Canberra, Australia, Dec. 30

It was learned in Canberra that Australia may be used as an operational base by United States and Netherlands forces in the Pacific, as well as by British Empire forces.

Supporting this belief, orders were issued during the week end making provision for billeting foreign defense personnel of Allied Powers in Australian hotels, boarding houses and private homes.

Another development considered significant was President Roosevelt's declaration that the United States will assist Australia in the war effort.

'Bomb-Proof' Windows

Wide World

London Gets 'Acetate' Glass From U. S.

"Acetate windows," shipped from the United States by the British War Relief Society, are shown here being installed in a British hospital. Some 20 miles of these "windows" already have been put in homes, hospitals, and shops in order to curtail injuries from shattered windows during air raids.

Blast Protection for Windows

By R. Maillard Stead

Military Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Dec. 30—Researchers in Britain are still seeking a fully satisfactory compromise between transparency and splinter safety when treating windows for protection against bomb blasts.

At the time the blitz started up in September, 1940, householders in general held the theory that if strips of paper were pasted on the inside of windows the danger from flying glass would be greatly minimized.

But long before the blitz faded out in June of this year the lesson had been learned that it was only theory.

Broken glass has been responsible for more minor casualties than any other single cause, even though special adhesive solutions came on the market advertised as constituting a high degree of window protection in themselves.

Many Tests Made

The only really effective results were obtained when this type of preparation was used as an agent for affixing textiles and mesh fabric to glass as is done, for example, on the omnibusses and streetcars of the London Passenger Transport Board.

Nitrocellulose has given the best results as an adhesive agent and glycerin compound isn't used if other solutions which contain cellulose acetate are available because of two important considerations:

Methods Explained

The first is that after a great many tests by special research committees glycerine compound hasn't proved so effective. In the second place, it is needed for many other purposes, in food, munitions and medical supplies.

Glycerine compound was used on glass in the early days of the war, but British manufacturers of window-protectives declare they are not using it any more.

The London Passenger Transport Board are regarded here as great experts in this matter of window protection and here is what they told me when I asked how do you fix it?

They replied: "The netting used is ordinary textile fabric. Originally, we used a gum arabic solution plasticized with glycerine, but we found this subject to condensation and it started peeling off.

"We then came to the present method which is to apply first a coating of heavy-bodied varnish. This is left until it has assumed a 'tacky' consistency.

"The netting is put on first, cut to size. A convenient way of doing this is to wind it on to a roller and then off again on to the glass. Then it is pressed into varnish with a squeezee or rubber roller of a kind used for putting up wallpaper.

"It is left overnight to dry. The next day the netting and windows are given a coating of weatherproof varnish and instead of 'laying off' with a brush we then use a rubber roller to squeeze the solution toward the top of the window. It is normally a two-day job, but sometimes in summer we manage to get two coats on in one day.

Peepholes for Passengers

In order to give passengers a view out of windows made opaque by close-mesh netting the board at first cut a small circular hole about three inches in diameter, but the public wasn't content with this and tended to open up peep-holes of its own, although busses carried announcements deprecating this practice.

In an attempt to meet the problem of combined safety with freer vision the board has increased the size of holes in the fabric to an oblong of about 18 square inches. The new arrangement, however, has been found on test to leave an excessive area of unprotected glass, liable to fracture at the corners, and experiments are now proceeding to determine the maximum peepholes space compatible with splinter safety.

Former Premiers Moved to Riom For 'War Guilt' Trial

VICHY, Unoccupied France, Dec. 30 (AP)—In preparation for their "war guilt" trial scheduled to begin Jan. 15, former Premier Edouard Daladier and Léon Blum were taken from Portalet Fortress today to Bourassol Chateau, near Riom, where the trial will be held.

The transfer, it was stated, was decided upon to facilitate their consultations with lawyers and other preparations.

[There was no mention in this dispatch of former Gen. Marie Gustave Gamelin, another prisoner being held for trial, but a London dispatch said he also was in the party being moved to Bourassol Chateau.]

Morning papers also announced that another Frenchman was shot by a German firing squad Dec. 27 for illegal possession of arms.

Envelope of King Nets Charity $630

LONDON, Dec. 30 (AP)—An envelope contributed by King George VI to a stamp sale for charity brought $630 today. It was of 1939 vintage and was addressed:

"His Majesty, King George VI,
"C/o President Franklin D. Roosevelt,
"Hyde Park, N. Y."

U. S. Is Urged to Raze Barriers Facing 'Good Neighbor Policy'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 30—In order to convert the phrase "Good Neighbor Policy" into reality, barriers of resentment and mistrust separating Anglo and Latin Americans must be razed, according to Dr. Lucio Mendieta y Nunez, Director of the Institute for Social Investigation of the University of Mexico.

"This may be brought about only by means of mutual knowledge, without which mutual understanding, essential to any feeling of solidarity, is impossible," Dr. Mendieta said in a paper read before the final session of the thirty-sixth annual convention of the American Sociological Society at the Roosevelt Hotel here yesterday.

"The situation between the United States and the Latin-Americans is exactly like that of two boyhood friends who meet in later life, one rich and powerful and the other less fortunate," he said. "While the rich man displays his wealth before the poor man he will achieve nothing but the latter's humiliation, especially if he exploits him, but if he makes use of his good fortune to aid the poor friend in a dignified manner; if he understands and admires and justly evaluates his qualities, then the economic differences fade away and a loyal and noble friendship will remain."

Crop of Gold—and Hate

Dr. Mendieta declared that this country should investigate the conduct of its businesses in Latin-America and learn "the extent to which its policies, its commerce and its industry have been spread upon the Latin-American waters to return laden with gold—but also with hate."

"Today, we in America," he continued, "speak insistently of democracy, but to what extent have we realized it in the Central and South American States? In some of them it is no more than a farce; in others we come close to the democratic ideal.

"However, it cannot be doubted that there is at least some disillusionment with democracy; it cannot be doubted that it has languished as a political force and that this is due in the Latin-American countries to a considerable degree because they have not known a real democratic regime."

Prof. E. Franklin Frazier, of Howard University, Washington, D. C., discussed specific cultural barriers to solidarity between the Americas. He emphasized the language barrier, recalling that, while American businessmen seldom learn Spanish or Portuguese, German businessmen not only acquire facility in both languages, but acquire some knowledge of the general culture of the country to which they are sent.

The Racial Attitude

Another source of misunderstanding is the North American attitude toward persons of mixed bloods, Dr. Frazier held.

"Even the so-called white inhabitants of the Latin-American countries realize that they are regarded as half-breeds, or at best not quite white," he said. "Instead of changing our attitudes in the recent efforts to cultivate good-neighbor relations, we have resorted to the device of making colored people white on occasion, just as Hitler has made Aryans of the Japanese.

"This is natural, since it would be difficult to reconcile our attitude toward colored Americans without our newly acquired goodwill toward people of the same racial background. Nevertheless, these subterfuges have not prevented our feelings in regard to people of Indian and Negro descent from being one of the barriers to solidarity."

Dr. Dwight Sanderson, Cornell University, was elected President of the Society for 1942; Dr. Harold A. Phelps, University of Pittsburgh, First Vice-President; Dr. Katherine Jocher, University of North Carolina, Second Vice-President, and Dr. Conrad Taeuber, United States Department of Agriculture, Secretary-Treasurer.

Among other speakers at the closing sessions were Prof. Howard B. Woolson, University of Washington; Dr. William H. Stead, Washington University, and Dr. Charles S. Johnson, Fisk University.

Rumania, Hungary To Ration Bread

BERLIN, Dec. 30 (Official Radio-cast recorded by AP)—Bread rationing will commence in Rumania Jan. 8 and on Jan. 15 it will be extended throughout Hungary, according to advices from Bucharest and Budapest.

The Rumanian rations are to be 300 grams daily per person, or about 10½ ounces, with manual laborers receiving double that amount.

Budapest and its environs have been on rations for some time. These have allowed each person 250 grams of bread daily, less than nine ounces, and workers about 14 ounces, plus a little less than two ounces of wheat flower. Similar amounts are expected to be allotted the rest of the country.

Action at Belfast On Day of Prayer

BELFAST, Northern Ireland, Dec. 30 (AP)—Prime Minister John M. Andrews called upon the people of Northern Ireland yesterday to demonstrate complete unity with the people of the United States by observing New Year's Day as a Day of Prayer.

Praising President Roosevelt's proclamation of a Day of Prayer, Mr. Andrews said, "We must rededicate ourselves to a task that can only be accomplished if we realize that we are the instruments of a divine purpose for the betterment of mankind."

New Year's Cards Forbidden by Nazis

BERN, Switzerland, Dec. 30 (AP)—The Dresden newspaper Neuste Nachrichten reported that German printers and stationers who print and sell New Year's greeting cards have been made liable to heavy fines.

The newspaper said many persons had sent cards to their friends despite the urgings of Propaganda Minister Joseph Goebbels, who announced all transport is needed for shipment of parcels to the front.

Yugoslav Forces Active in Serbia

BERN, Dec. 30 (AP)—A Budapest dispatch to the Swiss newspaper Neue Zürcher Zeitung said that Field Marshal Milan Neditch's Yugoslav troops, who are cooperating with the German occupation forces in former Yugoslavia, had advanced further south in Serbia and are cleaning up insurgents in the neighborhood of Leskovacs, 35 miles south of Nisch. Heavy fighting was reported near Lebane.

★ ★

This is an excerpt from an address delivered before the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce on March 3, 1939, and now emphatically repeated.

I would like to see all of us now rededicate ourselves to our country's cause and say, with Adams, Franklin, Jefferson, and the others who founded it: "We mutually pledge to each other our Lives, our Fortunes, and our sacred Honor"—and from this time henceforth we are not business men, consumers, capitalists, or employees, but Citizens.

A. W. ROBERTSON • Chairman of the Board, Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company

Westinghouse

★ ★

Poles and Czechs-in-Exile Expand Collaboration

By Robert Powell
Special Correspondent of the Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Dec. 30—Polish and Czech Government representatives in London a year ago announced the determination of their two nations to find a way to closer political and economic co-operation, as a preparation for a wider union between them and the other states of central and eastern Europe.

Since then much progress has been made towards the co-ordination of the foreign and economic postwar aims of the two States.

There has been much committee work, and considerable constructive propaganda from cultural Czech and Polish groups in Great Britain, the United States, and the states of South America. A fairly recent example of the desired collaboration was the joint Czech-Polish declaration at the Inter-Allied Conference here to study and approve the Roosevelt-Churchill Atlantic Declaration.

Again, at the recent International Labor Organization conference in New York, the delegates of Poland and Czechoslovakia associated themselves with those of Greece and Yugoslavia in declaring that it was the fixed intention of their Governments to work towards a confederation of the nations extending from the Baltic to the Aegean Sea.

For the moment they stated that they could only speak for these central and eastern European states now opposing Germany from outside, but that it was hoped after the war to include the other states lying in this historic tension zone between the two great powers, Germany and Russia.

To be all-embracing it would have to include states like Hungary and Bulgaria, as well as Rumania, which have more or less willingly entered the German orbit.

Difficulties Understood

The difficulties in the way of such a bloc, which must be a strong unit capable of resisting great pressure from either side, are immense; they are not underestimated by the sponsors, even at this early stage of discussion. They have not forgotten the very fine paper agreements of the Balkan and Little Ententes which, despite all the praise showered on them by hopeful enthusiasts, failed to withstand the impact of Germanism, and broke up into their component parts from motives of fear or self-interest.

The pressure of events has brought home to these co-operating states that it is not in their interest to be on bad terms with their large neighbors. Neither do they wish to be enclosed in either the German or the Russian economic spheres. Their great hope lies in a European solution of their problems, within the framework on the one hand of a strong regional bloc, with individual states prepared to sacrifice some part of their national sovereignty in the interests of the whole, and on the other hand, of connecting links with the main highways of world trade.

Most of the states of the central and east European bloc mentioned above, are predominantly agricultural and have a low standard of living compared with the rich industrial countries.

To remedy this they propose, with the help of Soviet Russia, Great Britain and the United States, acting as sponsors for a world economic planning, to introduce a gradual industrialization as regards those products most easily produced within their borders.

Germany's Status

It is not desirable, representatives of Poland and Czechoslovakia agree, that Germany should be permanently excluded from European economic organization, nor is it possible that the organizing power and economic experience of such a power should, in the long run, be kept from exerting its influence in European reconstruction.

It is hoped that the Germany which has learnt the folly of Herrenvolk ideas in politics and economics, and has rejected the selfish role of tying all Europe to the saddle of the Reich, will have greater opportunities of showing its true national genius in an atmosphere where national rivalries will have been replaced by a European economy planned in the interests of all and aimed at raising the level of existence of the so-called backward peoples of eastern Europe.

It is a hopeful sign that Poland and Czechoslovakia are putting away the bitterness of the Munich era, and are working toward an understanding of each other's viewpoints. It was easy enough to agree on a common policy towards Germany; but there was a big cleavage between the Polish and Czechoslovak attitudes to Russia, which was not overcome until Soviet Russia was involved in war with Germany, and a military alliance had been concluded between the Soviets and Great Britain. The Polish-Russian agreement worked out by Gen. Wladyslaw Sikorski for the Poles has removed yet another barrier in the way of Czech-Polish postwar and present co-operation.

Now that the sea power of the great democracies is united with the land power of Soviet Russia, a world solution of Europe's age-old difficulties and national rivalries can be glimpsed. Into this framework the Czechs and Poles are preparing to fit by their present co-operation.

Attack on Manila 'Ruthless'

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30 (AP)—The United States has accused Japan of bombing the defenseless civilian population of Manila "ruthlessly, wantonly and with a complete lack of humanity," killing scores of civilians and wounding hundreds more.

The accusation was made by the State Department in replying to a charge by the Japanese that 10 of their nationals had been killed, presumably by American authorities, at Davao in the Philippines when the Japanese attacked the city.

The Tokyo protest was relayed through the Swiss Legation. The State Department declared that the object of the Japanese was "to divert attention from their iniquities by making accusations against others."

The Department issued the following statement:

The Department of State has received through the Swiss Legation, representing Japanese interests in the Philippines, a communication from the Japanese Government in which it protests the alleged killing of 10 Japanese nationals at the time of the assault by the Japanese forces against Davao on the island of Mindanao.

The Government has not previously heard of the incident and has no reports whatsoever which would substantiate in the slightest degree the incident complained of by the Japanese Government.

For days previous to the delivery of this note, the Japanese not only have been continuing their unprovoked aggression against Philippine Islands, but they have also ruthlessly, wantonly and with a complete lack of humanity bombed the defenseless civilian population of a declared open city, have killed scores of civilians and have wounded hundreds more.

While the United States would not condone the acts of any of its officials or of any persons under its authority which contravene the accepted rules of international law, and will always investigate complaints and take such proper steps as may be warranted under the facts, the record established by Japan over a number of years and in her recent activity in the Philippines clearly shows a wholly wanton disregard by Japan of international law and of principles of humanity and even of elemental rules of decency designed to avoid needless injury to the defenseless civilian population.

The objective of the Japanese in making this protest is clear; that is, to attempt to divert attention from their iniquities by making accusations against others.

100 Nazis Executed For Mutiny in Paris

NEW YORK, Dec. 30 (AP)—The British Radio said today that 100 German soldiers have been executed for mutiny in Paris since Dec. 1, and 50 have committed suicide.

The radiocast, heard here by CBS, said two German colonels, a major and a junior officer of the Paris garrison were shot at Vicennes a week ago.

Japanese-Americans Offer to Fight Again

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 30 (AP)—San Francisco Japanese-Americans who fought with the United States' armed forces in the First World War, today declared their readiness "to combat against treacherous invaders and enemies of this country, namely Japan, Germany, and their satellites."

The Japanese, members of the Townsend Harris Post 348 of the American Legion, adopted a resolution which was signed by K. Kay Taukemoto, Commander.

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SEBRING-FLORIDA

Messages on Speech Pleasing to Churchill

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30 (AP)—Sir Gerald Campbell, chief of the British Press Service in the United States, said Prime Minister Winston Churchill "deeply appreciates" a large number of telegrams and letters from Americans praising his speech before Congress.

"The messages are surprising to Britons," he said, "because in Great Britain nobody ever takes the trouble to send a telegram to anybody who makes a speech."

Sir Gerald said the Prime Minister regretted he would be unable to reply to all the messages personally.

Seattle Japanese Denounce Treachery

Wide World

Hundreds Rise Against the Rising Sun in West Coast Demonstration

Thirteen hundred Japanese of Seattle, Wash., standing massed in the auditorium of their newly-dedicated Buddhist Church and overflowing by the hundreds into the adjacent gymnasium, pledged themselves Dec. 24 to battle against the Japanese Empire and to maintain allegiance to the United States. Almost a quarter of the city's Japanese population took part in the pledging of loyalty.

Churchill Rallies Canada To Renewed War Efforts

By Morris McDougall
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Dec. 30—All Canada from the Yukon to Halifax is listening today in rapt attention to the voice of the leader of the British people. No statesman in British history has so completely captured the imagination and hearts of Canadians as Prime Minister Winston Churchill and in no one has there been reposed such confidence and hope in a critical hour.

There is no question that Mr. Churchill's visit will inspire all Canadians with a new and vital will to carry on the struggle for freedom with all their power.

Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King has said that "nothing will be spared" in Canada's aid in the common cause. Thus it is confidently stated in Ottawa that Mr. King will announce the cancellation of all war liabilities from Britain to Canada. Nothing has been paid in gold since December, 1940, but the announcement will definitely put to sleep any idea that Canada is demanding "cash on the barrel head."

The cancellation would amount to $1,500,000,000 which Britain owes the Dominion for munitions, food, and raw materials.

Call to New Efforts

But more important is the effect of Mr. Churchill's dynamic personality on the morale of the whole British Commonwealth, stirring British peoples everywhere to new efforts and a new courage through his immeasurable determination and radiant confidence.

All Canada has been deeply moved and pleased by the favorable reception given to Mr. Churchill in Washington. Yesterday at a Government luncheon he said the salvation of the world depended on the united strength of the English speaking people as the core of a vast organization of embattled free nations.

"We have reached the crest," he said. "There might be hollows before us as well as other crests to climb but we can see the way and thank God we have the strength to endure to the end."

The spirit evoked by the Washington conferences as well as the results of the conferences which the future would disclose has tremendously pleased the people of this country.

Symbol of Unity

Coming direct from the conferences at Washington, Mr. Churchill's visit symbolizes to Canadians the whole-hearted will and unity of the English-speaking peoples in the struggle for world freedom.

Mr. Churchill's visit is expected to stimulate enlistment in the Army. There continues to be a surplus of men for the Air Force and the Navy but the Army must grow as there will be no limit to the demand for land forces in the various theatres of the war. There is no doubt this country will intensify its mobilization of man and woman power and this plan will be inspired by the visit of Mr. Churchill.

In spite of sharp cold the square before the Parliament Buildings held a large throng eager to catch a glimpse of Prime Minister Churchill as he entered base of the Pease Tower to address both Houses of Parliament. Galleries of the House of Commons were packed while the floor was crowded with members, Senators, judges, and diplomats. Requests for admission from all over the country had to be refused. There was room only for a small part of those asking for a chance to see and hear the distinguished visitor.

Microphones were installed for the first time in the House of Commons to broadcast his speech.

Workmen swept several inches of snow off historic Parliament Hill so that the thousands unable to obtain seats or standing room in the House would have a clear space in which to stand and listen for the 30-minute Churchill talk.

Mr. Churchill was sworn in last night as a member of the Canadian Privy Council. This honor is sometimes conferred on notable visitors but there has been no similar appointment to a visitor recently.

Churchill Gives Report on War to Canada

Continued from Page 1

the enemy to diminish his malice," he said.

"As every month and year passes, we shall make up with weapons so plentiful and destructive as those by which they have sought to establish their hateful extermination."

"A Hardy Lot"

But the British, Prime Minister Churchill reminded his listeners, are a "tough and hardy lot."

"We have not journeyed all these ways across oceans, or across the mountains, because we are made of sugar candy," he declared.

"Look at Londoners, Cockneys grim and gay. . . . We can take it. What is good enough for anybody is good enough for us.

"We shall never descend to German and Jap levels. But if anybody likes to play rough we can play rough, too. Hitler and his Nazi gang have sown the wind. Let them reap the whirlwind."

When he warned them that England would fight on alone, Mr. Churchill said, the French Generals told the Government that England in three weeks would have its neck "wrung like a chicken."

"Some chicken," he said. The crowd roared.

"Some neck," the Prime Minister said grimly.

To Fight On

"The British Empire and the United States are going to fight out this new war against Japan together. We have suffered together and shall conquer together. But the men of Bordeaux, the men of Vichy would do nothing like this. They lay prostrate at the foot of the conqueror. They fawned upon him. What have they got out of it?"

After the War

Concerned with the task of winning the war, Mr. Churchill did not choose to discuss plans for the far future.

"This is no time to speak of the broader world which lies behind our struggle and our victory," he said. "We have to win that world for our children. We have to win it by our sacrifices. We have not won it yet. The crisis is upon us. If we were in any way to underrate the resources of that enemy we should be jeopardizing our lives.

"We must drive ourselves forward with unrelenting zeal.

"There is a place for everyone, old and young, man and woman. There is no room for the weakling, the shirker, the sluggard in the mines, the factories, the shipyards, the home, or the hospital. From the highest to the humblest all have their part to play. The enemy raged against us, coalesced and combined against us. They have asked for a total war. Let us make sure they get it.

Canada's Contribution

"Canada is a potent magnet, drawing together those in the new world and those in the old," he said.

Canada's contribution to the British war effort has been "magnificent," he asserted.

The Canadian Army in Britain, he continued, is in a "key position" to strike at any invaders of Britain.

"Their presence may help to deter such a battle on British soil," he went on.

The Prime Minister said he thought it "unlikely" that the war would end without the Canadians coming to close quarters with the Germans "as their fathers did on the Somme and at Vimy Ridge."

He referred to Hong Kong and the British work in making it a powerful port which has been "wrested from us for a time" by the overwhelming power of the home forces of Japan.

"At Hong Kong Canadian soldiers under a brave officer whose loss we mourn have played a valuable part in gaining precious days," he said.

Training Ground

Another wonderful part of Canada's effort, the Prime Minister continued, is the part it is playing in having Australians and New Zealanders train in the Dominion.

"This scheme will provide us in 1942 and 1943 with the highest lot of trained observers and air gunners," he declared, adding there would be enough to man the highest production of planes.

Introducing Mr. Churchill, Canada's Prime Minister, W. L. Mackenzie King, called him "the personification of Britain's greatness."

"That greatness was never more apparent," Mr. King declared, "than in this time of gravest crisis in the history of the world."

Asserting he spoke for all Canada, the Prime Minister declared Canadians "are unreservedly determined to maintain our stand at Britain's side and at the side of the other nations that fight for freedom . . . until the day of ultimate triumph over the evil forces that now seek to dominate the world."

Whither Japanese Fishers?

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VANCOUVER, British Columbia, Dec. 30—What to do with 1,800 Japanese fishermen whose vessels have been taken over by the Canadian naval authorities and whose fishing licenses have been suspended during the war in the Pacific has presented British Columbia with one of the most difficult problems arising from hostilities with Japan.

It seems unlikely that the Japanese will be permitted to operate their craft for the duration of war unless satisfactory guarantees can be made.

It is fortunate, from the economic standpoint, that the main fishing seasons off the West Coast are over. British Columbia fishermen and canneries have handled a record pack of salmon and herring, a large part of which is being shipped to the United Kingdom.

The full quota of dogfish, greyfish and shrimps have yet to be caught, and in the past the Japanese have been prominent in those departments, but they are not important in a relative sense, and it is expected that white and Indian fishermen will be able to maintain the desired production until the end of the season.

This situation is beneficial from two standpoints. One is that the salmon and herring, representing possibly $10,000,000 or more, have been successfully harvested and there is no danger of the supply being interrupted by the dislocation of the Japanese confiscation. The other is that the Japanese fishermen have in most cases received the money that comprises the bulk of their year's livelihood, so that their enforced unemployment will not result in a breadline or relief problem.

While representing the largest economic division among the Japanese in British Columbia, the fishermen numerically are only a small section of the 24,000 persons of Japanese racial origin within the boundaries of the Province. Japanese have penetrated almost every important occupational group.

To intern the entire Japanese population, as some well-intentioned spokesmen suggest, would entail tremendous cost and a roundup of unprecedented proportions in this part of the world. It would be tantamount to internment of all the residents of New Westminster, for instance, one of the four largest cities of British Columbia. Obviously no such program is being seriously contemplated at this time.

Canada's policy towards the Japanese, in the long run, will probably be determined by the Japanese themselves—their general behavior and their co-operation with the authorities.

Mexico Acts

MEXICO, D. F., Dec. 30 (AP)—Mexico cancelled the commercial fishing licenses of all Japanese on the Pacific Coast and ordered the military there to watch the jobless fishermen carefully.

The announcement added that since all the Japanese in the United States fishing fleets had been discharged, "the Marine Ministry believes there is an opportunity to intensify fishing activities on the coasts of Lower California with purely Mexican elements."

'Enemy Alien' Loses Plea For Berlin Depositions

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 30 (AP)—Charged with failure to register as a German agent, Karl Zanzinger contended a committee should be appointed to go to Berlin for depositions in his case. "Impossible," Federal Judge Robert N. Wilkin ruled yesterday in ordering a prompt trial.

Mr. Zanzinger, a pattern maker at a Cleveland defense plant until his recent additional arrest as an "enemy alien," made the motion before the United States and Germany declared war. He also asked delay of the trial until witnesses could be brought from Berlin.

Cleveland Body Plant To Remain Closed

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 30 (AP)—The Fisher Body Division Plant of General Motors Corporation, which was scheduled to reopen yesterday after an 18-day shutdown, will remain closed indefinitely, an official said.

"It all depends on what Washington does about passenger car production," the official observed.

About 3,000 workers were laid off when curtailment of auto production was ordered by OPM. The plant here makes Chevrolet bodies.

American Matériel for China Speeded by Ships and Roads

By Joseph G. Harrison
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30—Already existent shipping routes combined with present or projected highways from Burma and India into unoccupied China will make possible a continued flow of American war matériel to the troops of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, it is believed here.

Although initial Japanese successes, particularly in and around the Philippine Islands, have greatly complicated the task of supplying China by trans-Pacific routes, other routes have already been pioneered and a considerable volume of war goods have been moved over them to the Chungking Government.

Since these new routes lie across the Atlantic and Indian Oceans, the recent success of the American and British navies in cutting U-boat sinkings will make use of the routes more feasible than would have been the case six months ago.

According to recent announcements by the United States Maritime Commission, this country has established a very sizable freight between ports on the eastern shore of the United States and the Red Sea. Several months ago approximately 80 freighters were assigned to this route and it is thought probable that the number has grown substantially since then.

Selection of Routes

As seen here, the United States should experience no operational difficulty in establishing equally heavy traffic from Eastern American ports to those of British India and Burma, particularly to the Port of Rangoon.

China-bound cargo has already gone over this route, which is somewhat shorter than that to the ports on the upper end of the Red Sea by means of which the United States has been sending supplies to the British armies in North Africa and the Middle East.

In fact, the distance between New York and Rangoon by way of Cape Town and Indian Ocean is less than the distance between New York and Rangoon by way of the Panama Canal and Singapore. The former route is some 12,300 nautical miles in length, with the latter being closer to 13,000 nautical miles.

The Indian Ocean route is, on the other hand, appreciably longer than the now impossible trans-Pacific route, it being close to 8,000 nautical miles from San Francisco to Rangoon.

Given a few months' uninterrupted communication, it is believed that accelerated production of war goods in the United States and the commissioning of a large number of new freighters will make it possible for the United States to create a reservoir of armed strength in Burma and Free China which will insure successful resistance against Japanese attempts to cut the all-important Burma Road.

Evidence that the Allies are prepared for a strong defense of Rangoon, the debarkation point for China-bound goods, came the other day when an Anglo-America air force shot down at least 10 Japanese bombers and an equal number of Japanese pursuit planes during an attempt to bomb that port.

At present, the Burma Road remains the only means of bringing war matériel into China from the southwest. Although this road is still open to attack by Japanese bombers and might be cut by a Japanese drive into either Yunnan Province or Burma, alternate routes are being surveyed and constructed.

New Highway Built

By dint of prodigious labor the Chinese have already succeeded in constructing and putting into operation a new highway which branches north from Burma Road at Siangyun, goes through Sichang and runs to Chengtu, where another road runs to Chungking. This road has the advantage of being hundreds of miles farther from Japanese occupied territory than is the more heavily traveled main section of the Burma Road.

The greatest of China's road-building projects, however, is the plan to construct a highway from Sadiya in the northeastern corner of British India to the Province of Sikang, where it would join the Siangyun-Chengtu highway.

Two possible routes for this highway have already been surveyed. The northern route would go to Kangting by way of Yenching and Batang, while the southern route would be more direct, running to Sichang by way of Tzeku and Cungtien.

The new road between Sadiya and Sikang Province would have the benefit of the British Indian port of Chittagong which is connected with Sadiya by a railroad. There is also rail transportation between Sadiya and the great port of Calcutta.

War Department Communiqué On Far Eastern Situation

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30 (AP)—Following is the War Department's communiqué, Number 35, outlining the Far Eastern situation as of 9:30 a. m., E. S. T., today:

"1. Philippine Theater:

"A survey of the damage done to undefended Manila by the repeated senseless and savage bombing by Japanese aircraft after it had been declared an open city has been practically completed. This survey indicates that churches and other centers of Christian worship and culture were deliberately selected as special targets for enemy attacks. These edifices were of a distinctive type of architecture and their character could not have been mistaken. Before the brutal assaults were begun, Japanese bombing planes flew low over the city, obviously selecting the buildings which were subsequently bombed.

"In many of the churches attacked, devout residents of Manila had gathered for sanctuary and solace within the hallowed cloisters.

"Among the buildings destroyed were churches and shrines where many generations had worshipped for centuries. The beautiful old church of Santo Domingo, with its priceless art treasures and venerated relics is now a heap of smoking ruins, before which relays of black-robed priests are continually praying for their people.

"The great Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception was a special target for Japanese bombs. It was sought out and attacked on three successive days. The College of San Juan Lateran, with its irreplaceable library of original manuscript, was likewise attacked. Repeated attacks on successive days were made on Santa Rosa Convent and Santa Catalina Convent. The San Juan Dedios Hospital was also the object of vicious attacks and three colleges supported by religious institutions were either destroyed or damaged in the air raids.

"In this connection, the War Department is in receipt of the following radiogram from Gen. Douglas MacArthur commanding the United States Army forces in the Far East, commenting on these recent bombings:

"'Enemy mercilessly bombed the open city of Manila using 63 bombers. Damage has been severe and includes all types of civilian installations, such as churches, the cathedral, hospitals, convents, business and private dwellings. It is notable that before Manila was declared an open city and before our antiaircraft evacuated therefrom he had abstained from attempted bombing of anything in Manila except military installations. His present actions can only be deemed completely violative of all the civilized processes of international law. At the proper time I bespeak due retaliatory measures.'

"2. There is nothing to report from other areas."

Quezon Becomes War President

MANILA, Dec. 30 (AP)—Philippine High Commissioner Francis B. Sayre, speaking today at the second-term inauguartion of Manuel Quezon as President of the Commonwealth, declared that the American and Filipino peoples were being linked by the present struggle in "a comradeship which can never die."

"Because the events of the last three weeks have been hard," he said, "we will not be discouraged. The real struggle is only beginning, but there can be no question whatsoever of its final outcome.

"Death is preferable to slavery. As long as humanity believes that, no Germany and no Japan can ever conquer the world. That faith and that determination welds all free peoples together into a mighty throng which is invincible and inevitably will be triumphant."

Mr. Sayre read a special message from President Roosevelt extending congratulations and best wishes to President Quezon and Sergio Osmena, who was sworn in for another term as Vice-President.

The message also expressed to the people of the Philippines the President's "appreciation for the loyalty and effective co-operation . . . which they have extended to the United States Government."

The inauguration was held at the wartime seat of the Government in an undisclosed place outside Manila.

Because of wartime conditions the inauguration was conducted with extreme simplicity. The oaths of office were administered to President Quezon and Vice-President Osmena by Chief Justice Jose Abad Santos of the Philippine Supreme Court.

New members of the Philippine Congress, meanwhile, were sworn in by previously qualified officials in their home provinces or wherever they happened to be.

President Quezon was elected for a four-year term under the amended constitution of the Commonwealth, but he said prior to the election that he would resign after two years and turn the office of Chief Executive over to Vice-President Osmena. He already has served six years and believes that no President of the Commonwealth should remain in office more than eight years.

Nomura and Kurusu Off to Virginia

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30 (AP)—Japan's special "peace envoy," Saburo Kurusu, who was at the State Department conducting negotiations for settlement of Japanese-American problems when the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor, left the capital yesterday with the Japanese Embassy staff, which was taken to Hot Springs, Va.

Ambassador Kichisaburo Nomura and Mr. Kurusu headed the party. A heavy police guard superintended the removal of the staff from the Embassy to the station, where they boarded a train for Virginia.

Japanese consuls and their staffs from all parts of the country will join the diplomatic staff at Hot Springs to await completion of arrangements for their return to Japan.

Wide Variety of Ski Centers Ready for Sports Enthusiasts

Tourabouts

By Leavitt F. Morris
Travel Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

The development of ski centers in the United States has increased each year until today the winter sports enthusiast has a wide variety of "first class" choices.

Areas, which in the past few years have been known only to local groups, now are attracting nation-wide attention. The far west and eastern regions, of course, long have been popular centers for skiers to gather, but with the development of winter sport areas in the various States in the snow belt where one should go is merely a matter of opinion and convenience.

For example, western Michigan is developing an area which stands high with many of the country's ski centers. The Caberfae Winter Sports Area, which lies in the heart of the Manistee National Forest west of Cadillac, offers to skiers all of the up-to-date facilities that may be found in other leading ski regions.

All summer, in fact, work has been going forward in this area to improve facilities. The shelter house, which looked big when it was built little more than a year ago but was overtaxed on the day the area opened last winter, has been doubled in size. A skating rink now has been provided at the shelter.

New ski slopes have been constructed and plans have been completed to add another ski tow. Those who don't ski are offered three toboggan slides, one a half-mile in length, and the two quarter-mile junior slides. Snowshoe trails also have been laid out and races are held throughout the winter.

Other areas in western Michigan are the Newaygo Development, about half way between Newaygo and White Cloud and at Traverse where the Chamber of Commerce has scheduled several events for snow enthusiasts.

Outstanding event of Michigan's winter sports program is its Carnival to be held at Petoskey, Feb. 6 to 15. Events planned include speed skating races, ski meets, and the crowning of the Carnival Queen.

Florida Safe

From L. G. Davis, manager of the Fort Harrison Hotel in Clearwater, Fla., comes word that there has been no exodus of winter visitors from his city or from the State since the United States entered the war. Mr. Davis made this statement to refute rumors circulating throughout northern cities that Florida visitors are "checking out" in large numbers. According to present indications Mr. Davis predicts that Clearwater and the entire State of Florida will enjoy exceptionally good business this winter. The Fort Harrison Hotel, according to Mr. Davis, has not suffered from cancellations. In fact, he says, they are fewer at the present time than they were early last season.

Burger Appointed

Don B. Burger has been appointed executive assistant to A. S. Kirkeby, President of a national chain of hotels bearing his name. Mr. Burger, who won his hotel reputation through his excellent management of the Hotel Francis Drake in San Francisco, takes over his new position with a record of having achieved one of the outstanding youthful successes in the hotel industry in the past 14 years. His record at the Sir Francis Drake is one of the legends of the hotel industry. In the span of four years he transferred the hotel from a losing business to one of the nation's most profitable enterprises, brought the Drake to the forefront as one of the Pacific Coast's most popular hotels, and developed ideas in hotel operation that set new standards for the entire industry.

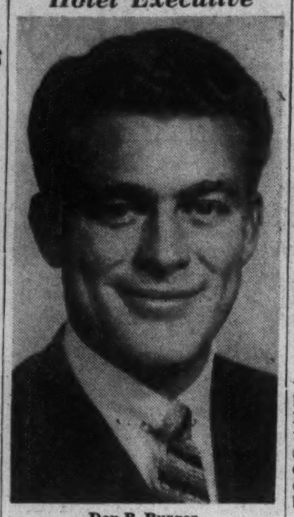
Mexico Rail Trips

A series of "pocket-edition" side trips into the Mexican Rockies are being planned by the Mexican Railway. Short and low-priced, these trips are not of the conducted tour type, but allow visitors to adjust plans to their own liking. The stretch of 265 miles which the trips cover lends itself to the camera fan. The scenic picture on the trips passes from tropical lowlands, where the growth is so profuse that one can almost reach out the window and pluck the rare variety of orchids, where plantations of bananas, coffee, and pineapple dot the landscape, through jungleland to mountain heights. The side trips take travelers to Orizaba, with its mountain towering 18,500 feet; San Juan Teotihuacan, site of the pyramids, and the old Spanish city of Cordoba.

Travel Notes

The mountain playgrounds in the Colorado Rockies near Denver are five times larger than all Switzerland. . . . There are 15,342 hotels in the United States; Florida has 868, of which 209 are found in the Miami region alone. . . . Santa Fe passenger travel through November showed a 25 per cent increase over 1940. . . . Nat Niles has been named head instructor and director of the Snow Valley Ski School at Manchester, Vt. . . . The Big Room of Carlsbad Caverns National Park in New Mexico is three fourths of a mile long, 625 feet wide, and 300 feet at its maximum height.

Hotel Executive



Don B. Burger
Former Manager of Sir Francis Drake Hotel in San Francisco who was recently appointed assistant to A. S. Kirkeby, President of the Kirkeby Hotels.

Aid of Radio in Raid Alarms Offered by FM Stations

News in Radio

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Use of FM, or frequency modulation stations, to transmit air-raid alarms and instructions to the standard broadcast stations, which will then relay them to the general public, has been offered to the Defense Communications Board by two prominent FM license holders. These are John Shepard, III, President of the Yankee Network, and Roger W. Clipp, General Manager of W53PM-WFIL, Philadelphia.

The FM Broadcasters current bulletin, for instance, points out that in the case of New England, FM might perform an invaluable emergency communications task. Fifty-one of the 52 standard broadcast stations in New England, it is pointed out, are within excellent receiving distance of Mr. Shepard's two FM outlets—W43B, Boston, located in Paxton, Mass., and W39B, on top of Mt. Washington in New Hampshire.

Recently it was estimated that 93 per cent of the population of the six New England States lives within range of the signals of W43B and W39B. Only 87 per cent of New England's population, who, of course, have the greatest percentage of receivers, is within range of all 52 standard broadcast stations.

It is proposed that all AM stations in New England would keep a receiver constantly tuned to the nearest Shepard-owned FM station in New England. Because the two FM stations are linked by radio channels there would be no vulnerable wire lines involved in this method of radio co-ordination. Only a direct hit on the FM transmitters could prevent emergency messages from being relayed throughout New England.

Roger Clipp, addressing the DCB, offered use of W53PH as the official Philadelphia key station for the transmission of Interceptor Command orders to all AM outlets within the W53PH service area.

Because the Philadelphia FM installation is complete in one building, there is no danger of interrupted service between studios and transmitter through possible telephone wire destruction. The local Interceptor Command offices are also nearby.

Three other featured speakers will be Dr. Frank B. Jewett, Chairman of the Board of Bell Laboratories and Vice-President of the American Telephone & Telegraph Co., who will speak on "The Mobilization of Science, with Special Reference to Communication," at the Monday morning session; Don Francisco, Director of Communications on the staff of Nelson A. Rockefeller, Co-ordinator of Inter-American Affairs, on "Why the United States Usually Puts its Wrong Foot Forward," at the Tuesday banquet session; and Adolfo T. Cosentino, Director of the Radio Communications in the Argentine, who will address the convention at the Tuesday banquet with reference to the South American viewpoint on radio and its influence.

* * *

'Hams' Back on Air

Hundreds of amateur radio stations are being returned to the air by the Defense Communications Board to furnish communications essential to the national defense, according to officials of the American Radio Relay League, national amateur organization.

All auxiliary and emergency communication services deemed necessary for defense uses will be reactivated in a short time, the A. R. R. L. said.

Among the amateur networks being outhorized or planned include the civilian defense net of Westchester County, New York; the amateur communication section of the Florida State Defense Council; a communications chain of the State Guard of California, sponsored by Gov. Culbert L. Olson; and Connecticut's comprehensive state police network.

* * *

I. R. E. Speakers

Discussion of the development of a two-way, push-button controlled ultra-high frequency radio telephone communication between tank squadrons in combat is to be one of the featured papers at the annual winter convention of the Institute of Radio Engineers to be held on Jan. 12, 13 and 14 at the Commodore Hotel in New York City.

The tank radio communication will be a portion of a discussion by Lieut. Col. Rex V. D. Corput, Jr., Director of the U. S. Signal Corps Laboratory at Fort Monmouth, N. J., who will outline the functions of his organization at the Wednesday afternoon session.

Student Union Pledges Fullest Aid in War

NEW YORK, Dec. 30 (AP)—Delegates to the Seventh Annual Convention of the American Student Union, representing 50 campuses in the nation, have placed themselves completely at the service of the Government "to secure the destruction of Hitler and his partners."

In a message addressed to President Roosevelt, they declared their "readiness to join with millions of fellow Americans in the front lines, in the factories, and in civilian defense" because "as students we realize that the future well-being of our institutions of learning, the pride and property of a dynamic, freedom-loving people, are directly menaced by the Nazi Axis."

'Greatest Year in History of Aviation'

News in Aviation

By Albert D. Hughes
Aviation Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Far greater numbers of planes and pilots, a vastly improved system of airports and airways, and highly intensified use of all facilities for transport of passengers, express and mail!

These were the year-end gains for 1941 cited by Robert H. Hinckley, Assistant Secretary of Commerce, which he marked as "the greatest year in the history of American aviation."

Stressing that much of the advance of civil aviation in 1941 was brought about by defense, Mr. Hinckley, nevertheless, emphasized that it had made possible great strides forward which would undoubtedly contribute to fulfillment of the new tasks in the air imposed by the war.

According to figures supplied to Mr. Hinckley by Brig. Gen. Donald H. Connolly, Administrator of Civil Aeronautics, the nation's civilian pilot roster passed the 100,000 mark, or an increase of more than 60 per cent over the 1940 total of 63,113. This increase was largely due to the Civilian Pilot Training Program of the CAA.

By the close of the year the Army and the Navy were getting one-third of their flying cadets from the ranks of CAA trainees, some 14,000 of whom were estimated to have entered the air services. In addition, about 2,800 CAA instructors have gone to defense units here or in Canada, and "we have now under way a program for training 3,200 new instructors," Mr. Hinckley said.

Civil aircraft increased from 17,500 to approximately 27,500 during the year, an increase of about 40 per cent largely due to the increase in trainer planes used by the CAA program.

Well over 1,000,000 more passengers were carried during 1941 by the commercial air lines, a total of 4,500,000 being carried in all. The fatality rate per 100,000,000 passenger-miles declined, however, from 3.05 passengers to 2.20. More than 500,000 more miles were flown by American air lines on routes outside of the continental United States during 1941.

Air express volume rose 7,000,000 pounds over the 1940 figure while air mail was 12,000,000 pounds over last year.

The CAA's first airport program got under way during 1941 with 385 defense landing areas designated for construction or improvement by a board consisting of the Secretaries of War, Navy and Commerce. A total of $197,865,300 was involved. At the end of 1941, the nation's airports numbered 2,453, compared with 2,331 in 1940. Improvement of the airport picture is emphasized by the fact that there are now 64 Class 4, or topnotch airports suitable for the operation of both heavy bombers and air transports, as compared with 23 in 1940. While the number of Class I airports, these with minimum facilities, decreased from 1,641 to 1,501.

New airways traffic control centers were completed at Memphis and Jacksonville during 1941, with seven additional centers planned during 1942 at San Antonio, Texas; Boston, Mass.; Kansas City, Mo.; Denver, Colo.; Alburquerque, N. M.; Minneapolis, Minn., and Great Falls, Mont.

Hall L. Hibbard
Vice-President and Chief Engineer of Lockheed Aircraft, recently elected President for 1942 of the Institute of Aeronautical Sciences.

Civil Control for Air

Continued civil operation of the commercial air lines during the war emergency, with the Federal Government as the No. 1 preemptive customer, is now assured.

The Air Transport Association, commercial air line organization, will become the agency through which the government will request airplane space for "high priority military movements," it was announced over the holiday by Edgar S. Gorrell, President of A. T. A. Agreements had been reached with the War Department, Mr Gorrell said, whereby this arrangement would be in effect.

Mr. Gorrell pointed out that the authority contained in the President's Executive Order of Dec. 13, 1941, provided for full utilization and control by the War Department of civil aviation facilities in time of war. But the War Department, quite obviously, has enough on its hands so that it turned over the details of using America's fleet of nearly 300 transport planes in time of emergency to the A. T. A.

Normal operation of the air lines, except for very temporary reductions in schedules was assured by Mr. Gorrell. No changes were contemplated in the management, operations of personnel of the air lines by reason of these arrangements, he said, adding that every effort would be exerted by all parties concerned to continue the splendid service that the air lines have heretofore furnished the American public.

Ruralists in Several States Eased in Some Phases of Taxes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Farmers in North Dakota who want to buy farm machinery now won't have to be concerned about paying any State tax on it for the first year after purchase. Crops held in storage by producers in North Carolina and Iowa are relieved of some of their tax burden. In North Carolina no tax will be assessed until the second January 1 following the harvest. In Iowa crops will be assessed at half the rate for other taxable property. Several states have granted tax advantages to rural electric systems.

These are some of the examples of the way in which tax exemption measures passed by state legislatures this year have favored the farmer. War veterans also get preferential treatment under new laws, according to a compilation by the National Association of Assessing Officers here.

Broader Veterans' Relief

Iowa exempted rural electric systems from personal property taxes for 1941 and 1942; South Carolina exempted them for a five-year period; and Georgia by constitutional amendment granted them 20 years' tax immunity. New Mexico supplanted its ad valorem tax with a tax of $10 per 100 persons served by the electric systems. The Dakotas enacted low gross earnings taxes in lieu of personal property taxes. Ohio assessors were directed to list personal property of these plants at 50 per cent of true value.

Veterans' exemptions were extended in Iowa, Nevada, Michigan, California, and Oregon. In Iowa, widows who depend on war-veteran sons for support were granted tax exemption provided the veterans have no other dependents. In Nevada, 1941 legislation permits a veteran who does not absorb his full $1,000 exemption allowance on his own property to take it on "community" or jointly owned property. A new Michigan law makes persons entering military service on or after Jan. 1, 1940, eligible for veterans' tax exemption on homesteads during service and for one year after. The California and Oregon measures provided minor exemptions.

Limitations on tax exemption of veterans were enacted in New Hampshire and Maine. The Maine law reduced disabled veterans' exemptions from $5,000 to $3,500, the exemption applying to any property owned by the veterans. The $5,000 exemption applied to personal property and the veteran's homestead only. New Hampshire's new law requires that veterans file annual applications for tax exemptions.

Other laws extending tax exemption this year include a Florida provision granting tax immunity to nonresidents on pleasure yachts and boats registered in other states but kept in Florida the year around. A Maryland law exempting large domestically owned watercraft was expanded to include small ships and airplanes and all vessels owned by nonresidents engaged in intercoastal or international trade.

The Maryland Legislature also authorized county commissioners to exempt tangible, personal household property completely, such action exempting the property from State taxes also. Previously, household effects up to $500 had been exempt from State taxes, and from county taxes up to $100 or $500, whichever county commissioners decided.

Vermont and Oklahoma curtailed real property exemptions this year. The Vermont legislation provided that real estate hereafter acquired by a college, university or fraternity under circumstances which previously would have rendered it exempt shall remain on the tax rolls at the assessed valuation prior to its acquisition unless residents of the town or city exempt it by vote. New construction on such property is tax exempt.

Oklahoma limited to $2,500 the exemption on property owned by a religious, charitable or educational organization but not used directly for institutional purposes. This law, together with a Florida court decision holding unconstitutional a statute exempting institutional property though 75 per cent of the floor space was rented to private parties, reduces to five the number of states in which institutions may own income-producing property free of taxes. However, a proposal to reinstate the Florida statute by constitutional amendment will be placed before voters next year.

How to Feed House Plants

Los Angeles, Calif.

Gift plants at holiday time are a joy if well cared for, thrifty and cheerful. But when they are allowed to droop and languish they are most discouraging house guests. Supplementing regular watering by proper feeding will do much toward assuring beauty and well being in your house plants.

Last Tuesday we discussed in this column a suggested schedule of watering, and the factors which should govern the frequency of watering. Similar factors govern the feeding of pot plants.

The season, whether, type of plant and location, govern the program to a certain extent, although we can be more specific about feeding than about watering. By the way, "nutrients" is the proper word for fertilizers.

The most satisfactory way to supply nutrients to potted plants is in a liquid form. Liquid manure is made (to the color of weak tea, the standard time-honored recipe) by allowing a pint of well rotted manure to soak in a gallon of water for two or three days.

Liquid Fertilizer Easily Made

A liquid fertilizer is also easily made from commercial fertilizers by adding a heaping tablespoonful of the commercial product to one gallon of water, agitating two or three times during 24 hours and mixing thoroughly again before pouring into the pots.

We have had excellent results from using liquid fertilizer made in this way from one of the commercial fertilizers in powder form although the commercial fertilizers in tablet form are readily dissolved too. A solution of 1 level tablespoonful of 4-12-4 to a gallon of water is also beneficial.

Well established house plants may be fed weak liquid manure alternated with other liquid fertilizers once a fortnight through spring and summer and once a month through fall and winter. A word of warning: never use any dry fertilizer, manure, commercial 4-12-4 or any other when the soil in the pots is dry. Water first with clear water.

To do their best for us flowerwise, all plants need to be fed; healthy well-fed plants are better able to resist disease, pests, and unfavorable weather. Also it has been demonstrated in recent experiments that well fertilized plants use less than half as much water as plants growing in poor soil. So it is economical of water too to feed plants properly.

Milk is given a two months old baby, not beefsteak; just so a young plant is given a dash of superphosphate in the original potting compost. But later when the baby grows, and develops the necessary equipment, it will eat beefsteak; and just so later when a plant has become well established it will be given more fertilizer, more frequently. It is always a good rule to feed lightly but often, rather than heavily—"semi-occasionally," as a little boy we know says. But giving fertilizer in light snacks instead of heavy dinners you don't run the risk of "burning" your plants.

According to recent scientific findings a continuous available supply of certain nutrient elements is necessary to the growth and development of plants, certain specific elements supplied to plants by fertilizers are found to have certain specific functions.

Nitrogen for example, which is one element contained in all well-balanced commercial fertilizers, is needed for vegetative growth as well as in the reproductive stages.

Phosporous is found to hasten maturity, increase the root system, aid in the development of new growth, both vegetative and fruit, stiffen tissues, and have an indirect balancing action on other elements.

Potassium is essential to the general vigor of the plant. Other elements which we supply to our plants in their diets are each needed for specific functions, absence of one or another element often causes the plants to send out distress signs which may now be identified as a hunger signal for a certain specific element. When we supply the missing or unavailable element the plant may revive, or it may be past help, but nothing will so surely help plants to health as regular feeding.

Jean-Marie Putnam
A Tuesday Feature

Woman Flag Defiler's Sentence is Affirmed

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 30. (AP)—The New Jersey Supreme Court yesterday affirmed the conviction of Helga Schlueter, German-born alien of Lakewood, on a charge of defiling the American flag.

Miss Schlueter, now in custody of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, was sentenced to one to two years in a women's reformatory after her conviction by an Ocean County jury. She was charged with tearing up and throwing to the ground, while a firemen's parade was in progress on June 29, 1940, in Lakewood, a small American flag that was attached to her motorcycle.

Antarctic Cold Varies 57 Degrees In Half Mile but Then, Not So Hot

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30—Today's non-war communiqué:

Speaking of the weather, a temperature variation of 57 degrees between two points in Little America a half-mile apart is one of the startling phenomena discovered by the meteorologists of the United States Antarctic Expedition. Of course, at no point was the variation on the warm side since the thermometer at one location registered 67.5 degress below zero and at the other 10.1 degrees below.

This disclosure was made today by Arnold Court, junior meteorologist of the United States Weather Bureau, and illustrates, he said, the "individualism of Antarctic atmosphere."

During one eight-day period the Little America Party observed a minimum temperature of 76 degress below zero, with an average of 63.4 below. Only once during this period was it as warm as 50 degrees below zero.

Another striking experience was with winds that blew at 50 miles an hour steadily for six hours, never varying more than 1 per cent in velocity, making it impossible to see an arm's length ahead in the blowing snow.

They found the upper air so cold that it made balloons burst prematurely. When the balloons burst they broke into halves, each retaining its hemispherical shape for many minutes. This was due to the fact that the balloons tend to solidify from intense cold before bursting.

A startling deficiency of oxygen in the surface air was another notable phenomena.

Mr. Court pointed out that a comparison of the results of 190 radiosonde observations, the first ever made in the Antarctic, with reports from Northern Alaska and other Arctic points show close correspondence in summertime conditions. However, the tendency of the Antarctic tropopause—lower than the stratosphere—to vanish in winter is not paralleled in the north polar area.

This, and the rather large deficiency in oxygen found in the surface Antarctic air, he explained, indicate the possibility that the Antarctic circulation is generally cut off from the rest of the world by a collar of subpolar air.

Press and Radio Win Praise by President

By the Associated Press

Washington, Dec. 30

President Roosevelt bestowed upon the press and radio yesterday, through his secretary, Stephen Early, a "well-deserved but somewhat belated orchid" for co-operation in measures taken to safeguard Prime Minister Churchill.

Mr. Early said the President had asked him to pass along the verbal "orchid" for the withholding of news about Mr. Churchill's visit until his actual arrival and for refraining from publicizing the Prime Minister's departure notwithstanding an official announcement in Ottawa as to the time Mr. Churchill was due there.

Probe Is Demanded Of Christmas Card

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 30—Charging that mailing lists of the America First Committee, recently dissolved, are still being used by some individuals and groups, "possibly to lay the groundwork for future guerilla conflict on the propaganda front in America," the Non-Sectarian Anti-Nazi League has asked Francis Biddle, United States Attorney General, to inquire into the disposal of the lists and to institute an investigation of the "Loyal Copperheads of America." The announcement says that the Non-Sectarian Anti-Nazi League is in possession of copies of a Christmas greeting folder containing the signature of the "Loyal Copperheads of America," headed by a one-time America First worker, and that they felt an investigation is called for.

Nimitz's Home Town Pays Honor to Admiral

FREDERICKSBURG, Texas, Dec. 30 (AP)—This German-American settlement broke out its flags Saturday to honor a famous son—once a village pond admiral, now Commander of the Pacific Fleet.

Chester W. Nimitz Day was proclaimed by Mayor Edward Krauskopf as a tribute to the ranch boy who became one of the Navy's brilliant strategists.

Capt. Charles H. Nimitz left the sea to help found in 1846 this colony where Germans came from their native country for political and religious freedom. He built a hotel in the shape of a steamship where young Chester played.

When the lad went to the Naval Academy in 1901 he promised his grandfather he would become an admiral.

William Nimitz, who married Admiral Nimitz's widowed mother and became both an uncle and a stepfather, lived at nearby Kerrville with a daughter, Mrs. John H. Reagan.

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To Our Readers:
Hotel Managers welcome letters of appreciation from our readers who patronize hotels advertised in
The Christian Science Monitor

Toronto Maple Leafs Sextet Much Stronger Than When They Last Were in Boston

Bruin Six Faces Stern Test To Turn Back League Leader

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

A ray of light and at the same time a bit of gloom were facing the Boston Bruins today as the Stanley Cup champions awaited their most critical game of the season tonight with Toronto Maple Leafs at Boston Garden.

On the dark side of the picture for the Bruins was the fact that the Leafs will be icing their strongest team since their first game last Nov. 1, when they lost Sweeney Schriner through injury and then proceeded to lose a man a game in the next two games. On the bright side, however, is the fact that Coach Happy Day does not rate today's team as strong as last spring's play-off aggregation, a group that the Bruins — even without Bill Cowley — skated into submission four games to three.

Day Confident

Coach Day was confidence itself this morning as he breakfasted at the University Club with Frank Selke, acting business manager of Maple Leaf Gardens in Maj. Conn Smythe's absence. Over his fruit juice and corn flakes, Day calmly indicated his contention that his blue-clad Torontos are the best in the circuit.

Statistics so far, with the season almost half gone, bear him out to a marked degree, for Toronto is leading the Bruins by a single point for the league lead, has twice beaten the B's by 2-0 shutouts, while dropping only one decision to them here in Boston, and has outscored the Bostonians five goals to three in games between the two teams this winter. The Bruins, however, who went through a brisk one-half hour workout at the Arena yesterday, are fully prepared to refute those statistics.

"Yes, I would say we are stronger than when we were last here and forced the Bruins into overtime before we lost," Happy said between mouthfuls, "and outside of that first game of the season, when we had everybody on hand, we are in as good condition as we have been to date. We have Syl Apps back, although he is not right yet, and the only ones missing are Wally Stanowski and Don Metz. Wally, you know, has been absent for the last 10 games, while Don has been out with a broken ankle since the third game.

"Injuries have held us back all season," the genial Hap went on in his quiet fashion, although it was hard to see that a team has been held back too much when it currently is leading the league. "Out of action at various periods," he went on, "have been Schriner, Nick and Don Metz, Stanowski, Apps, Reg Hamilton, and Hank Goldup —and none of those boys can be sidelined without being missed."

Much Amused

Happy was much amused at the theory being expressed that the Maple Leaf defense is stronger with Stanowski out than it is with him in. When it was explained that some teams are holding that Stanowski's rushing tactics leave goalie Turk Broda with only one-half the protection he normally gets, Happy said with a smile that ended all argument, "Well, Eddie Shore was a pretty good rusher, wasn't he? And right now Dit Clapper is a pretty good rusher, isn't he? Sure, the goalie has less protection, but where is the puck usually after a defenseman's rush? Right in the end where the rushing team can score."

All in all, tonight looks like a very interesting evening. Hinging on the result will be first place in the standing and a lead in the Vezina Trophy race for either Broda or Frankie Brimsek of the Bruins. The two are tied with 36 goals scored against each.

Probable Line-Ups

Boston		Toronto
Dumart	lw	rw, Drillon
Schmidt	c	c, Apps
Bauer	rw	lw, N. Metz
Holfett	ld	rd, McDonald
Clapper	rd	ld, Hamilton
Brimsek	g	g, Broda

Boston Spares: Conacher, Cowley, Wiseman, Cain, Jackson, Hiller, Thompson, Crawford, Smith.

Toronto Spares: Schriner, Taylor, Carr, McCreedy, Langelle, Goldup, Kampman, Church, Davidson.

Time of Game: 8:30 p. m.

Over the Blue Line

Toronto will have 15 men in uniform tonight, in contrast to the 13 they had when last here . . . Hank Goldup, who missed Sunday's game with Brooklyn because of an injured hand, arrived in Boston this morning and is scheduled to work on Pete Langelle's line with rookie Johnny McCreedy . . . Although Apps is back, he may have to have help at center, and Nick Metz is scheduled for this relief duty, with Bob Davidson moving to Nick's left wing spot . . . The Leafs' other line will be Dave Schriner, Billy Taylor, and Lorne Carr.

* * *

Day said that word from Toronto this morning indicated that Stanowski will be skating in a few days . . . Don Metz has already been back on the ice and should rejoin the team in 10 days or so . . . Like the Leafs, the Bruins will also have 15 men dressed, but Cliff Thompson is unlikely to see service . . . Cliff was used in the last minute of last Thursday's game in Toronto . . . Manager Art Ross will probably send Woody Dumart, Milt Schmidt, and Bobby Bauer against the Apps line; Roy Conacher, Bill Cowley, and Eddie Wiseman against the Taylor line; and Herb Cain, Art Jackson, and Dutch Hiller against the Langelle line.

Will Be Enacting Drama of Their Own

By a Staff Photographer

Rival Goalies in Garden Game Tonight

While the Boston Bruins and Toronto Maple Leafs are battling over first place in the National Hockey League standing at Boston Garden this evening, goalies Frankie Brimsek of Boston, right, and Turk Broda of Toronto, will be staging a private battle of their own. Each has won the Vezina Trophy once, Frankie three seasons ago and Turk last season, and each wants to win it again. Today they were tied, 36 goals having been scored against each, and the member of the winning team tonight will take a lead.

Relatively Minor Changes Proposed for Grid Rules

DETROIT, Dec. 30 (AP)—The nation's football coaches today adopted a hands-off policy on their playing code and passed only relatively minor suggestions, all designed to aid the offense, on to the game's rule makers.

Chairman Lou Little of Columbia, emerging from a day-long session with the American Football Coaches Association Rules Committee, said fewer suggestions for changes had been introduced than at any time since the body was formed a decade ago.

Suggestions, to be presented Jan. 4 at Phoenix, Ariz., to the National Collegiate Athletic Association's official rules committee were:

(1) The team scored upon by either a touchdown or field goal is to have optional choice of goal. This is designed to create offensive balance, Little said, particularly when the wind advantage is great.

(2) Clarification of the substitution rule to remove the possibility of the so-called sleeper play.

(3) Revision of the lateral pass rule which nullifies a play downfield when the ball is passed forward. The coaches would make this a five-yard penalty from the point of infraction. Now the ball is returned to the line of scrimmage.

(4) Placing a penalty for sending a substitute on the field after the offensive team has left the huddle or gone into formation. Penalty: loss of a time out.

(5) Revision of the substitution rules to permit players to report to any one of the officials.

Little said that the committee had rejected proposals to move the goal posts back to the goal line, permit a forward pass from any distance behind the line of scrimmage instead of the present five-yard regulation and also advance of the ball by the defensive team on a fumble.

Happy Balance

He explained that the sleeper play referred to the practice of hiding out a player, who was presumably going to the bench, and then converting him into a receiver of a cross-field pass.

"The committee feels there now is a happy balance in offense and defense," Little explained. "The offense has a small edge, which is as it should be, and we are trying to keep it that way."

Little said that a questionnaire sent to some 600 football coaches had yielded 27 suggested changes, an unusually small number, and that there had been no recommendations for drastic rules changes.

Continue Programs

Philip O. Badger of New York University, N. C. A. A. President, said he expected his organization, confined largely to a policy making role, to urge colleges to continue full athletic programs.

"We're not conducting a circus or show, you know," he said, "but athletic programs are in the interest of public morale."

Texas Christian Avoids Hard Work For Bowl Contest

MIAMI, Fla., Dec. 30 (AP)—Three winning New Year's Day football battles have taught Coach Dutch Meyer of Texas Christian that hard work may breed success—but not in Bowl games. That's why the Horned Frogs have been taking things comparatively easy in preparation for their Orange Bowl encounter with Georgia Thursday.

"Too much hard work is bad," explained Meyer. "The first time we were invited, I resumed practice too soon. I learned that was bad, too."

T. C. U. arrived Sunday, two days later than much-drilled Georgia, and started short one-a-day workouts. The team scrimmaged three times before leaving Fort Worth, and only once here.

"Some very interesting things have happened that made me feel Bowl games are peculiar," he admitted. "We don't try to key the players up. There's no hurrah on the day of the game. We just try to find out if anybody is nazy in his own mind about offense or defense.

"We try to give the team some new plays, but I've found that when the heat is on, the kids go back to the old stuff."

Hockey Schedule

NORTHFIELD, Vt. (AP) — A nine-game hockey schedule for Norwich University has been announced by Athletic Director Don McCallister.

The schedule:

Jan. 10, Union; Feb. 4, Hamilton at Clinton, N. Y.; 5, Clinton Hockey Club at Clinton, N. Y.; 9, Middlebury at Middlebury; 11, Clarkson at Potsdam, N. Y.; 12, St. Lawrence at Canton, N. Y.; 18, St. Michael's at Winooski; 19, Middlebury; 28, St. Michael's.

Tony Cuccinello Returns to Hub As Utility Man

Tony Cuccinello, for more than four years a tower of strength in the Braves' infield, is coming back to Allston next season. Secretary John Quinn of the local National League outfit announced this afternoon the return of the veteran in a utility role.

"Cuccinello may no longer be able to play through 154 games—although he is just past 33," said the younger Quinn. "But we feel, including Manager Casey Stengel, that he can go in 75 or 100 games in a utility role and be an asset to our ball club."

Cuccinello last season managed the Jersey City team in the International League, a New York Giants' farm. At the annual International League meeting Horace Stoneham, Giant President, told Toney he could have the job in 1942. "Cooch" refused, however, with the option to try to regain a spot in the big leagues. When he was offered a contract with the Braves, Bill Terry gave him his unconditional release.

The veteran infielder played in 83 games at Jersey City and batted .279. He had 14 doubles, four triples and one homer.

Although the move probably will excite little interest among local fans, it actually may turn out to be an important factor in the Braves' 1942 story. With many of the younger players going to the colors, next season more than ever will belong to the veterans. Always a good team man and tutor of rookies, "Cooch" should walk up to the plate often in emergencies and deliver that big hit.

* * *

Assurance that Joe Di Maggio will be at the head table Jan. 28 when the Hub baseball writers hold their annual dinner comes with the news that the Yankee center fielder will receive the Paul H. Shannon Memorial Trophy. It will be Joe's initial appearance at the Boston affair. In past years he was a nard man to get because of his wintering in San Francisco. This season he is staying in New York.

The Shannon award goes annually to the player who, in the opinion of the writers, made the most extraordinary achievement to baseball during the past season. Di Maggio made the grade by his 56 consecutive game batting streak. Others to be so honored were Johnny Vander Meer, Joe Cronin and Jimmy Wilson.

E. R.

Chicago Bear Star Helps Duke for Rose Bowl Game

DURHAM, N. C., Dec. 30 (AP)—Coach Wallace Wade is doing his best to make sure that the highly polished Duke football machine won't be wrecked in the Rose Bowl Thursday by a left-handed monkey wrench, tossed by Oregon State.

The westerners have a right-handed passer in Bob Dethman and a monkey wrench in Don Durdan, a southpaw who passes left-handed and kicks left-footed. Lon Stiner, coach of Oregon State, had high hopes that the unorthodox delivery of his star mail carrier would befuddle the Dukes.

Wade Prepares

But Wade, who tries to think of everything, is teaching his boys all he can about left-handed backs. George McAfee, perhaps the best southpaw triple-threat in the country, has been working out with the Blue Devils for the last three days.

It may be some comfort to Stiner and his squad to learn that McAfee has had considerable success against the Blue Devils. However, it's hard to tell whether this success should be attributed to the idiosyncrasies of a southpaw or to natural ability.

Yesterday, for example, George romped through the varsity with the greatest of ease. Sometimes the big Duke line would crash through and nail him before he got started, but if McAfee danced into the clear nobody could bring him down.

Pleased With Work

Wade, however, seemed fairly pleased with the work of his regulars. When asked whether he thought McAfee hadn't trucked through the Duke secondary with a little too much ease, Wade replied:

"Well, George is a good runner."

Also working with McAfee on the scrub team were Jap Davis, member of the Duke coaching staff, and Dick Watts, a senior at N. C. State College. Both Davis and McAfee were on the Duke squad which lost to Southern California, 7-3, in the 1939 Rose Bowl game. George now is with the Chicago Bears, and is considered one of the most elusive gents in the business.

"Keep in Shape"

Someone asked him whether he had come down to Durham to show the Blue Devils how a southpaw like Durdan performed.

"Now what put that in your head?" grinned George. "I'm just here to keep in shape for our game with the pro all-stars on Sunday."

Coaches Wade of Duke and Stiner of Oregon State announced the probable starting line-ups New Year's day as:

Oregon State

Pos.	Player and Home Town	Weight
le	George Zellick, Lewiston, Mont.	184
lt	*Lloyd Wickett, Aberdeen, Wash.	197
lg	Bill Halverson, Portland, Ore.	230
c	Quentin Greenough, San Gabriel, Calif.	183
rg	Martin Chaves, Baker, Ore.	191
rt	Bob Saunders, Yuba City, Calif.	207
re	Norman Peters, Ventura, Calif.	183
qb	George Peters, Ventura, Calif.	194
lh	Bob Dethman, Hood River, Ore.	185
rh	Don Durdan, Eureka, Calif.	172
fb	Joe Day, Seaside, Ore.	187

(*Wickett or George Bain, Portland, Ore.)

Duke

Pos.	Player and Home Town	Weight
le	James Smith, Hamilton, Ohio	182
lt	Mike Karmazin, Irwin, Pa.	192
lg	Tom Burns, Winston-Salem, N. C.	183
c	Bob Barnett, Albany, Ga.	193
rg	Pete Goddard, Rocky Mount, N. C.	168
rt	Bob McDonough, W. Orange, N. J.	204
re	Alex Piasecky, Jeannette, Pa.	188
qb	Thompson Prothro, Memphis, Tenn.	210
lh	Tom Davis, Wilson, N. C.	172
rh	Steve Lach, Altoona, Pa.	190
fb	Winston Siegfried, Richmond, Va.	181

Sugar Bowl Contest Has Fans Upset

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 30 (AP)—If Canal Street had cats on every corner, the uncertainty of where they'd jump would be no greater than Thursday's Sugar Bowl quarrel between Fordham University and Missouri.

To New Orleans' curbstone authorities and thousands of football-minded visitors from the East and Middle West, it added up to just one answer: probably the wildest, wooliest Sugar Bowl game ever played in the 73,000-seat stadium.

Each team is a specialist, and that specialty is the other's weakness. Missouri, an exponent of the old battleship strategy of power, has a great running attack. Fordham, in the past, has found that sort of power troublesome.

Fordham has built its attack around aerial bombardment, with Fullback Steve Filipowicz as chief bombardier. That sort of overhead warfare has given Missouri concern.

Filipowicz completed 37 out of 101 tries for 722 yards last fall, pitching mostly to Jim Blumenstock and Jim Noble. That was only a little short of one-third the total yardage made by Fordham all season.

Missouri, meanwhile, made its record on the ground, piling up 2,771 yards by rushing and only 339 by passing. The Tigers completed just 15 passes all year. Half of their 34 touchdowns came on runs of 20 yards or more.

Tourist-wise New Orleans took the flood of New Year's crowds in stride, but hotels were bulging at the seams. Tickets for the Bowl Game were non-existent except for a few independent re-sales.

Great Pro Football Season

CHICAGO, Dec. 30 (AP)—Because of the war, professional football may see its blazing success of 1941 flicker to a mere spark next season, but there'll always be the memory of the brilliant things that happened "the year we got into the war."

The National Football League really grew up to a man's status in 1941. It acquired a commissioner, just like the major baseball leagues' boss, when Elmer Layden moved from Notre Dame to an office on Michigan Boulevard in Chicago.

First Play-Off

It held its first play-off for a division championship when the Chicago Bears and the Green Bay Packers tied for first place in the western race and fought it out for the title—with the Bears winning.

It saw attendance climb to an all-time high when 1,188,616 fans attended 55 regularly scheduled games, registering an 8 per cent increase over 1940.

Low Attendance

It saw attendance for a championship game sag to an all-time low of 13,341 on that autumn-like day Dec. 21 when the Bears beat the Eastern Champion New York Giants for the league title.

The great turf-shaking feats of the year were done mainly by George Halas' Bears, who in the first successful title defense by a champion scattered records all over the circuit. Their defeat of Green Bay for the western title was by 33-14 and their rout of the Giants in the championship game was by 37-9.

Packer Records

Yet there was Don Hutson of the Packers who broke all scoring marks and increased his record for passes caught, and Clarke Hinkle, also of Green Bay, who set a new league all-time record for ball-carrying.

And the season was concluded with the annual draft of senior college players. Two hundred boys were selected by 10 teams, but what chance they will have of playing next season was a question only the course of the war will tell. Even numerous players already in the league are due to join the nation's armed forces, and not a team hoped to return for 1942 with the same line-up it sported last season.

Referee Changed For Famed Bowl Clash at Durham

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 30 (AP)—Lee Eisan, one of the top football officials in the Far West, was en route to Durham, N. C., today to referee the transplanted Rose Bowl game between Oregon State and Duke.

Edwin N. Atherton, Pacific Coast Conference Commissioner, assigned Eisan to the contest after his original choice, Tom Fitzpatrick of Oakland, had been protested by Percy Locey, Director of Athletics of Oregon State.

When advised of the protest, Fitzpatrick unpacked his bags. He declined to make the trip despite a telegram from Locey instructing him to "Come ahead. Will explain on arrival." At his home Fitzpatrick said it was a closed incident with him.

Sports Around the Hub

Tennis Troupe at Garden Monday

Walter Brown has received word that Fred Perry, long a favorite with the New England gallery, will be ready to return to the court next Monday evening when the professional tennis troupe makes a one-night stand at the Boston Garden. The world singles and doubles champion has been on the sidelines for several days with an injury sustained in a recent match at New York. The touring racquet wielders are playing a series of 80 matches in as many different cities.

Alexis Thompson, promoter of the tour, has inaugurated a system which tends to increase the tempo of competition and erase any idea on the part of the public that these matches are exhibitions. The players, Perry, Don Budge, Frank Kovacs, Bobby Riggs and Gene Mako, will rotate against each other in a round-robin series, with points being kept for victories.

At the close of the tour the player with the highest tally will go home with a large portion of a $50,000 pool donated by Thompson, and the rest of the boys will share according to their wins and losses. This is the nearest thing to an open tourney, as Kovacs, Riggs and Mako represented the cream of the amateur crop before recently turning professional.

* * *

The Wollaston Golf Club will hold its 17th annual New Year's Day tournament—first on the 1942 M. G. A. tourney list—this Thursday, and club officials hope for an even bigger turnout than that of this year, when 165 golfers watched unknown Charley Carlson of Blue Hill win with an even-par 73. Carlson's score equalled the tournament record established in 1933 by Emery Stratton.

* * *

Harvard makes another stop on its Mid-West basketball tour this evening, meeting University of Illinois at Champaign, Ill. On Saturday Earle Brown visits his Alma Mater, Notre Dame, before returning to Cambridge. Although the Crimson was still looking for its initial road victory at Champaign this evening, they nevertheless have put up a stubborn front against these more powerful foes, and experience gained in these games should prove beneficial when the Eastern League season opens Jan. 9.

* * *

This is a busy week for Rhode Island State's cage squad, despite the holiday recess period. Coach Frank Keaney and his boys are pointing toward their Saturday date with Fordham in Madison Square Garden. Star of the highest scoring quintet in the country again this winter is Stan Modzelewski of Worcester, who sank 509 points as a sophomore and 463 as a junior. The center can set an all-time record for his college if he sinks 167 points this winter, which should be a breeze.

* * *

Harvard's Bill Frothingham and Doug Cochrane advanced to the semifinal round of the Massachusetts Squash Racquets Association's first annual intercollegiate tournament at the Union Boat Club. Others to move up were Arthur Hills of Dartmouth and Dick Dugan of Yale. Both the semifinals and finals were to have been played today.

* * *

Although his name has not once been mentioned in Hall of Fame balloting, Hank Gowdy certainly deserves some sort of recognition in the baseball shrine at Cooperstown for the part he played in the first World War. His willingness to step forward without hesitation and join the armed forces of the United States was a great boost for the national pastime. If for no other reason, the current Cincinnati coach should be recognized as a milestone in the progress of the game.

* * *

Shorts. . . . Sunday afternoon the Boston Arena saw its public skating session record broken when 1,400 kept Doorkeeper Ed O'Sullivan busy taking tickets. New skates for Christmas and no out-of-doors skating swelled the attendance mark. . . . The Boston Garden ice makers will be busy this week. The colored ice surface had to be removed for tonight's Bruin-Toronto hockey game, and must be put back for Ice-Capades shows tomorrow. The same procedure is repeated when the Bruins play again Thursday night. . . . This is Father and Son night at Temple Ohabei Shalom in Brookline. Joe Cronin, Eddie Pellagrini, Elbie Fletcher, Lefty Gomez and Hugh Mulcahy have been invited. . . . Dartmouth's cage team meets University of Wisconsin at Milwaukee tomorrow evening. . . . Ed Parker of Arlington is the 1942 cross-country captain at Northeastern.

Clay Hopper has moved up in the Cardinal string, from manager of the Columbus, Ga., club to Houston in the Texas league.

Sun Valley Ski Meet

SUN VALLEY, Idaho, Dec. 30 (AP)—Allan Beck of Norwich University, Vermont, slogged along a 5.8 mile cross-country course yesterday to win the opening event of Sun Valley's intercollegiate ski meet in 39m. 26s.

One minute and 19 seconds behind him was Bill Brown, University of Idaho Ski Club member.

Combined scores in the cross-country, downhill, slalom and jumping, the latter event scheduled New Year's Day, will determine the winner of the Bradley Plate, men's trophy.

Other leaders in the cross-country included Richard C. Bradley, Dartmouth, 42:25, and Bill Heckrodt, University of Wisconsin, 43:29.

Another Course

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RANDOLPH FIELD, Texas—A par-breaker on the University of Maine golf team, Richard A. Monroe, former Melrose Mass., man, is currently navigating another course in par—as an aviation cadet with the United States Army Air Corps at Randolph Field, Texas.

Old Firm Name

The baseball firm name of Lloyd and Paul (the Waner boys) ruled for years in baseball. Now Lloyd and Paul (the Jacksons) star in basketball for Oregon. They're roomies and pals, but unrelated.

Lentz Re-elected

NEW YORK, Dec. 30 (AP)—Val Lentz, Army coach at West Point, has been re-elected president of the Eastern College Basketball Coaches Association.

Clair Bee of Long Island University was re-named vice-president and Everett Morris of New York, secretary-treasurer. Blair Guillion of Cornell reported the committee of which he is head was planning to present to the N. C. A. A. a proposition that the college coaches be given more consideration by the rules committee.

Skating Postponed

NEWBURGH, N. Y. (AP)—Due to the lack of ice, the Middle Atlantic outdoor speed-skating championships, scheduled for New Year's Day, have been postponed until Sunday, Jan. 4.

Rose Bowl Bound —By Pap'

Bob DETHMAN
HELPED PUT OREGON STATE IN THE ROSE BOWL
!!
THAT OUGHT TO SPOIL THEIR "T" PARTY
!!
I MUST BE DREAMING
!!
ROSE BOWL OREGON STATE VS. DUKE
THE BEAVERS WERE THE FIRST TO TO UPSET STANFORD THIS YEAR
!!
NO ONE GAVE OREGON STATE ANY SERIOUS CONSIDERATION IN THE PRE-SEASON DOPE, YET HERE THEY ARE.
PAP'
AP Features

Colgate Wins Again

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., Dec. 30 (AP)—Colgate University's flashy puck chasers are Lake Placid Club intercollegiate hockey champions for a third straight time.

Gregg Batt, Red Raider forward, starred in last night's Samuel Packer Trophy play, in which Williams bowed, 5-1. Batt speared three of Colgate's tallies and assisted with another.

Colgate and Williams staged a thrilling duel for two periods, before the Raiders' superiority established itself.

Cornell took first consolation honors by downing New Hampshire 6 to 3, while Massachusetts Institute of Technology swamped Lehigh, 6-0, for second and Middlebury outpointed Union, 6-2, for third.

Hook to Report Feb. 1

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — Bill Hook, star University of Pennsylvania basketball player, has been ordered to report to the Navy for active service on Feb. 1, Coach Lon Jourdet announced.

Hook, a member of the Navy Reserve Corps, will play in Penn's first five games of the season against Swarthmore, Lafayette, Dartmouth, Yale and Navy while he is completing the first semester.

Girls' Tennis

New York players dominated the 1942 United States girls' indoor tennis championship singles being held at the Longwood Covered Courts in Newton. Lillian Lopaus, City Island, N. Y., runnerup to Dorothy Wightman of Brookline, last winter, paced two of her three seeded rivals into the quarter-finals by defeating Frances Nichols of Melrose with the loss of only two games, one in each set. Miss Wightman is not defending as she is now over the age limit.

Other results yesterday included:

Judy Atterbury, Great Neck, L. I., defeated Jane Pipes, Wellesley, 6—1, 6—1.

Norma Meister, Sharon (fourth seeded), defeated Nancy O'Meara, Manchester, 6—0, 6—0.

Betty Rosenquist, South Orange, N. J., (second seeded) defeated Mary DeYoung, Boston, 6—1, 6—1.

Helen Vaughn, New Rochelle, N. Y., defeated Barbara Palmer, Newton, 6—2, 6—0.

Kit Stearn, New York, defeated Mary Palmer, Newton, 7—5, 7—5.

Lafayette Swimming Season Opens on Jan. 10

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EASTON, Pa.—One of the most attractive schedules in the history of Lafayette College's swimming team has been arranged for the Maroon natators for this season by Director of Athletics Henry W. Clark. Villanova, Navy, Pitt, Penn, Rutgers, Fordham, Gettysburg, F. and M., Swarthmore and Lehigh are listed for dual meets.

Prospects for another strong team are encouraging, with a number of lettermen, including Capt. George Ryder, holder of the college breast-stroke records, back.

The schedule is as follows:

Jan. 10, Villanova; 17, Navy, away. Feb. 4, Pitt; 7, Penn, away; 11, Rutgers, away; 18, Gettysburg; 18, Swarthmore, away; 21, Fordham, away; 28, F. & M. March 4, Lehigh.

Coming Athletic Season Will Be Curtailed Program Due to World War Conditions

Sports Fans Have Memories In the Face of Suspensions

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The end of the 1941 sports season involves mixed emotions unlike that of any in the modern era. Most of the regular year activities were concluded, although many of them in most unusual fashion, and instead of tapering off with the predictions analyzing the possibility of repeating champions, etc., cancellations predominate.

With both professional and amateur sports at a high level this year, the future is one of decided uncertainty. Those sports that maintain a continuous schedule through the winter months are planning to go on, but most of those to begin at a later date are feeling their way along with some doubt.

Rose Bowl Game

The first day of the New Year saw radical changes in plans brought about the Far East situation. The traditional Rose Bowl and East-West Shrine football games have changed locations from California to Durham, N. C., and New Orleans, respectively. A Rose Bowl and an East-West game for 1943 are problematical at this time.

At the moment organized baseball is going ahead with spring training and regular plans, subject, of course, to Government wishes. Professional hockey is swinging through its present schedule with customary vigor. College winter sports have generally maintained pace, although announcements are seeping through about curtailment in the spring, since most universities plan an earlier graduation which might necessitate shortening of schedules.

Suspended Dates

The announced suspension of one of the larger indoor track meets in Boston and the Indianapolis 500-mile automobile race next September are indications and forerunners of probable other suspensions for the duration of the war. Already every sports fan is well aware that 1942 will be different than the past year's story.

Since such unavoidable conditions do exist and the 1942 picture is certain to be vastly different than 1941, it is pleasant and a form of consolation to know that 1941 brought so much to be recounted when new times bring so little. Numerous performances were so good as to be almost in advance of the times and other incidents were such that they will keep memory alive over sparse times.

Lasting Imprints

No one with even a remote interest in track will lose sight of the 15-foot pole vaults of Cornelius Warmerdam, the brilliant performances of Leslie MacMitchell in the mile runs and Gregory Rice in almost any running distance over a mile. Their 1941 records will take a lot of beating in years to come and have left lasting imprints in memory regardless of time.

If baseball should be hampered due to the present world turmoil the impatient fan has some live thoughts to mull over in Ted Williams; Joe Di Maggio; "Them Bums," the Dodgers; the Yankees, and the dropped third strike in the World Series that rocked the baseball world in prominence.

Other Memories

Other sports have their memories as well. Billiard fans will not forget their Willie Hoppe who won a three-cushion title with the loss of but a single game; professional football with the greatest team in history, the Chicago Bears; college football with Minnesota, Notre Dame and the forced change of the California New Year's Day pictures; hockey with its Boston Bruins, termed the Yankees of hockey; tennis with the No. 1 and 2 ranking men players, Bobby Riggs and Frankie Kovacs, respectively, turning professional; golf with its little Ben Hogan and Craig Wood, who earned niches of lasting fame through exceptional deeds, and countless other high lights in other sports.

The 1941 season in reality has pages of such recorded history that even if conditions had not occurred to necessitate cancellations, suspensions, curtailment and postponements, there is more than a serious doubt that the new 1942 books could have equaled. Since things cannot hum in the coming year, the sports fan should be grateful that 1941 hummed so well.

Adams Shakes Up Red Wing Roster

DETROIT, Dec. 29 (AP)—The Detroit Red Wings of the National Hockey League, who lost their 11th game in bowing to the New York Rangers Sunday night, shook up the roster yesterday in search of more power.

Manager Jack Adams sent Bill Jennings, right wing, to the Indianapolis farm team and brought Joe Carveth, right wing, and Adam Brown, left wing, up from the same club.

Carveth played with the Wings a short time last season. Brown, who played with Omaha last season, has yet to appear here although he has been Red Wing property for three years.

Sunday Twin Bills

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — Connie Mack, President and manager of the Athletics, announced he has completed arrangements for double-headers to be played every Sunday at Shibe Park when the A's are home.

"All clubs with the exception of one have agreed to shift some of their week-day playing dates in order to give defense workers a treat on their off day," Mack said. The twin bills become effective after the third Sunday of the season. In other years Sunday doubleheaders were arranged only after postponements of week-end games.

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Pts	Goals For	Goals Agst
Toronto	14	6	0	28	63	36
Boston	12	4	3	27	61	36
New York	13	8	0	26	74	61
Chicago	9	7	3	21	51	53
Detroit	6	11	2	14	42	59
Brooklyn	6	14	1	13	51	73
Montreal	4	14	1	9	43	60

Restaurants

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., N. Y.

Steiger's Hearthstone
Delicious Home-Cooked Food in Pleasant Surroundings
NEW YEAR'S DINNER 1.25
109 Fulton Avenue Tel. Hempstead 1750

100-Mile Dirt Track Auto Race As a Substitute

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 30 (AP)—In place of the annual 500-mile Indianapolis motor speedway race, suspended yesterday for the duration of the war, a 100-mile dirt track race may be run at the Indiana State Fairgrounds.

Lou Moore, president of the Indianapolis Automobile Racing Association, Inc., said the association would apply for American Automobile Association sanction of the fairgrounds race on May 30. It had been set for June 21. Cars built for the "500" would be used.

Capt. Eddie Rickenbacker, speedway president, and T. E. Myers, general manager, announced suspension of the big race. They pointed out it consumed rubber, fuel and other materials needed in the war effort.

Rickenbacker, as chairman of the AAA contest board, said board members were being polled on whether to suspend other AAA-sanctioned races.

The speedway race has been held annually since 1911 with the exception of 1917 and 1918, when it was suspended because of the first World War. Crowds have been estimated unofficially up to 500,000.

Washington Star Maintains Lead By Single Point

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 30 (AP)—Unless Lou Trudel quickly regains his early season form, he may by this time next week find himself ousted as the American Hockey League's leading scorer.

Trudel, Washington star, found the net once last week—his first point in two weeks—and this goal was the narrow margin by which he today clung to the top rung with 31 points. Adam Brown of Indianapolis picked up four points to land in second place with 30 points.

Somewhat lost in the battle for first place were the five-point sprees by Bill Summerhill of Springfield, moving him from sixth to third position, and Polly Drouin of Washington, who climbed from ninth to fifth.

Ed Bush of Providence spent two minutes in the penalty box, giving him a total of 56 minutes off the ice, plenty more than anybody else.

The leading scorers:

Player, Club	Gls	Asats	Pts
Trudel, Washington	15	16	31
Brown, Indianapolis	11	19	30
Summerhill, Springfield	11	17	28
Calladine, Providence	15	12	27
Drouin, Washington	12	15	27
Demarco, Providence	13	13	26
Mantha, Washington	11	14	25
Carveth, Indianapolis	8	17	25
Cunningham, Indianapolis	8	16	24

Billiard Tourney Is One Man Short

CHICAGO, Dec. 30 (AP)—Officials of the 1942 world championship three-cushion billiard tournament thought they had completed the 10-man field when Otto Reiselt, Arthur Thurnblad and Earl Lookabaugh entered, only to find they were a man short when Tiff Denton of Kansas City withdrew.

The remainder of the field includes Willie Hoppe of New York, defending champion; Lake Schaefer of Chicago, runnerup the last two years; Welker Cochran of San Francisco, three-time titlist; Art Rubin of New Yokr; Joe Chamaco of Mexico City, and Ralph Greenleaf of New York.

The meet will run from Jan. 9 to Jan. 23.

Sugar Bowl Tennis

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 30 (AP)—Francisco Segura of Ecuador, holder of several South American championships, and top-seeded Ted Schroeder of Glendale, Calif., were matched today in the finals of the Sugar Bowl tennis tournament.

Segura, who beat Wayne Sabin of Portland, Ore., and George Lyttleton-Rogers of Ireland in earlier rounds, ousted Earl Bartlett of New Orleans, 4—6, 7—5, 6—2, 6—4, in the semifinals. Schroeder defeated Gardnar Mulloy of Coral Gables, Fla., 4—6, 6—2, 2—6, 7—5, 6—4.

Canadian Amateur Hockey
By the Canadian Press

Results Dec. 29
Ontario H. A. Senior A
Toronto Marlboros 6, Hamilton 2.
Cape Breton Senior
Sydney 6, Glace Bay 1.

MacMitchell Is Sullivan Trophy Man

NEW YORK, Dec. 30 (AP)—Leslie MacMitchell of New York University, who continued to be a team runner even though he was the outstanding miler in 1941, has been named as the twelfth winner of the James E. Sullivan Memorial Trophy, Amateur Athletic Union award for the athlete who best combines ability and sportsmanship.

MacMitchell, 21 years old last September, was chosen by a tribunal of 600 sports leaders as the one "who by his performance, example and influence as an amateur and a man, has done the most during 1941 to advance the cause of sportsmanship."

Results of the poll announced by the Sullivan Memorial Committee show that MacMitchell received 848 points—on a 5-3-1 basis. Cornelius Warmerdam of the San Francisco Olympic Club, who hoisted the world pole-vault record to 15ft. 5¾in. in the course of beating the old mark nine times in one season, polled 662 points for second place. Third went to Joe Platak, seven-time National A. A. U. handball champion from Chicago's Lake Shore A. C., with 463 points.

Others on the final ballot were Billy Brown, Louisiana State University track star, 413 points; Marvin (Bud) Ward, Seattle, national amateur golf champion, 378 points; Nancy Merki, Indianapolis, women's swimming champion, 351 points; and Earl Clark, Ohio State University diver, 253 points.

Candidates for the award were named by the A. A. U. district associations. Their list was whittled down to seven by the Sullivan Committee and this group was voted upon by the tribunal. The trophy will be presented to MacMitchell at a time to be decided later—probably near the date of the national indoor track and field championships in New York, Feb. 28.

Southern Votes To Allow Frosh In Varsity Play

TAMPA, Fla., Dec. 30 (AP)—The Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Association, composed of more than 30 small colleges in nine southern states, voted yesterday to permit freshmen to compete in varsity athletics for the year 1942.

The group agreed also to strive for elimination of subsidizing of athletes. It said efforts would be made within the next few months to enforce a strict amateur status. There was some talk of appointing a commissioner to aid in rule enforcement.

It voted also to drop from membership any school which discontinues intercollegiate athletics.

Cowley, Hextall Tied for First In N. H. L. Race

MONTREAL, Dec. 30 (AP)—Bryan Hextall of New York and Boston's Bill Cowley are tied for first in the National Hockey League's individual scoring race with 19 other players jammed within seven points of the leaders.

Hextall and Cowley each has 22 points, Hextall on 10 goals and 12 assists and Cowley on four goals and 18 assists.

Pat Eagan of Brooklyn got into sufficient trouble to be sure of first place in the penalty column. He now has spent 45 minutes off the ice, nine minutes more than Jack Stewart of Detroit.

The scoring leaders:

Player, Club	Gls	Asats	Pts
Hextall, New York	10	12	22
Cowley, Boston	4	18	22
L. Patrick, New York	13	7	20
Drillon, Toronto	9	11	20
P. Watson, New York	6	13	19
Thoms, Chicago	8	10	18
Grosso, Detroit	8	10	18
Abel, Detroit	7	11	18
Anderson, Brooklyn	4	14	18
Apps, Toronto	9	8	17
Warwick, New York	8	9	17
Bauer, Boston	5	12	17

Bisons Buy Kelly

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 30 (AP)—The Buffalo Bisons, American Hockey League club, seeking added scoring power, last night purchased Reginald (Pep) Kelly, who plays either center or right wing, from the Brooklyn Americans of the National League.

At the same time, the Bisons sold Art Simmons, a defenseman, to the Springfield Indians, American League farm of the Amerks. Cash amounts involved in the deals were not disclosed.

Signals Mixed

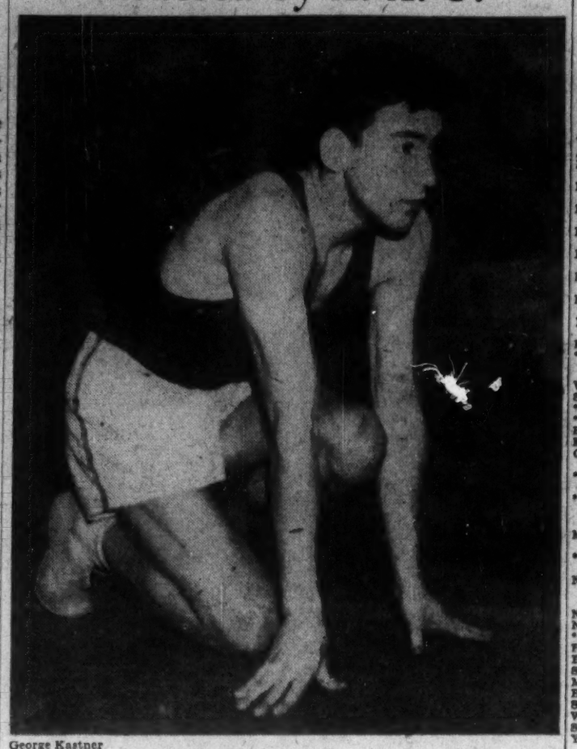
ATLANTA, Dec. 30 (AP)—Speaking of embarrassment, Jack Troy, sports editor of the Atlanta Constitution, writes from Miami, Fla., that an orchestra played Georgia Tech's "Ramblin' Wreck" song in honor of Georgia's Orange Bowl Bulldogs.

And then the band which greeted Texas Christian University at the station played "The Eyes of Texas Are Upon You," which, of course, is the school song of University of Texas.

Three I's Plus

The Three I League got its name originally from the fact that cities in Iowa, Illinois and Indiana were the members. The three states are still represented plus Wisconsin, with Madison. The Iowa cities are Clinton, Waterloo and Cedar Rapids. In Illinois are Springfield and Decatur; in Indiana, Evansville and Terre Haute.

Honored by A. A. U.



George Kastner

Leslie MacMitchell, Miler

New York University runner, who specializes in the mile and cross-country, won the Sullivan Trophy, annual award of the A. A. U. for the "athlete who best combines ability and sportsmanship."

Nelson Receives Praise From Bobby Cruickshank

By A. Linde Fowler
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla., Dec. 30—"Finest golfer in the world today, and should be great for a long time, because his swing is so perfect. He has the greatest variety of shots of all the leaders and is a grand competitor."

The speaker was Bobby Cruickshank; the man he was talking about was Byron Nelson; the place was the 17th hole of the Miami Springs Country Club, where Nelson had just chipped in for a birdie, after having chipped in for a deuce on the 16th, on his way to winning first money in the annual Miami open with his spectacular 30 for the last nine holes.

While there is no news in the fact that Nelson won that open, it is interesting to hear such comments from such a competent and well-informed judge of style and ability as this same Cruickshank, who as long ago as 1923 tied Bobby Jones for the national open at Inwood and lost in the play-off. "Crookie," born in Scotland, well acquainted with the great golfers of the past and present, and possessed of a grand record in national play for the last two decades, classes Nelson as one of the greats of all time in golf.

Best Shot

He characterizes one shot that Nelson made in that last winning round at Miami Springs as one of the best he ever saw. It was at the long 15th, more than 500 yards, against the wind. Nelson had driven into an area of sand and stubble, taking the short cut on this elbow hole. It was what he termed a "mean lie," where it took a stout heart, innate confidence, and perfect stroking to get anywhere.

"Lord Byron," as Nelson is familiarly called, tackled it as if the ball were on a tee and with such perfection of stroking and timing that he landed it on a little slope leading up to the putting surface, the ball actually jumping backward. A chip and a putt yielded one of the five birdies that the Texan garnered in the last seven holes, which is one of the reasons why, starting the second round six strokes behind Ben Hogan, Nelson finished five strokes ahead of nim in the 72 holes.

Winning Factors

Corralling birdies and keeping away from bogeys are the winning factors in the professional game today. The period of winning major tournaments by sticking the closest to par are over. The tournament at Miami Springs bears out that characterization in impressive fashion, for example, had only 43 pars in the 72 holes, as compared to 48 for Sam Snead and 47 for Jim Ferrier; but Nelson had 20 birdies, as against 14 each for Snead and Ferrier.

Snead did have an eagle three, on the 13th hole of his first round; but that hole let him down later, for he got a birdie four his second round, a par five his third, and a bogey six his fourth, that bogey really was his knell in the last round, especially after his 32 to the turn. He actually was leading the field at the 64th hole, kept his lead one hole more, and then dropped six strokes to Nelson in the last seven holes.

43 Pars

Hogan had 43 pars, same as Nelson, and so did Craig Wood, but they each had four fewer birdies than Nelson and they went over par 12 and 13 times, respectively, which counterbalanced, in Hogan's case, the eagle 3 he had at the 13th in his last round.

It was rather incongruous that a man putting as often for birdies as Snead does in one of these tournaments did not get a single deuce in the four rounds. The following table gives a composite idea, without presenting the individual scores of the leading five, of how they did their scoring:

	2's	3's	4's	5's	6's
Nelson	3	21	40	8	0
Hogan	3	19	37	11	1
Snead	6	22	42	7	1
Wood	4	19	33	16	0
Ferrier	2	19	39	13	0

All three of Nelson's deuces came on the short 16th hole, a pitch to a plateau green, a shot that bothered a lot of the contestants. The last time around, Nelson was short on his tee shot, but chipped into the cup. Hogan got two of his deuces in his dazzling first round of 64, on the fourth and 16th; later he deuced the eighth and 11th. Craig got two deuces on the 11th, one on the fourth and one on the 16th and Hogan distributed his deuces better than any other man in the tournament, one on the fourth, one on the eighth, one on the 11th and one on the 16th. Wood got two on the 11th, one on the 14th and one on the 16th.

Best Start

If the tournament had depended on who got away to the best start, Sam Snead would have won in a walk, for his total strokes for the first four holes in the four rounds was 58, as compared with 61 for Nelson and Ferrier, 63 for Hogan and 65 for Wood. But on the last four holes there was nobody in the running excepting Byron Nelson, who in the four rounds totalled 57 for those finishing holes, as against 62 for Snead and 63 each for Hogan, Wood, and Ferrier.

After the tournament was over and the leaders went on the air, Hogan opined that some day he might do well, seeing that the first time he played in the Miami open he did not qualify for the third and fourth rounds; next year he finished fifth, then fourth, then third and this year second.

College Basketball

Results Dec. 29
By the Associated Press

East
Oregon State 47, Manhattan 34
Rice 51, Lasalle 41
Rochester 38, Michigan State 27
Rutgers 34, Williams 31
Temple 49, Southern California 46
Wyoming 49, City College New York 45

South
Western Kentucky Teach 52, Washington and Lee 24
Marshall 37, Miami 33

Midwest
Wayne 38, Cornell 30
Butler 45, Michigan 37
Bradley 47, Oklahoma 42
Creighton 36, Utah 32
Detroit 33, Nebraska 29

Oklahoma City Tournament
West Tex. 57, Pittsburg (Kan.) Teach. 58
Oklahoma A. and M. 46, Texas 38
Warrenburg Teach. 55, New Mexico 31
Texas Christian 40, Washington (St. Louis) 34
East Central (Okla.) 40, Springfield (Mo.) Teach. 26
Arkansas 52, Southern Methodist 22
Colorado Mines 32, Oklahoma City 31
Baylor 39, Texas Tech. 58

West
Stanford 60, Ohio State 45
Denver 49, Western State 37
Arizona 43, New Mexico Mines 38
Loyola (Chicago) 57, Santa Clara 52

Professional Basketball
By the Associated Press

Result Dec. 29
At Warsaw, Ind.: New York Renaissance 56, Indianapolis Kautskys 44.

Pro Tennis Tour

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30 (AP)—Bobby Riggs, diminutive Chicago veteran, scored a straight-set victory oven Don Budge, one of tennis' all-time greats, in a professional match here last night before a crowd of 3,647. Riggs, registering his first triumph on the current tour over Budge bested the Californian, 9—7, 6—4.

Frankie Kovacs, Oakland, Calif., tennis clown, easily defeated Gene Mako, Glendale, Calif., 6—2, 6—3, in the other singles contest. Mako substituted for Fred Perry. Kovacs later teamed with Riggs to trim the onetime famous amateur doubles combination of Budge and Mako, 6—3, 6—2.

1941 Amateur and Professional Champions

By the Associated Press Feature Service
*Indicates retained titles.

Auto Racing
Indianapolis 500-mile sweepstakes—Floyd Davis, Springfield, Ill., and Mauri Rose, Indianapolis, co-drivers.

Baseball
World champion—New York Yankees.
American League champion—Yankees.
National League champion—Brooklyn Dodgers.
Leading batsman (National)—Pete Reiser, Brooklyn, 343.
Leading batsman (American)—Ted Williams, Boston, .406.
Leading pitcher (National)—Elmer Riddle, Cincinnati, 10 and 4.
Leading pitcher (American)—Vernon Gomes, New York, 15 and 5.
Most valuable player (National)—Dolph Camilli, Brooklyn.
Most valuable player (American)—Joe Di Maggio, Yankees.
Home runs (National)—Camilli, Brooklyn, 34.
Home runs (American)—Williams, 37.
*National semi-pro—Enid (Okla.) Refiners.

College
Western conference—Michigan.
Southern—North Carolina.
*Big Seven—Colorado.
*Southwest—Texas.
Big Six—Missouri.
Eastern intercollegiate—Princeton.
California intercollegiate—California U. and St. Mary's (tie).
*Pacific coast (northern division)—Oregon State.
*Southeastern—Alabama.

Basketball
Men's National A. A. U.—Hollywood Twentieth Century team.
*Women's National A. A. U.—Little Rock Flyers.
National Association of Intercollegiate basketball championship (at Kansas City)—San Diego State (Calif.).
New York Invitation—Long Island U.
N. C. A. A.—Wisconsin.
*Eastern intercollegiate league—Dartmouth.
Pacific coast—Washington State.
Big Six—Kansas and Iowa State (tie).
Southwest—Arkansas.
Missouri Valley—Creighton.
Big Seven—Wyoming.
Southern—Tennessee.
Western conference—Wisconsin.
Southeastern—Duke.
Y. M. C. A.—Chicago.

Billiards
World 18.2 balkline—Welker Cochrane, San Francisco.
*World three-cushion—Willie Hoppe, New York.
World pocket—Erwin Rudolph, Cleveland.

Bowling
A. B. C.
Singles—Fred Ruff, Jr., Belleville, Ill.—748.
Doubles—Ray Farness and William Lee, Madison, Wis.—1,346.
All-events—Harold Kelly, South Bend, Ind. —2,013.
Five-man—Vogel Brothers, Forest Park, Ill. —3,088.

Badminton
*National men's—Dave Freeman, Pasadena, Calif.
National women's—Thelma Kingsbury, Oakland, Calif.
*National men's doubles—Freeman and Chester Goss, Pasadena.
National women's doubles—Misses Kingsbury and Janet Wright, Oakland.

Boxing
A. A. U.
112-pound—Larry Torpey, Philadelphia.
118—Raymond Brown, Chicago.
126—Frank Leonard, Taunton, Mass.
135—Tommy Mayer, Portland, Ore.
147—Dave Andrews, Lowell, Mass.
160—Jim Mulligan, Lowell, Mass.
175—Shelton Bell, Wilberforce, Ohio.
Heavyweight—Ragan Kinney, Hartman, Ark.

College
*N. C. A. A.—Idaho U.
Pacific coast—Washington State.
Southern—The Citadel.
Eastern intercollegiate—Syracuse.

Cross Country
National A. A. U.—Greg Rice, South Bend, Ind.
N. C. A. A.—Fred Wilt, Indiana.
*I. C. 4-A.—Leslie MacMitchell, New York University.
*Western conference—Indiana.
Southeastern—Mississippi State.
*Pacific coast—California; *Idaho (Northern Division).
*Southwest—Texas.
*Southern—North Carolina.

Football
Eastern (best record)—Duquesne (8-0). Fordham (7-1), Penn (7-1).
*Western conference—Minnesota.
Big Six—Missouri.
Pacific coast—Oregon State.
Southern—Duke.
Southeastern—Mississippi State.
*Missouri Valley—Tulsa.
Big Seven—Utah.
*National pro league—Chicago Bears.
*American pro league—Columbus.

Golf
National Open—Craig Wood, Mamaroneck, N. Y.
National Amateur—Marvin Ward, Spokane, Wash.
National women's—Mrs. Frank Newell, Long Beach Calif.
P. G. A.—Vic Ghezzi, Deal, N. J.
Public Links—Bill Welch, Houston.
*Canadian Open—Sam Snead.
Western Open—Ed Oliver.
North and South Open—Sam Snead.
Augusta Masters'—Craig Wood.
Goodall Round Robin—Paul Runyan.
Trans-Mississippi — Frankie Stranahan, Toledo.
Trans-Mississippi (women)—Mrs. Russell Mann, Omaha.
Women's Western Open—Patty Berg, Minneapolis.
*Western Amateur—Marvin Ward.
Women's western derby—Mrs. Hayes Dansingburg, St. Paul.

College
Intercollegiate (individual)—Earl Stewart, L. S. U.
Intercollegiate (team)—Stanford.
Southern Intercollegiate—Georgia; Bob Brownell, Duke.
*Southern—Duke; Bobby Brownell, Duke.
Southeastern—Georgia; Earl Stewart, Louisiana State.
Eastern Intercollegiate—Dartmouth.
Pacific coast conference—Stanford; Bud Brownell, Stanford; (northern division), *Washington; Harold Ojolme, Washington.
Big Six—Oklahoma; Bob Hogeboom, Missouri.
*Southwest—Texas; Len Spitzer, Texas.
*Missouri Valley—St. Louis U.; Jack Geiss, St. Louis.
*Western conference—Illinois; Alex Welsh Illinois.
*Big Seven—Colorado; Don Bell, Colorado.

Ice Hockey
Stanley Cup—Boston Bruins.
*National Hockey League—Boston Bruins.
American league—Cleveland.
American association—St. Louis.
Eastern amateur league—Washington.
U. S. A. H. A.—Atlantic City.

Motorboating
Gold Cup—My Sin, Zalmon Simmons Jr.
National sweepstakes — Chrissie IV, George Schrafft.
*Townsend Medal (national high point outboard champion)—Fred Jacoby, North Bergen N. J.
*National intercollegiate (individual)—
National sweepstakes — Chrissie IV.
*National intercollegiate (team)—Villanova.
Albany-New York outboard—Fred Jacoby.

Polo
National Open (outdoor)—Gulfstream.
*National intercollegiate (outdoor)—Yale.
*National intercollegiate (indoor)—Princeton.
Monty Waterbury cup—Gulfstream.

Rowing
*Poughkeepsie regatta—Washington.
*Yale-Harvard—Harvard.
National A. A. U.
Senior single sculls—T. A. Dubois, Winnipeg.
Senior-fours—West Side.
Intermediate eights—Penn A. C.
Senior quadruple sculls—Penn A. C.
Senior singles—T. A. Dubois, Winnipeg.
Senior four without coxswain—West Side.
Senior double—Worcester R. C. (Mass.).
Senior eights—Fairmont, R. A., Philadelphia.
Team—Undine Barge Club, Philadelphia.

Shooting
Small Bore Rifle
National champion—Ransford Trigg, Madison, N. J.
Women's—Mrs. J. W. Cole, Minneapolis Minn.
Pistol
*All-calibre—Harry Reeves, Detroit.
Service pistol—Lee Echols, Nogales, Ariz.
Police—U. S. Treasury No. 1.

Skating
Speed
National (men)—Ken Bartholomew, Minneapolis.
National (women)—Carmelita Landry, Fitchburg, Mass.
North American (men) — Ken Bartholomew.
North American (women) — Carmelita Landry.
Figure
*National (men) — Eugene Turner, Los Angeles.
National (women) — Jane Vaughn, Philadelphia.
National (pair) — Turner and Donna Atwood, Los Angeles.
North American (men)—Ralph McCreath, Canada.
North American (women)—Mary Rose Thacker, Canada.
North American (pair)—Eleanor O'Meara and Ralph McCreath, Canada.

Skeet Shooting
National individual—Charles Foulton, San Antonio, Texas.
All-Guage team — Westbrook, N. Y. Cardinals.
20-Guage—S. L. Hutcheson, New York.
20-guage (women)—Mrs. M. L. Smythe, Aurora, Ohio.
Small guage — Billy Purdue, Mobile, Ala.
Sub-small guage — Alex Kerr, Beverly Hills, Calif.
Women's championship — Mrs. M. L. Smythe, Aurora, Ohio.
Junior — F. Lutcher Brown, San Antonio, Texas.
Professional individual — Fred Missildine, Sea Island, Ga.
Professional all-around—Grant Iseng, Chicago.
Amateur all-around—Alex Kerr, Beverly Hills, Calif.

Skiing
National Downhill—Open, Toni Matt, Eastern Slope S. C., N. H.; Amateur, William Redlin, Seattle, Wash.; Women's Open, Gretchen Fraser, Sun Valley S. C.; Women's Amateur, Nancy Reynolds, New York Amateur S. C.
National Slalom—Open, Richard Durrance, Alta, Utah; Amateur, Redlin; Women's Open, Marilyn Shaw, Mt. Mansfield S. C.; Women's Amateur, Miss Shaw.
National Combined — Open, Matt; Amateur, Redlin; Women's Open, Miss Fraser; Women's Amateur, Miss Reynolds.
National Jumping — Class A, Torger Tokle, Norway S. C., N. Y.; Class B, Bob Riley, Itasca S. C., Minn.; Class C, Ralph Bietila, Ishpeming, Mich.; Veterans, Helge Sather, Spokane.
National Combined Jumping and Cross-Country—Alf Engen, Sun Valley S. C.
National Four Event Combined—Engen.

Softball
National (men)—Bendix Brakes Club, South Bend, Ind.
National (women)—Higgins Club, Tulsa, Okla.

Swimming
*National outdoor team (men)—Alexander House, Hawaii.
National indoor team (men)—Chicago Towers Club.
National outdoor team (women)—Rivera Club, Indianapolis.
*National indoor team (women)—New York W. S. A.
*N. C. A. A.—Michigan.
*Eastern intercollegiate league—Yale.
*Southern Conference—North Carolina.
*Western—Michigan.
*Southeastern—Florida.
Pacific Coast — Southern California; *Washington (Northern Division).
*Big Six—Iowa State.
*Southwest—Texas.
*Missouri Valley—Washington.
Big Seven—*Utah (Western Division), Colorado State (Eastern).

Men, Outdoor (A. A. U.)
100 meters—Takashi Hirose, Alexander House, Hawaii.
200 meters—Bill Smith, Jr., Alexander House, Hawaii.
400 meters—Bill Smith, Jr.
*800 meters—Kiyoshi Nakama, Alexander House, Hawaii.
1500 meters—Kiyoshi Nakama.
100 meter backstroke—Adolph Kiefer, Chicago.
200 meter breaststroke—Jose Balmores, Alexander House, Hawaii.
300 meter medley—Jose Balmores.
*10 meter platform dive—Earl Clark, Columbus, Ohio.
3 meter springboard dive—Earl Clark.
*Long Distance—Steve Wozniak, Buffalo.

Women Outdoor (A. A. U.)
*110 meters—Brenda Helser, Portland, Ore.
400 meters—Betty Bemis, Indianapolis.
800 meters—Nancy Merki, Portland, Ore.
1500 meters—Nancy Merki.
*100 meter backstroke—Gloria Callen, New York.
200 meter breaststroke—Patty Aspinal, Indianapolis.
*300 meter medley—Chieko Miyamoto, Alexander House, Hawaii.
10 meter platform dive—Helen Crienkovich, San Francisco.
3 meter springboard dive—Helen Crienkovich, San Francisco.
*Long Distance—Ann Hardin.

Tennis
National men's singles—Robert Riggs, Clinton, S. C.
*National men's doubles—John Kramer, Los Angeles, and Ted Schroeder, Glendale, Calif.
National women's singles—Mrs. Sarah Palfrey Cooke, New York.
National women's doubles—*Mrs. Cooke and Margaret Osborne, San Francisco.
National mixed doubles—*Mrs. Cooke and Jack Kramer, Los Angeles.
National men's indoor—Frank Kovacs, Oakland, Calif.
National women's indoor—Pauline Betz, Winter Park, Fla.
National clay-court — Frank Parker, Spring Lake, N. J.
National clay-court (women's)—Miss Betz.
National intercollegiate—Joe Hunt, Navy
National professional—Fred Perry.

College
Big Seven—*Denver (eastern division team) Ray Dubois, Denver; *Utah (western division team) *Frank Mehner, Utah.
*Missouri Valley—Tulsa: Bob Patterson, Tulsa.
*Southwest—Rice: Jack Rodgers, Rice.
*Big Six—Oklahoma.
Pacific Coast—Southern California; *Washington (northern division), Merwin Miller, Washington State.
Southeastern—Tulane: *Joe Davis, Vanderbilt.
Western conference—Michigan; *Seymour Greenburg, Northwestern.
*Southern—North Carolina: Zan Carver, North Carolina.

Track and Field
IC4A—(indoor)—Fordham U.
IC4A—(outdoor)—New York U.
*N. C. A. A.—Southern California.
*National A. A. U. (indoor)—New York A. C.
*National A. A. U. (outdoor)—San Francisco Olympic Club.
*National A. A. U. Women's (outdoor)—Tuskegee Institute.
*Big Seven—Colorado.
*Missouri Valley—Oklahoma A. & M.
*Southwest—Texas.
*Big Six—Nebraska.
*Pacific Coast — Southern California; *Washington State (northern division).
*Southeastern—Louisiana State.
Western Conference—Indiana.
Southern—Duke.
Central Intercollegiate—Indiana.

Men's Outdoor (A. A. U.)
100 meters—Barney Elwell, Penn State.
*200 meters—Harold Davis, Olympic Club.
*400 meters—Grover Klemmer, Olympic Club.
800 meters—Charles Beetham.
1500 meters—Leslie MacMitchell, New York U.
*5000 meters—Gregory Rice, South Bend, Ind.
10,000 meters—Louis Gregory, New York.
3,000 meter steeplechase—Forrest Efaw, Oklahoma A. & M.
3,000 meter walk—Joe Medgyesi, New York A. C.
*110 meter high hurdles—Fred Wolcott, Houston, Texas.
*200 meter hurdles—Fred Wolcott.
400 meter hurdles—Arky Erwin, Louisiana State.
High Jump—William Stewart, Southern California A. A.
*Broad Jump—William Brown, Louisiana State.
*Hop, step and jump—William Brown.
*Pole Vault—Cornelius Warmerdam, Olympic Club.
*Shot Put—Al Blozis, New York A. C.
Hammer Throw—Irving Falwartahny, New York A. C.
56-pound weight throw—Frank J. Berst, New York A. C.
Discus—Archie Harris, Indiana.
*Javelin—Boyd Brown, Olympic Club.
Pentathlon—John Borican, Shore A. C., N. J.
Decathlon—John Borican.
Marathon—Leslie Pawson.

Women's Outdoor (A. A. U.)
50 meters—Lucy Newell, Tuskegee Institute.
*100 meters—Jean Lane, Wilberforce University.
200 meters—Jean Lane.
80 meter hurdles—Leila Perry, Tuskegee Institute.
*High Jump—Alice Coachman, Tuskegee Institute.
*Broad Jump—Stella Walsh, Cleveland.
*Shotputs—Catherine Fellmeth, Chicago. Discus—Stella Walsh.
*Javelin—Dorothy Dodson, Chicago.

Trapshooting
Grand American Handicap—Walter L. Tulburt, Detroit.
Champion of Champions—Karl Mauat, Columbus, Ohio.
Professional — Clyde Wells, Bridgeport, Conn.
Women's—Marie Kautzy Grant, Fort Dodge, Iowa.
National Clay Target—Russell Elliott, Raytown, Mo.
Junior—Fay Fienup, St. Louis, Mo.
All-Around — Vic Reinders, Waukesha, Wis.

Wrestling
A. A. U. Catch-as-Catch-Can
112-Pound—Herbert Farrell, University of Indiana.
118—Joseph McDaniels, Pauls Valley, Okla.
123—Harold Byrd, University of Oklahoma.
134—Douglas Lee, Baltimore Y. M. C. A.
145—Christopher Soukas, Greek-American A. C.
156—Homer Faucett, Wilmington, Ind.
*174—Henry Wittenberg, West Side Y. M. C. A., N. Y.
191—Gilbert Frei, New York A. C.
Heavyweight—Louis Maschi, New York.
*Team—N. Y. West Side Y. M. C. A.
*N. C. A. A.—Oklahoma Aggies.

College
*Missouri Valley—Oklahoma A. & M.
Big Seven—*Colorado State (eastern Division); Utah State (Western).
Big Six—Iowa State.
Pacific Coast—California; *Washington (Northern Division).
Western Conference—Minnesota.
*Southern—Washington and Lee.
Eastern Intercollegiate—Yale and Princeton (tie).

College Hockey

By the Associated Press

Lake Placid Tournament

Results Dec. 29
Colgate 5, Williams 1 (championship).
M. I. T. 6, Lehigh 0.
Cornell 8, New Hampshire 3.
Middlebury 6, Union 2.

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Sports Page

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The True Prophet

DURING the depths of November, our English November which Tom Hood pictured so neatly in his versified catalogue of negatives, I had occasion to go to a Midland county, where I had to spend a night. I was to lecture to a learned Society evacuated from London. That was the mission which lured me away from Kent, the official sky-battle area, and my study beneath that sky.

I duly gave the lecture and, after it was over, and the clapped hands of the learned audience had "signified in the usual way," I returned with my chairman to his lodging in the town. I was his guest for the night.

* * *

To be a guest even for one night, in coupon-controlled England, is an intricate matter. It necessitates a completely new code of manners. One may arrive with a well-fitted suitcase, a silver-plated razor and the finest hair-brushes; but one nevertheless furtively produces a tiny piece of grease-proof paper, inside which is the appropriate smear of butter for one's breakfast. And the host, of course, he is pooh-pooh the idea, to swear that he prefers margarine, while his wife, if he has a wife, nudges him in the ribs; she being the realist.

My host on this occasion, however, was such a learned historian that even wartime etiquette had not penetrated back to the period in time which he normally inhabited. His behavior, compounded of astonishment and indignation, when told at his lodging that he could not have French salad, somewhat embarrassed me. He obviously suspected that the servants were secret agents, perhaps, of one of his rival historians, with instructions to destroy him by minor aggravations. He fretted and sulked and pouted. And, when the supper came, he fell upon it with such a temper that his portion comprised a half of his guest's as well.

After supper, he talked. He was indulgently kind to what I had said in my lecture; but one by one he took up several points—the best and brightest points—and proceeded to prove what an incorrigible optimist I was. He denounced me for arguing from what he called intuition. "It is characteristic of the English," he said, ignoring the fact that he also was an Englishman.

At this remark, I studied him thoughtfully in the garish light of the lodging-house sitting-room. He sat before the fire in the largest armchair, the firelight playing on his saturnine features. His lined cheeks, his fleshy nose, his deep-set eyes shadowed by heavy horn-rims, his lips drooping; altogether a spectacle of gloom. These so impressed themselves upon me that I weakly allowed his discourse to flow over my head. My wandering attention, after it had feasted enough upon the despondent figure in the armchair, gave itself to the surroundings. I listened to the wind in the flue, to the beat of the November rain on the window. I grew more and more conscious of the draft cutting at my back, and the magenta-colored roses of the wallpaper which assaulted my eyes.

* * *

Then, with a shudder of guilt, or approaching chill, I heard my host repeat one of his authoritative pronouncements, and even repeat it with a certain asperity, as though to imply that he were casting pearls. Although I was sleepy after the travel, the exertion of my lecture, and the Midland boarding-house food, I sat up with a jerk, chiding myself for my lapse of courtesy, the courtesy expected from a visiting lecturer toward a learned authority.

"Of course!" I said.

"It may be of course," he almost thundered, "but that does not excuse it!"

"No, of course not," I ventured, longing for him to proceed in order that I might learn what "it" referred to.

"There! You say so yourself," he declared triumphantly.

* * *

He was so pleased by my capitulation, that he brought up his heavy guns, the guns of his famous historical method, to add to his demonstration of the ineffectuality of the way in which the British run wars and muddle peace-makings. "They *will* not learn from experience," he said finally after an hour or more of corrosive examination of the conduct of the war. "Historical analogy means nothing to our statesmen and generals. I foresee untold disasters in front of us; and in the near future, too, if they persist in these methods, or lack of methods."

This completely deflated me. I looked at this Weeping Philosopher; and, under the smoke-screen of his fulminations, I crept away silently to bed. He seemed barely to notice my thanks and farewell.

Next morning was a *real* November morning. A heavy frost had precipitated a fog that clung, like wet flannel, to all that it touched; and it touched everything. I had a coupon-haunted breakfast, alone. The headlines of the newspaper were poisoned by my recollection of the learned historian's remarks of last night. I saw in the big type nothing but muddle, vague hopes, and foolish optimism.

* * *

The mood persisted while I walked to the station. Moisture gathered on my overcoat and spectacles. Daylight was hardly breaking as I reached the station. I wanted to be alone with the dregs of my host's pessimism, so I walked to the furthest end of the platform, where it was flanked by the back gardens of the houses in the Station Road. There I stood, damp and cold, pondering upon the gloomy admonitions of the master of the historical method. Why had I not such acumen as that: to be able to see the precipices ahead, the follies of my compatriots, the irresistible efficiency of the enemy, the scientific deadliness with which he was extending his New Order in the world?

Finding no excuse for my ineffectiveness, I turned impatiently on my heel, and peered unhopefully through the mist at the ghost of a tree across the line.

* * *

And in that tree I found another philosopher. He was no weeping philosopher. He lifted up his heart toward the future, over the valley of approaching winter, and prophesied of the spring of next year. In the still, frozen, and misted air, his voice was like a powerful and voluminous wave of vitality. With three long, piercing oboe tones, he summoned me to listen. Then he broke into a phrase of several notes, upon a tune of sheer and outrageous joy. This, too, he triplicated, each repetition deeper-chested than the last. It was a song out of boyhood, and the youth of the world. It took me and lifted me out of the slow drug of time. My mind cleared. The gloom thinned away from around my heart, and I saw back over time and experience, to the days of hope and delight. I saw myself setting out to conquer Troy, with music and poetry for my talisman. I saw the young men of England and the Commonwealth, new to life, inexperienced, undeterred. I saw them laughing. And I heard them, coming from the counties of England, Scotland, and Wales, marching toward the future, to the fulfilment of their lives and the building of a more generous world.

"Come! Come! Come!" shouted this autumn-voiced thrush, tuning up for another whole cycle of the growth of the year. "Follow! Follow! Follow!" It was a riot of joy.

* * *

I looked, but I could not see him through the mist. His notes were so full and rich that the air round the tree appeared to vibrate, radiating faith. I felt that radiance creep into my flesh and spirit. Gradually the over-night frost of mind, clamped down over me by that learned historian and his destructive dialectic, began to thaw. I warmed, I glowed. Hope took fire in my mind again. It rose and became a beacon. Once more I could see into the future. And what I saw was surety, and a certain victory.

And, at that moment, the signal changed from red to green. I heard the train approaching.

RICHARD CHURCH

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Taking Stock Of One's Self

THE SUPERLATIVE CAUSE of disastrous stock-takings remains, and it is much more simple than the one with which I have just dealt. It consists in the absence of meditation. People read, and read, and read, blandly unconscious of their effrontery in assuming that they can assimilate without any further effort the vital essence which the author has breathed into them. They cannot. And the proof that they do not is shown all the time in their lives. I say that if a man does not spend at least as much time in actively and definitely thinking about what he has read as he has spent in reading, he is simply insulting his author. If he does not submit himself to intellectual and emotional fatigue in classifying the communicated ideas, and in emphasising on his spirit the imprint of the communicated emotions—then reading with him is a pleasant pastime and nothing else. This is a distressing fact. But it is a fact. It is distressing, for the reason that meditation is not a popular exercise. If a friend asks you what you did last night, you may answer, "I was reading," and he will be impressed and you will be proud. But if you answer, "I was meditating," he will have a tendency to smile and you will have a tendency to blush. I know this, I feel it myself. (I cannot offer any explanation.) But it does not shake my conviction that the absence of meditation is the main origin of disappointing stocktakings.—From "Literary Taste and How to Form It," by ARNOLD BENNETT, reprinted by permission from Doubleday, Doran & Co.

By Courtesy of the National Gallery of Art, Washington, D. C., to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"A GIRL WITH A WATERING CAN": *A Painting by Pierre Auguste Renoir*

THIS DELIGHTFUL PORTRAIT of a French child holding a watering can was painted by the French master, Pierre Auguste Renoir, in 1876. At this time he was showing a great interest in the revelations of the Impressionists, in their opulent palette and intricate treatment of light. Renoir never embraced Impressionism entirely. He applied some of its features to his own purpose. He was an artist who was motivated by feeling and there is a personal warmth in his pictures lacking in the objective studies of the Impressionists. They were calculating and theoretical; he was spontaneous. Renoir showed a freedom and zestfulness which was foreign to the artists of calculating temperament. He is quoted as having said: "According to my idea, a picture ought to be a lovable thing, joyous and pretty; yes, pretty. There are enough boring things in life without fabricating still more." Renoir found beauty in everyday life, beauty in youthful faces and forms, gardens, blossoming trees, and sunshine. He used little strokes of color, applied with a caressing brush. Those staccato touches of color added up to a vibrant impression. In later years, the artist painted differently, abandoning Impressionist methods.

D. A.

Bonne Année!

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

BONNE ANNÉE! Maintenant ce joyeux souhait se fait entendre de part et d'autre, et telle une bénédiction, il résonne dans toute l'étendue de notre pays. Selon la manière dont les mortels comptent le temps, nous touchons au début de l'an nouveau, qui devrait être pour chacun une période heureuse et profitable.

Nous pouvons être sûrs que l'amour de Dieu est toujours présent pour protéger, soutenir et délivrer ceux qui ont recours à Lui. Ayant revêtu l'impénétrable armure des pensées justes, nous serons divinement fortifiés; nous pourrons avancer sans crainte pour abattre tout ce qui s'oppose aux vrais progrès. Nous serons prêts non seulement à faire face aux difficultés, mais à les vaincre sous toutes les formes qu'elles peuvent revêtir. Nous n'avons pas lieu de douter que l'Amour divin prenne soin de nous pendant cette année-ci et pendant toutes celles qui viendront encore; comme le dit un de nos cantiques (*Hymnaire de la Science Chrétienne*, N° 115):

"Ta main, sans qu'on le soupçonne,
Nous a sauvés bien des fois.
Si nous errons, Ta lumière
Guide nos pas incertains;
Ton bras nous est tutélaire
Et Tu vois tous nos chemins."

Le Christ Jésus savait à coup sûr qu'il vivait dans l'éternel maintenant; aussi pouvait-il chasser toutes les suggestions mentales qui prétendaient contredire ce fait. Lorsqu'on lui dit que son ami Lazare était gravement malade, Jésus, comme nous l'apprend la Bible, "resta encore deux jours dans le lieu où il se trouvait" (Jean 11:6). Sans s'arrêter à la fausse notion du temps, il démontra l'autorité que Dieu lui donnait sur les sens physiques; il vainquit les limitations et les restrictions de tout genre. Il nous a laissé son exemple, et nous avons le bonheur de pouvoir faire après lui les mêmes œuvres de guérison.

Aux pages 598 et 599 de *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures* (*Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures*), Mary Baker Eddy écrit: "Le temps est une pensée mortelle, dont le diviseur est l'année solaire." Ailleurs (pp. 468, 469), elle déclare: "L'éternité, non le temps, exprime la pensée de la Vie, et le temps ne fait pas partie de l'éternité. L'un cesse dans la mesure où l'autre est reconnue. Le temps est fini; l'éternité est pour toujours infinie."

Ces déclarations remarquables montrent que ce que les mortels nomment le temps est un concept limité émis par l'entendement charnel, tandis que l'éternité est un fait spirituel positif. Le faux concept n'est point soutenu par l'autorité divine, mais le fait spirituel est sanctionné par Dieu. Nous devons veiller sans cesse pour n'admettre dans notre conscience que des pensées authentiques, éternelles, indestructibles.

Aux approches du nouvel an, maintes personnes prennent à la légère des résolutions que faute de conviction spirituelle, elles enfreignent sans tarder: elles ignorent que le bien ne se démontre que par la prière, la consécration des éfforts et des pensées. Faisons de sérieux efforts pour nous élever plus haut que la mondanité! Si l'on étudie la Bible et les ouvrages de Mrs. Eddy, on y trouve une force divine grâce à laquelle on peut résister à tous les maux de la chair. Confions-nous sans réserve en Dieu et ne reconnaissons en dehors de Lui ni pouvoir, ni Vie, ni substance, intelligence ou loi; n'admettons dans notre conscience que des pensées bienfaisantes qui purifient, réconfortent et guérissent; refusons d'admettre ce qui "se livre à l'abomination et au mensonge" (Apocalypse 21:27). Si dans tout ce qui nous occupe, nous nous efforçons consciencieusement de mettre en pratique la vérité, il est certain que nous triompherons des inharmonies mortelles.

Dans le Glossaire du livre de texte Scientiste Chrétien (*Science et Santé*, p. 598), Mrs. Eddy donne une définition du terme "année," où elle dit notamment: "Temps nécessaire pour la repentance." Se repentir signifie changer sa manière de penser. Il est possible, ici même et dès maintenant, d'adopter une base mentale spirituelle et non matérielle. Chaque jour, à chaque heure, nous pouvons chasser de notre conscience certaines croyances erronées de l'entendement mortel — la crainte, le doute, l'anxiété, la méfiance, l'improbité, l'apathie, la convoitise, l'égoïsme, l'impureté. Ce faisant, nous verrons paraître les précieux fruits de la justice s'exprimant par le courage, la confiance, l'activité, l'honnêteté, le dévouement, la pureté. Quand s'opérera cette transformation de la pensée, le succès et l'harmonie se manifesteront à notre foyer, dans nos affaires, dans nos diverses entreprises. Partout où on le laisse entrer, le penser spirituel purifie, bénit, guérit; grâce à son influence, la terre où nous vivons devient un lieu plus beau et plus saint.

Dans la mesure où l'on surmonte les fausses croyances, chaque nouvelle année apporte le bonheur et l'harmonie. Le temps, avec les limitations et les restrictions qui l'accompagnent, n'est point un facteur dans le royaume de l'Amour divin. Le plan de Dieu ne prévoit pas la servitude à l'égard de ces fausses croyances, car la liberté est l'héritage que nous tenons du ciel. Exerçons donc le privilège que Dieu nous donne; prouvons qu'en quittant les sens pour arriver à l'Ame, nous progressons sans être entravés ou limités par les sens physiques.

Quand la pensée humaine se spiritualise, nous pouvons contempler le présent dans toute sa gloire, sa majesté, sa sublimité. Alors nous saisissons la portée de ces paroles écrites par Mrs. Eddy (*Miscellaneous Writings*, p. 321): "Mon cœur s'emplit de joie à la pensée que les années qui s'écoulent attestent l'avancement continu de l'idée de Vérité en Science Chrétienne; chaque an nouveau voit la balance s'ajuster davantage du côté de Dieu, de la suprématie spirituelle, ainsi que le montrent les triomphes de la Vérité sur l'erreur, de la santé sur la maladie, de la Vie sur la mort et de l'Ame sur les sens." Ayant cette réalisation positive et claire de la Vérité, nous pourrons dire avec une inspiration et un enthousiasme nouveaux: "Bonne année!"

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Edition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Candle Flame

Like something alive and winged,
Like something small and tame,
Flickers the wavering, pointed,
Yellow candle flame.

THELMA A. UHLS

Happy New Year!

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

HAPPY NEW YEAR! These joyous words are now echoing on every side, ringing as a glorious benediction throughout the land. According to the mortal reckoning of time, we are entering upon a new calendar year, which should truly be a happy and profitable one for all.

We may rest assured that God's loving presence is ever at hand to protect, sustain, and deliver all who look to Him for help. Clad in the impregnable armor of right thinking, we shall be divinely fortified to go forth and conquer resistance to true progress. We shall be prepared not only to meet but to master difficulties in whatever guise they may appear. We have no reason to doubt that divine Love will care for us this year and in all the years to come, as set forth in the following lines from a hymn (Christian Science Hymnal, No. 115):

"Year by year, Thy hand hath brought us
On through dangers oft unknown.
When we wandered, Thou hast found us;
When we doubted, sent us light;
Still Thine arm has been around us,
All our paths were in Thy sight."

Christ Jesus realized so thoroughly that he lived in the eternal now that he was enabled utterly to dispel all mental suggestions which attempted to argue contrary to this fact. When Jesus was informed that his friend Lazarus was seriously ill, it is related that "he abode two days still in the same place where he was" (John 11:6). Disregarding the false sense of time, he demonstrated his God-given authority over the physical senses, and overcame all forms of limitation and restriction. He has left his example to us, and it is our privilege to follow him in emulating his healing works.

In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mary Baker Eddy writes (pp. 598, 599), "Time is a mortal thought, the divisor of which is the solar year." And on pages 468 and 469 she says: "Eternity, not time, expresses the thought of Life, and time is no part of eternity. One ceases in proportion as the other is recognized. Time is finite; eternity is forever infinite."

These arresting statements indicate that what mortals regard as time is only a finite concept of the carnal mind; whereas eternity is an established spiritual fact. The false concept lacks divine authority to support it; while the spiritual fact is divinely authorized. We must be ever alert to watch our thinking so as to admit into it only thoughts which are genuine, indestructible, and eternal.

It is the custom of many to enter lightly into the making of New Year's resolutions, which are easily and quickly broken because of the lack of spiritual conviction that good can be demonstrated only through prayerful, consecrated thought and effort. Let us be consistent and consecrated in our efforts to rise above all worldliness! As we study the Bible and Mrs. Eddy's writings, we are being divinely fortified to withstand all fleshly ills. Let us trust God implicitly and acknowledge no power, Life, substance, intelligence, or law apart from Him; let us admit into our consciousness only those thoughts which will comfort, bless, purify, and heal, and refuse admittance to "any thing that defileth, . . . or maketh a lie" (Revelation 21:27). When we conscientiously endeavor to apply the truth in our individual affairs, we are bound to be triumphant over mortal discords.

In the Glossary in the Christian Science textbook, Science and Health (p. 598), Mrs. Eddy defines "year," in part, as "space for repentance." To repent means to change one's thinking. It is possible, here and now, to change our thinking from a material to a spiritual basis. Each day, each hour, we can dispel from our consciousness some false beliefs of mortal mind, such as fear, doubt, anxiety, distrust, dishonesty, apathy, greed, selfishness, and impurity. As we do this, we shall witness the glorious fruits of righteousness expressed in courage, confidence, activity, honesty, selflessness, and purity. And when this transformation of thought takes place, success and harmony will be evidenced in the home, in business pursuits, and in whatever industry we may engage. Spiritual thinking purifies, blesses, and heals wherever it is permitted to enter, making earth a fairer, holier place in which to live.

Each year should bring happiness and harmony in proportion as evil beliefs are overcome. In the realm of divine Love, there is no element of time, with its accompanying limitations and restrictions. It is not in God's plan that we should be in bondage to these false claims, for freedom is our heaven-bestowed heritage. Let us, therefore, exercise our God-given privilege to prove that our progress from sense to Soul is unbounded and unfettered by the physical senses.

As the human thought becomes spiritualized, we are enabled to behold the New Year in all its glory, majesty, and sublimity. Then it is that we understand the import of Mrs. Eddy's words on page 321 of "Miscellaneous Writings": "My heart is filled with joy, that each receding year sees the steady gain of Truth's idea in Christian Science; that each recurring year witnesses the balance adjusted more on the side of God, the supremacy of Spirit; as shown by the triumphs of Truth over error, of health over sickness, of Life over death, and of Soul over sense." With this clear, positive realization of Truth, let us proclaim with renewed inspiration and enthusiasm, Happy New Year!

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

Bamboo Road

IT IS NOT a long road, nor wide, but a tall road with green bamboo tops bending to touch each other overhead.

The fringes of the old pepper tree brush against me as I descend the steps and hear the noise of the waterfall. One must be alert to find bamboo road, for it leads from the main walk, offering peace untold, and inspiration. There the early sunlight is lacy, and small shadows moving gently on the ground are like ripples of bright water flowing. The little seat is covered with dew, but is still a good place to sit by the side of bamboo road.

In a small cove near by, some ducks are conversing as they wash and smooth their feathers after the long night. Through the tall bamboo reeds, towering trees and masses of shrubs are visible; and against the green, gorgeous poinsettias are red reminders that the morning is December.

P. Y.

New Year's Eve

(Salute to the Democracies)

Let me take up in my fingers tonight
All the sad things of the year, all the proud things;
Let me weigh them to see if they are light,
Or if they are heavy. My heart sings
Over the fire on the hearth, that is dying;
Over the sparks that upward are flying;
As the year falls from my sight.

Is my song sad? Is my song proud?
There is a multitude of thoughts that crowd,
Like children, waiting about the door.
Is my heart rich? Is my heart poor?
What can this year say as it goes?
What can my heart say as it sees the day close?
That all has been said before?
That none can say more?

Yet shall I say this, touching softly the past,
Looking quietly through the window where the blast
Carries the snow swiftly against the pane:
"The days have not been in vain."
Of all that has come, of all that has gone—
Each sad thing and each joyful one—
Only the good shall remain.

They are like shadows, these things that I hold in my fingers.
How shall I count them, each moment that lingers,
Yet so swiftly will pass?
They are like the snowflakes melting upon the glass.
And here I stand with the year that is going.
The tides move under my hand, but where are they flowing?
Out of the strivings, the triumphs, the pain,
This can I say, this will remain:
"These days that I weigh in my fingers have not been in vain."

A. JACQUELINE SHAW

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Intimate Message: Washington

Business as Usual Blamable at Pearl Harbor ..... ***By Richard L. Strout***

"Testimony before the committee was almost universal that (war) production to date has been a failure, measured against the available facilities and the visible needs for military purposes."

That was the report of the House Committee investigating national defense migration, of which the Chairman is Representative John H. Tolan (D) of California.

The committee's report was published Dec. 19 which was 12 days after Pearl Harbor, and it did not receive very much attention. But the facts dredged out by the Committee are being studied and weighed over Washington today.

"Two major obstacles impeded war production," the report said, "manufacturers have been reluctant to convert their production facilities from civilian to military production, and the defense agencies of the Federal Government have not required such conversion."

The Committee findings have suddenly been reinforced by the presence in Washington of Lord Beaverbrook, who is head of the British Ministry of Supply. The difficulties pointed to by the Committee are almost identical with those which Lord Beaverbrook encountered—and overcame—in Britain. Chief difficulty is the business-as-usual policy.

Delay on Full War Effort

The United States finished 1941 with a big boom. One of the contributory reasons the American flag was hauled down on Wake Island was that America's productive effort in 1941 went into peace-industries rather than an all-out armament effort. Stacy May, OPM's chief statistician, points out currently that passenger automobiles will have higher sales for 1941 than in any year since 1929 and 1937; sales of mechanical refrigerators will beat all past records (five times more than 1929); washing machines and ironers will be double the 1929 level, 30 per cent above 1940; gas and electric stoves will surpass 1940's by 14 per cent, 1929's by over 40 per cent. And so on.

Profits have been good, too, and so have dividends, even despite taxes. It's been a fine year for about everybody save the Marines on Wake Island. One of the reasons General MacArthur's men haven't sufficient airplanes now is because we have so many shiny new cars on the streets; one of the reasons America lost Midway is because steel and aluminum, and labor and management skill, went into a boom in peacetime products like stoves, refrigerators, and similar gadgets.

Well, those days are probably over. It would be nice to put the blame on some single individual or agency as scapegoat for all this short-sightedness, but it is hard to deny the fact that the nation as a whole was caught napping—along with the Army and Navy at Pearl Harbor. And in fairness it must be said that, though the 1941 automobile boom may seem incredible in the light of history, the United States was doing a great deal in 1941—if not all it could—in converting itself from a peacetime to a wartime economy.

There were some persons who objected to the business-as-usual policy. We happen to remember two, Leon Henderson, who did his best to cut down the output of new automobiles in the interest of arms production, and Walter Reuther, a C. I. O. leader in the Detroit automobile industry, who proposed that the manufacturers should convert existing plants and tools to arms manufacture instead of building new plants for arms production.

Mr. Reuther may have been premature in his proposal; certainly dollar-a-year OPM officials thought he was. In any case it is only recently that the broad outline of his proposal is being accepted. It is taken for granted that the big auto plants and their invaluable tools must be used for making armaments for the rest of the war rather than more cars.

Defense Officials Criticized

The Tolan Committee is severe on defense officials for the failure to convert industries of all sizes, by compulsion if necessary, to war production. It blames them for absence of a "plan commensurate with production goals already set." The partial answer to this is that defense officials were not able to go faster than Congress permitted, and Congress represented the will of the public.

We can see now that it would have been better to have forced industries to take war orders, whether they wanted to or not. But we were not at war, and OPM officials were cautious. The Tolan Committee is critical also of the big auto firms for their business-as-usual insistence upon the acquisition of new facilities for the war effort rather than conversion of existing civilian equipment. That era is over for good now, too.

Lord Beaverbrook ran into these same troubles in Britain. He did not use half measures. Now the British auto industry has been converted 100 per cent to arms production. One big United States auto firm told the Tolan Committee that only 15 per cent of its facilities were convertible. As contrasted to this, production engineers told the Committee that 50 to 80 per cent of these same facilities could be used for war production.

Conversion is the new watchword. A firm called Volupte, Inc., is making bomb primers instead of lipstick holders. The Victory Adding Machine Company has switched from computing machines to demolition bombs. We are glad to announce that Her Majesty's Lace Lingerie Company is camouflaging guns with nets, not the fair sex. America now needs a single director of supplies, with a man like Lord Beaverbrook at the head and full power to act.

The Country Speaks: California

Don't Pity the Poor Westerner ..... ***By Nate White***

We find we should have put a postscript on our holiday greeting cards. It would have read, "The West Coast is a very safe place to be. Don't worry!"

Apparently some friends in the East and in the Middle West, having been fed on reports from the "war fronts" of Europe and Asia for two years and more, assume that the West Coast is now a "war front" in every sense of the term.

One holiday greeting from Bogalusa, Louisiana, ended with this thought, "I hope that you and yours have by some good fortune been moved back to the Midwest or South or somewhere in a less dangerous locality." Similar messages came from the East, from Ohio, from Kentucky. All were sent in the best of good will. We received them somewhat humorously.

We doubt seriously if San Francisco and its adjacent communities, which glisten at night with millions of diamond-like clusters around San Francisco Bay, reflect any more of the tempo of war than other cities in the nation, Chicago, say, or Detroit.

What We've Learned

We were put on the alert the first week of the war with Japan, it is true, by blackout orders when "unidentified planes" flew over the area. We have learned how to handle incendiaries, and what to do during an air-raid alarm. We are fully conscious that shipping lanes off the coast have been seriously disturbed by huge Japanese submarines. Some of us have seen unexplained flares in the sky.

But these things do not mean we are living heroically in danger. There are few here who think the Japanese would risk a bombing raid on our cities in a serious attempt to destroy coastal centers. Most of us know that a so-called "token" raid could be attempted to disturb our morale, but we also know, and we believe the Japanese know, that "token raids," even though they are as serious as Pearl Harbor, only strengthen our purpose to eliminate aggression in the Pacific. So we do not fear even token raids, although we are on the alert against any attempt. It would be foolish not be be.

Here in San Francisco, each morning at about 10, workers in the downtown financial area stop in at their favorite lunch counter for a "hot snail" and a hot drink. At noon, dozens of luncheon clubs still meet. The theaters are going full tilt. We don't happen to frequent night clubs or hotel ballrooms, but we understand nothing is interfering with their gaiety.

During the holiday season, shoppers have crowded the stores, and serious-looking businessmen carried gaily wrapped packages to their offices for exchanges among friends. After Christmas the stores were crowded with "exchange" customers. We imagine much the same routine was followed in every other city in America.

Haven for Harassed

We have the Bay here, and we know that it is a haven of refuge to ships of all Allied nations. We know, too, that evacuees from Hawaii have come on gray, dull liners to be cared for here in San Francisco. We know that their "Aloha" to Hawaii was one of defiance, not of sentiment. We know there was no fear among them and is none among us.

Most of us here know that the greatest threat to our coast is not from outside but from sabotage attempts inside. We are on the alert against aiding, even unwittingly, a "fifth columnist." Our fingers are on our lips, and we are not telling anything a "fifth columnist" would like to hear. But we don't think we're living in danger. It's still America out here, and it's safe and free America.

Lieut. Gen. John L. DeWitt, Commanding General of the Western Defense Command and Fourth Army, helped destroy some of these destructive beliefs about the West Coast when he concurred with F. H. La Guardia, Director of Civilian Defense, that evacuation of coastal cities should not be attempted now. Evacuation, he said, should be attempted only "where frequent or continuous bombing can be expected." The statement from his office concluded: "The military situation on the Pacific Coast at present does not justify such a contingency." So don't worry! We're all right.

To Change the Subject:

'. . . tiger lilies piped their horns' ..... ***By Wyona Dashwood***

There was time five months ago to sit in a country room and hear the full voice of the summer blossoming and ripening. It was the season of tiger lilies piping their bright horns in the field, pears bronzing under the oak, when the morning sun shone like silk enrapturingly shimmering. An airplane hurtling through the crystal-pure sky at daily intervals was only a creature of the free bright wind with a possible mail cargo.

Already there had been notice that next on the warring front might be Eire, the Azores, the Cape Verde Islands as within the scope of hemisphere defense; and Wendell Willkie had made it clear after a White House luncheon that there was "no use in just lip service to Britain," as spoken not only for himself, he believed, but for the overwhelming number of Americans.

But in the heart of an American summer that found nearly all vacationing as usual there had only been considerable national joke-making on the subject of the "yoo hoo" squad from whom a Lieutenant-General had exacted a penance march for their informal salute in the course of manuvers, to some girls playing golf in shorts.

The strangeness of that holiday is only now starkly realized. Each morning you awoke to another day gleaming in the stillest clearness of cool and pause—and to headlines always more blackly persistent. Now our troops had moved into Iceland, with Winston Churchill signalling it as the most important thing that had happened since war became the major world business; as the first actual co-operation of the British and American Navies in the present conflict.

Yet the delphiniums were very blue and there was no altering of the fact that all was murmurously summer, with the voices of birds like the plucking of strings on a sweet instrument after city dissonances. To the full sound of the locust in the brilliant tranquil days you were reading Tolstoy's "War and Peace" in the way that one now re-reads many books to find them altogether new and living documents in the light of what has come to pass in our generation.

"In spite of the news of the capture of the redoubt," you read of the fateful battle of Borodino, "Napoleon saw that things were not the same, not at all the same as at previous battles . . . Napoleon after his long experience of war knew very well what was meant by an unsuccessful attack after eight hours straining every possible effort . . . When he went over in his own mind all this strange Russian campaign in which not a flag nor a cannon nor a corps had been taken in two months; when he looked at the concealed gloom on the faces around him and heard reports that the Russians still held their ground—a terrible feeling came over him."

It was still important to headline that the eastern heat wave was broken as one got back to the city. A dingy rain mugged through the Manhattan streets and the headlines said, "Russians Inflict Heavy Casualties as Germans Attack in Two Sectors; Japanese Now Threatening Thailand; Reynolds Holds Service Measure Authorizes War."

No more today the clear long silences and the whispering cool from the woodland and the morning winging swift to lovely afternoon and the sunny sound of hens and the voice of the man working on acres surely his own and daily taking in some elixir of well-being from the things of earth . . . The pages of the journal turn strangely now, and the 300-year-old hymn being sung by the President at church services resounds with a resolve that now is in the hearts of everyone:

See under thine ark the hungry billow curling.
See how they foes their banners are unfurling.
Lord, while their darts envenomed they are hurling,
Thou canst preserve us.
Peace in our hearts, our evil thoughts assuaging,
Peace in the church, where brothers are engaging,
Peace, when the world its busy war is waging.

Japan Displays Pattern of Philippine Strategy

Mode of attack shows Tokyo intends complete occupation of isles during war.

By James G. Wingo
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The Battle of the Philippines indicates the pattern of the war Japan intends to wage in the Far East. Developments during the early days of the sustained attack on America's most-distant territory indicate that Japan is not, as at first generally supposed in the United States, merely carrying a cover or delaying operation for the long-anticipated, decisive thrust against Singapore, Straits Settlements, but that the enemy is aiming to occupy the Philippines for at least the duration of the war.

Spectacular as was the sudden, treacherous thrust on Pearl Harbor, it now is apparent that that operation was merely for the purpose of immobilizing a large part of the United States Pacific Fleet by inflicting actual damage on warships and their base and creating civilian fear and confusion in Hawaii and on the Pacific Coast. The Japanese admittedly accomplished amazing success, but not to the extent they had expected—at least as to fear and confusion.

For years, Japanese naval strategists had had in mind the hysteria that broke out in the Atlantic Coast states during the Spanish-American War when it had been reported that a Spanish fleet was on its way to United States waters and every seacoast town clamored for naval protection.

The simultaneous and subsequent attacks on America's steppingstones to the Far East—Midway, Wake, and Guam—obviously were intended to cut American help to its armed forces in the Philippines. With all of those islands in Japan's hands, the United States could not fly bombers from Hawaii to the Philippines, as it had been doing for several months before the outbreak of the Pacific war. Even the full control of one of these mid-ocean islands would make such flying difficult.

Important Roles

The delaying action put up by America's armed forces at Midway, Wake, and Guam will loom large when the final score of this war is written. The heroes on these Pacific outposts undoubtedly diverted considerable Japanese air and naval forces which might otherwise be used in the Battle of the Philippines.

Quick capture of the Philippine archipelago was Japan's main objective. Once in control over Luzon, largest of the 7,091 Philippine Islands, which vary in size from a mere dot that disappears during high tide, to 40,814 square miles, the Japanese would be in excellent position to reinforce their attacks against the Netherlands East Indies and British Malaya. Capture of these colonies of America's Allies would insure Japan's wartime requirements of oil, rubber, and tin.

Japanese occupation of the Philippines would be a heavy loss to the United States and its Allies. It would make much more difficult the obvious job of crippling Japan as an Axis partner before World War II could be decisively won. It would mean the keeping, if not the reinforcing, of the Pacific and Asiatic Fleets in the Pacific Ocean for an indefinite time and letting the British bear the brunt of the Battle of the Atlantic.

Fortunately, the United States began reinforcing Philippine defense soon after the debacle at Dunkirk. Up to that time Philippine defense was inadequate to meet a possible Japanese invasion. Until recent months, most Americans believed that Japan would not dare attack the Philippines so long as the Stars and Stripes flew over the archipelago.

Data Withheld

By the end of 1940, just before military and naval authorities began to be more secretive about Philippine defense, it was known that our Asiatic Fleet, based at Cavite on Manila Bay, consisted of 18 submarines, three cruisers, three divisions of destroyers and an aircraft carrier, besides some smaller craft. The United States Army had its normal 5,000 regulars (Americans) and 5,000 Philippine Scouts (Filipinos).

By 1940, the exact aircraft strength in the Philippines was being withheld from the public, although in the fall of that year much was made of the arrival of 26 long-range bombers from Honolulu. Early in 1941, it was reported that the United States Army in the Philippines had less than 100 first-line planes.

During 1941, up to the outbreak of war with Japan, the United States Army and Navy had been strengthening Philippine defenses. Whether or not sufficient reinforcements, especially fliers and fighting planes, which may be worth their weight in Philippine gold, had been dispatched before start of hostilities, history will tell.

Fortunately, the United States armed forces in the Philippines include a sizable Philippine Army built up and trained by General Douglas MacArthur in the last six years. When General MacArthur was called back to active service by President Roosevelt last summer to head the United States Army of the Far East, the handsome, legendary soldier was military adviser to President Quezon of the Commonwealth of the Philippines. He had been hired to build by July 4, 1946, when the Philippines was scheduled to become completely independent from the United States, a Philippine Army of 40,000 men in active service and 360,000 reservists at the incredibly low cost of only $8,000,000 annually.

When Filipino politicians later complained that even that small amount was too onerous an item for the Commonwealth Government's budget to continue, the number of young men called up annually for training was reduced to 20,000. However, General MacArthur saw to it that those called up learned thoroughly the fundamentals of soldiering during their allotted six months in the Army. When the General assumed command of the Far East Army, he had made soldiers out of 140,000 Filipino youths.

No Surprises

Granted authority by President Roosevelt to incorporate the Philippine Army into the United States Army, General MacArthur took in 20,000 Filipinos last September, with the view of incorporating the rest of the Filipino reservists as fast as they could be properly equipped. Whether or not he was able to take in all of them before the first Japanese attack is not known, but presumably all his former pupils are now fighting for their country under his able leadership.

The form the Battle of the Philippines is taking is no surprise to General MacArthur and his men. The General always has declared that the Philippines can be defended by the Filipinos and the United States Army stationed there with the help of the United States Navy.

Long before the Japanese invasion began, Philippine defenders were told that the islands were a threat to Japan's flank if it moved on the Netherlands Indies and Malaya and that the Japanese might make a sudden assault on them. If the defenders could stay invasion for a while, the United States Navy ultimately would come to their rescue.

For defense purposes, the Philippines was divided into three sectors: Luzon, Visayas (the central group of smaller islands) and Mindanao (second largest island where a large Japanese colony is located). The first two sectors formed a tactical unit.

Mines would be planted in the narrow, winding, treacherous outer passages in the Visayas. In the protected inner passages light naval craft could lie in relative security while awaiting the enemy.

Philippine defenders were told that so long as Manila was in their hands, no successful Japanese drive to the south could bypass the islands. Thus the territory on Luzon, including Manila and its approaches, was made the core of Philippine defense. Within this core were the Cavite Navy Yard, the Olongapo Naval Repair Station, most of the islands' fortifications and airdromes, and here Americans and Filipinos would make their last stand against the Japanese, pending arrival of naval help from Pearl Harbor.

Having surrounded the Philippines with naval and air bases, the Japanese were expected to avail themselves of three points of attack: Lingayen Gulf, the peninsula between Batangas Bay and Lamon Bay, and Manila Bay. So it was no surprise to General MacArthur's men to see Japanese actually attempting an invasion at Lingayen and Atimonan and bombing Manila and Batangas.

As expected, the enemy sought to penetrate the core of Philippine defense. He knew that his initial successes at San Fernando, Ligan, and Aparri in northern Luzon would be of no avail unless he could get near the core.

Luzon's east coast is exposed and relatively undefended. A Japanese landing there would be difficult because of swells and lack of natural shelter for their ships. Once ashore, they would have to fight their way across rugged mountains. The Japanese have taken Aparri on the northern coast and are reported having penetrated the northeastern coast as far as the interior town of Tuguegarao. The towns occupied by the Japanese are not far away from Manila by plane, but a Japanese army located there should constitute no danger to the defense core for some time because the defenders have topography as an ally.

The Japanese also landed at Legaspi on the eastern coast of the Province of Albay in the southern tip of Luzon. But it will be difficult for the invaders to get to the defense core from the Luzon panhandle for they must fight up through that bottleneck peninsula between Batangas and Lamon Bay.

So, after making sure of the Legaspi foothold, the Japanese landed in force at Antimonan and Mauban on Lamon Bay as well as to the south and have established a dangerous front 50 to 60 miles by air line in the region of Luisiana and Sariaya.

The Japanese on the western coast of northern Luzon have to fight their way through narrow passages, which are easy to defend. Some roads on mountain sides can be dynamited, making an advance by land to the defense center costly.

The Lingayen Gulf topographically speaking is the best route for the Japanese. On the map, this gulf, with its broad, sheltered stretch of water, good beaches and roads leading to Manila, looks like the invaders' dream. However, the water is shallow. The Japanese have had to anchor at least two miles offshore. Presumably the defenders hurled back most of the first troops the invaders lightered to the beach.

Threat to Islands

But even after landing a strong force, they still faced great difficulties in pushing to Manila. The single railroad and two trunk highways leading south to Manila include numerous causeways, which no doubt have been blown up. During the rainy season the fertile valley between Lingayen and Manila is a sea of mud, but it is dry in the Philippines now and will be so until May.

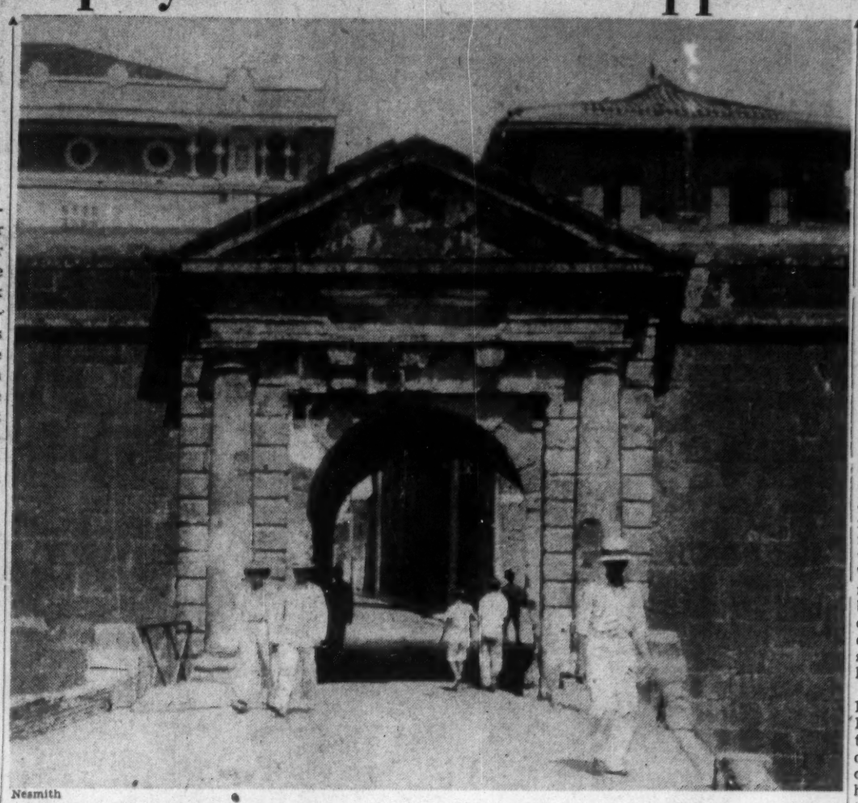
But should the persistent Japanese manage to fight through to a point 70 miles north of Manila, not only the defense core but the entire Philippines would be in peril. From that point the roads are excellent, wide and straight.

The Japanese have not yet taken the great risk of making a frontal attack on heavily fortified Manila Bay. Probably they never will. It appears much less costly to take Manila by way of the hinterland.

Corregidor, the island fortress at the mouth of Manila Bay, has long been regarded as one of the most strongly fortified spots in the world. However, Corregidor like Gibraltar, stands alone. It can be blockaded, once Manila is taken from the back. If the Japanese finally succeed in capturing it they can steam into Manila Bay as easily as Commodore George Dewey did in 1898.

So far, the Japanese have not tried to engage the American fleet guarding Manila Bay. They have limited themselves to bombing Cavite, Nichols Field (air base) and Manila, in an obvious attempt to soften the defenses and terrorize the people.

Because the Philippines is a key to successful invasion of territories farther south, the Japanese may be risking much in the Battle of the Philippines. To the United States, loss of the Philippines will not mean losing the war, but will be a heavy blow from which it will take a long time to recover. The Battle of the Philippines thus shapes into one of the decisive battles of history.



Nesmith

Gateway to Grief: Entrance to the Old Spanish Walled City of Manila
Photographed in more normal times

Wide World

A Moro Tribesman

From the Philippine mountains. The Moros are reported enlisting in substantial numbers to aid the Philippine Army.

DOES THIS ROAD LEAD TO EGYPT?
MISTER, THE ONLY ROADS I KNOW LEAD AWAY FROM EGYPT
WHAT'S THE OTHER STEERING WHEEL FOR?
OH, WE SELDOM USE IT — IT'S IN CASE WE GO FORWARD
ITALIAN LIBYAN ARMY
Drink Iced Cola
THE BRITISH SURE ARE RUBBING IT IN
DRY
WHAT A LOT OF SPINACH IT WOULD TAKE TO HOLD ALL THIS SAND
L.F. VAN ZELM

By a Staff Artist

Sidelights in the African Campaign

Education

A Tuesday and Saturday Page

The Christian Science Monitor,
Boston, Tuesday, December 30, 1941

Language Ability

Language that is a living, growing instrument of thought adheres to no rigid logical pattern of expression, but varies from situation to situation and from time to time in response to the need. Acquaintance with recognized sources of reference in current American usage and the habit of consulting them in daily speech and writing are therefore important objectives in the language program of boys and girls.

Language ability expands with the individual's experience. It bears a direct relationship to developing maturity and to the nature and extent of the experiential background of the individual. Concern for the enlargement of experience, for growing power in observation and reflection, and for the improvement of the processes of thinking through actual grappling with problems significant for the individual are important elements in the attainment of the ends of instruction in language for every pupil regardless of his level of ability.

Skill in getting the thought from the printed page is an important factor in every subject where reading is used in the acquisition of knowledge or as a stimulus to thinking. Language power cannot be acquired in a vacuum. It develops in the process of grappling with ideas, and giving them adequate expression in the achievement of ends toward which they make a significant contribution. For that reason, English pervades all areas of learning and draws from them all.

Harry Shaw

(1) All ages, from six to twenty, may be found busy and happy in the Saturday morning Creative Art Class of the Seattle Art Museum. (2) This is a typical Saturday morning in a corner of the studio. Mrs. Condon is standing at the back. (3) Modeling in clay is his favorite occupation. (4) Carol models horses, draws them, paints them, and rides them.

Children Who 'Find Themselves' Through Putting Their Ideas Into Paintings

By Kate Archibald

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Seattle, Wash.

Donald was shy and inclined to be "different." At least he was not at all like the little boy next door. But Donald had a talent for drawing, and one Saturday morning, having heard of a free creative art class in the city, his young Mother took him down and—fortunately—left him there while she went shopping.

The large, light studio was filled with boys and girls from six-year-olds up, some painting, some modeling in clay, and others using crayons. Donald had his choice of any media and size of paper. He chose the largest available drawing sheet and no honeyed grown-up voice said, "Don't you suppose you'd better choose a smaller sheet for your first attempt?" He chose black paint, and no voice over his head suggested, "Possibly crayon would be better at first."

Alone with his big "canvas," Donald began to paint in enormous telegraph poles, beautifully balanced poles that looked like gates to a Shinto temple. It was such a little time until the three-hour session was over and his Mother had returned. She was startled at the bold strokes made by the child, and then, because she felt that somehow mothers should admonish their children, she was about to say something about one pole being slightly higher than the other when the Lady exclaimed, "I think Donald is painting a city. We'll see next Saturday."

Sure enough, next week it turned into a solid city, and, soaring above it, an airplane. However the child did it, he had achieved space and light and a soaring above what was heavy below. It was the beginning of Donald's liberation.

Typical Of Their Work

The incident is typical of what creative art classes are doing for children. For 13 years the Free Creative Art Class in Seattle has been freeing children from fear, restoring confidence, and allowing them to develop as individuals. Almost incidentally it has helped them to become artists. Mrs. Alonzo Condon, the genius of the School since its inception in 1928, says of the Class objective, "We help children to become thinkers and individuals and possibly artists."

It was right after an exhibition of work of the Vienna Children's Creative Art School that the Seattle Music and Art Foundation decided to start such a class. The class has long since justified its existence. Free to children with some artistic ability, it has helped children not only to find themselves, but to reach their goal in the form of scholarships in advanced schools of art. Several have been helped to complete their art education at Cornish School in Seattle. This year alone four pupils from the School have received scholarships in California schools.

Scholarships in Art

A boy who does extraordinarily clever cartoons in clay of current events and persons received a scholarship at the Chouinard Art Institute at Los Angeles. Another in the Rudolph Schaeffer School of Creative Design in San Francisco. One young man, a former student in the Art Class, who had been working in the Boeing Aircraft Company for two years, won a four-year scholarship at Art Center, Los Angeles. Another who has studied in the Class since he was a small boy has won a scholarship at the California School of Arts and Crafts in Oakland.

Although not all have turned out to be artists in the usual sense, the training has still helped to enrich their experience in other lines. One boy, "a born painter," is today doing creative work in a chemical laboratory. Several are writing poetry. Frank Kerr, the boy who a few years ago won a national prize for his essay on democracy and as a result appeared in "The Town Hall of the Air," is a product of the Class.

It was months after Frank entered the School at eleven years before he found out what form his talent would take. He experimented with one thing and another until there emerged a talent for decorative design which in turn developed into—of all things—skill in designing women's gowns. It was this line that he was following through when he went into the Army.

Retta Scott is a notable example of one who entered the School as a little girl and turned out to be an artist. She too tried out her talents until one day Mrs. Condon said, "I believe Retta is going to do illustrations." Today she is one of the artists in Walt Disney's professional studio, specializing in animals. It was she who did many of the animals in "Bambi" and has received attention in several exhibitions and one-man shows.

Rather Than Performance

The objective of the Creative Art Class as explained by Mrs. Condon is the inner development of ideas rather than performance. It is a process from the inside out, not something poured in from the outside. It is explained that the skills can come afterward. If children learn the mechanics first they are apt to become overwhelmed and to become imitative and even insincere. This theory of freedom first and technical training and good drawing afterward is justified in the fact that art schools are glad to get these pupils who have not become conditioned by regular art courses.

A question right here might be, "But do these pupils trained in creative art win for themselves practical careers?" The answer is that the commercial world is calling for the original, imaginative and creative artist. A product of the Art School and of Rudolph Schaeffer is a young artist, George Jensen, now doing notable work for Pacific Coast firms designing furniture, interiors, and even yachts.

Visiting the Art Class itself, one never finds any thought of working to get a job, of competition, or striving for awards. Each child's best and most sincere effort is hung on the wall as "something precious come to light."

There is no mark of any particular "school of art" as these pictures hang in the studio or in public exhibitions. They are as individual as the children, from impeccable designs to a "canvas filled with a swish of color, a bird and a sense of humor." A six-year-old shows "good organization and a strong, vital sense of color" and a teen-age girl does soap modeling that reveals "form and rhythm and abstract emotion." A little miss whose work is dramatic and daring will be taken care of in later art classes; right now it is important that she be free to express what is dramatic and daring. Here is one in exquisite pastels by a twelve-year-old boy, a gorgeous array of color by a seven-year-old, a touch of regional art in a study of a sawmill, a mountain and corduroy road, and one which is thoroughly creative right from the heart of a child.

Defining by Elimination

Basic English

Twenty-seventh of 50 Tuesday and Saturday Lessons

By Ellen Walpole

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

When I was studying botany in school days I remember falling under the spell of a book known as a School Flora. With the help of its keys and a rudimentary knowledge of botanical terminology it is possible to find the name of any flower one might find in the English countryside. The book was a series of classifications beginning with the very broad, such as flowering or non-flowering plants, to the very minute such as pistil and stamen formation. One looked at the flower in hand and decided to which of the first two categories it belonged and turned to the appropriate one. Here we had probably to come to some conclusions about the leaves of our specimen, were they smooth, alternate, serrated, etc. Having made our decisions we turned to another and of course more restricted class, and so on till by a process of elimination we had narrowed down our special plant to a family and thence to the special plant whose name we wished to discover.

Devised For Convenience

This seemed to me at the time to be an indication of the miraculously orderly growth of plants, that the flora of our countryside grew in specially organized groups and families, and that every single plant conformed to these rules. It was not until many years later that I realized these groupings for what they were, a convenient method devised by botanists for the defining of floral specimens.

This is in some measure true of the method of word definition which I am about to describe. Good and accurate definition should be a process of elimination whereby a word is shorn of all the meanings it cannot have.

The writers of botany books have long since agreed upon the best methods of defining a plant by a process of elimination, but the writers of dictionaries have not by a long way agreed upon the best methods of defining words, if indeed they have considered the possibility of a general theory of definition at all.

Twenty-Five Routes

We are then more or less on our own when these definition routes are being considered. Again I refer you to the chapter on Definition in Hugh Walpole's book "Semantics." He suggests the 25 definition routes, but he is careful to stipulate that this does not comprise every possible classification. Like the idiosyncrasies of the floral specimen and the journey from Brookline to Cambridge described in Lesson 24, the possibilities with word classifications are limited, and even though our 25 definition routes are not all of the story, they are the bigger and the better part of it.

No method of defining, however simple or direct, is too lax for our consideration. Every procedure from direct symbolization to the legal relationships between persons is taken into account.

Please address your correspondence to the Education Editor. The book by Hugh Walpole, "Semantics," is published at $2.50 by W. W. Norton and Co., 70 Fifth Ave., New York.

Through the Editor's Window

Steady, My Young Friend!

By Millicent Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Most of us have influence with one or more young persons, and right to hand is a job for them that very much needs doing. This is to help steady up the young man or girl who urgently wants to leave school or college and go into the war, into defense work, or into a job vacated by someone. For some young people this may be the right move but for most of them it is still unnecessary and may make a serious difference in the reconstruction era in which they must prepare themselves to take part. At least they should think before they act. So we need to stand by with the wisest possible help.

We live in an age that demands skilled workers. If the war is a fairly short one, and the period following it is true to form, it is the unskilled worker who will most quickly be out of a job, and this may include the young friend we might have influenced. If it is a long one, as people say it may be, it will demand more and more technicians, engineers, specialists of one sort and another, and those now training will be most useful if they make themselves stay in school and learn more.

It is true that certain skills in manufacturing can be quickly learned on the job. But it is also true that many of the men and girls who are leaving school to take such jobs could be spared to go on with their schooling and prepare for other work that later will be needed more; and the present jobs would be done, nonetheless, for we haven't yet taken up the slack of unskilled workers.

* * *

So, both for the good of the work, and with an eye to the days following demobilization, it is highly important that those who are at present in training in a variety of technical fields go on with their training. If and when they are needed with whatever amount of training they have acquired, they can leave school later. In the meanwhile, they contribute more right where they are, dull as that may seem to them.

We need to help young people in school to realize this.

Furthermore, the more we look around, the more we see how varied are the tasks and fields of activity needed even in the conduct of a modern war. And looking ahead to the reconstruction era we know that trained leaders will be needed in all the fields we count important to democratic living—social and economic planning, understanding of democratic governmental principles, art, architecture, music, education, and in other ways.

Art schools, music schools, and liberal arts colleges already have seen some of their most promising students leave to enter war activities. Yet, unless an unqualified call for men for the army goes out, many of these men and girls, through enriching their outlook and education in cultural fields, are building for the reconstruction era in ways that are of far more importance. These future guardians of our cultural heritage may be called upon to serve in years to come as can no others.

* * *

We all know that in other wars the young people went off quickly and in great numbers, giving up their cherished plans with the wonderful spirit of idealism they always have. But this war is a different kind. Its needs are not the same.

We parents, teachers, and other citizens can serve our country by helping these young people to think the thing through. Perhaps they really ought to give up their education and leap into some job field. Perhaps, not. Whichever it is, the choice should not be made emotionally, impulsively or without as much long-range consideration of their own and the world's probable needs as can be given. And where we can actually throw light upon the question, we can be of genuine use to our young people by doing so.

A Tuesday Column

College Courses For Radio Technicians

The University of North Carolina is the first institution of higher learning to provide a course for the training of radio technicians and engineers for national defense. To help meet the growing need for radio experts a twelve-week course at the University's Engineering School, a class for graduate engineers, and off-campus instruction in principal cities of the state have been planned. The United States Office of Education and the National Association of Broadcasters are urging other colleges and universities to introduce similar courses.

Education by Radio

Seeking a New World Order

In interpreting the truth of social conditions we must be guided by the child's growth and his seeking of new experiences. By watching the social setups he creates in his own group, we have some idea of how much he can digest. We cannot place any study of such things as war or poverty in the primary school, for these young children have not had enough experience to be ready for them. It is far better for them to get smaller patterns of the same problems in their own social adjustments. These patterns are part of the social world children are helping to create. We must not throw them head first into the problems of society. On the other hand, we must not withhold the social contacts for which children are ready. Our aim is to guide them according to the pace of their development.

Too much knowledge of these social conditions tends to make them feel insecure. We must assure affectionate understanding and encouragement in these years. We should try to avoid experiences of frustration and insecurity that will produce unsocial and distorted personalities. Stark realities of social conditions beyond their years, as, well as inner emotional conflicts, can cause frustration and insecurity. It is of utmost importance to a new world order that children of these early years feel the warm security of love and feeling. Whether rich or poor, children who feel secure in the love of adults around them are able to take with calmness experiences that would upset a rejected child. Children feel insecurity if they differ physically. But wise use of all types of physical play in the lower grades will lessen the feelings of insecurity that come from differences in size. We must strive to socialize children through game technics. If we help these children understand each other as well as the people around them, we will do much toward a new world order. Peace in the hearts of the children in one generation will help to engender peace in the men and women of the next generation.

Mexican Schools Take Serious Step Back

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Mexico, D. F.

Mexican boy and girl students who have shared the camaraderie of co-education in recent years are now isolated and returned to the old-fashioned order of schools for each sex. This is the first step in the conservative reorganization which is taking place here in the whole educational system.

The abolition of co-education and the reasons advanced for this rightist step provide the political and psychological key to much that is happening in Mexico today as the new middle of the road era initiated by President Avila Camacho last year reforms the extreme Leftist character of the preceding Cardenas administration.

The battle between opposing Rightest and Leftist factions over the educational reforms is the most deep-rooted conflict today in Mexican life. The propaganda published on this issue rivals, and perhaps exceeds, the propaganda published on the expropriation of the foreign oil properties, which was the greatest national crusade publicized here in recent years. The division of the sexes in the schools means a decisive victory for the conservative group and one which will have far-reaching consequences in the social life of Mexico for years to come.

Women a Key

Mexican women of all classes are sometimes said to be the most emancipated members of their sex in the whole of Latin America. School girls, stenographers, and society belles are enthusiastic sportswomen, like their North American sisters, but unlike the majority of their Latin American sisters who are, on the whole, still bound by the tradition that women's place is in the home and that it is not decorous to engage in active sports. This single fact is an excellent key to the social emancipation which Mexican women have achieved under the liberal policies and attitude of preceding Governments.

Now Mexican girls are again being told that their place is in the home. This is the gist of what has happened with the abolition of co-education. They are to become once more "the axis of the home" since the collective welfare demands that they be "educated principally as mothers," a committee appointed to investigate the problem recently reported to the new Minister of Education, Señor Octavio Vejar Vazquez.

The committee further reported that co-education is undesirable for the following reasons:

1. The destinies of man and woman are not equal but complementary and students should be trained accordingly.

2. The new educational ideal is to make women more feminine, men more masculine.

3. The occupations recommended for women are those "suitable to the sex," such as nurse, chemist, obstetrician, painter, musician, writer, photographer, gardener, seamstress, stenographer or cosmetic expert.

4. Co-education is advisable only in the kindergartens and first year of school and then only under women teachers. For all school ages thereafter girls will have only women teachers, boys will have only men teachers.

In Rural Districts

In the districts where there are sufficient schools one half will be used for boys, the other half for girls. But in those regions, particularly in rural sections, where only one school exists girls will be taught in the mornings and boys in the afternoon.

This reactionary reorganization of what was one of the more advanced school systems in the New World is greeted with enthusiastic praise by all Catholic religious groups. It is also heartily applauded by political groups crusading on a counter-revolutionary program and by the conservative press. All three of these organized sources combined to instigate and perpetuate the anti-liberal education campaign rampant here in recent months.

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Three Openings in Boston Theaters—Symphony Concert—Radio

'My Sister Eileen' At The Wilbur

By Edwin F. Melvin

"My Sister Eileen," which arrived at the Wilbur last evening, is a comedy about a couple of nice girls from Columbus, Ohio, who come to New York and run into some of the seamy side of life in Greenwich Village. From Ruth McKenney's stories, originally printed in the New Yorker, Joseph Fields and Jerome Chodorov have derived enough material to keep the stage in an uproar during the most of three acts. George S. Kaufman, who staged the original production that after a year is still running in Manhattan is not a man to neglect comic opportunities. The players assembled by Max Gordon for the present cast are capable and do their work with enthusiasm.

Part of the comedy is based on the contrast between these two innocent newcomers to the metropolis—one of them ambitious to be a writer and the other hopeful for a career on the stage—and the motley characters with whom they come in contact. Part of it depends on the fact that the previous occupant of the basement apartment which they hired was a lady of dubious reputation. And part of it derives from the big basement window from which the two girls look up on to the sidewalk and through which the less respectable passers-by peer down upon them.

* * *

Not all of the visitors, many of them uninvited, who swarm into their apartment, belong in the raffish category. There is a friendly magazine editor, for instance, who has a genuine liking for the elder sister, and there is an awkward but pleasant lad from the drug store, as well as the strangers who come in search of the previous resident. In and out pops Mr. Appopolous, the renting agent, who has hopes of being recognized some day as an artist. There is a newspaper reporter, who has designs on Eileen and a weakness for liquor, but who finally manages to get a job for her sister. Even what the program describes as "six future admirals" of the Brazilian navy come trooping in, and, since they do not understand English, cannot be persuaded to depart. And when confusion is at its height, blasting for a subway in process of construction under their building adds to the babel.

If it were closely analyzed, it might be discovered that the plot consists not so much of a narrative as a series of episodes. Some of the detail tends to the farcical. In the dialogue can be found some profanity.

Betty Furness and Dorothy Littlejohn suit the roles of the two sisters in appearance and add to the likeness by the skill of their acting. Miss Furness, as the elder, is quick and capable; Miss Littlejohn as the younger, more pliant and dependent. Through the speeches of the elder sister runs a thread of caustic wit, for she is a young woman with a sharp tongue, capable of dealing with the intruders.

* * *

Leo Chalzel is amusingly explosive as the renting agent. Alfred Etcheverry makes a likable fellow of the friendly editor, and Max Showalter stumbles in with a disarming boyishness, invariably forgetting that there are two steps down from the door to be negotiated in entering the apartment. Thomas Hume is the strapping professional football player who does the girls' ironing when they put him up in their apartment so he can avoid meeting his future mother-in-law, and Georgette Leslie is his sweetheart who lives upstairs. King Calder is the somewhat disreputable representative of the press. Jean Casto puts in an appearance as the former resident, and Frank Wilcox enters late in the evening to set forth the understandable perturbation of the father when he discovers his daughters' surroundings.

'My Sister Eileen'

At the Wilbur—Play by Joseph Fields and Jerome Chodorov based on the stories by Ruth McKenney; presented by Max Gordon; staged by George S. Kaufman; settings by Donald Oenslager. The cast includes the following:

Mr. Appopolous	Leo Chalzel
Ruth Sherwood	Betty Furness
Eileen Sherwood	Dorothy Littlejohn
Jensen	Bob Norton
A Pair of Drunks	Larry Oliver, Anton McQuade
Lonigan	Robert Lynn
The Wreck	Thomas Hume
Mr. Fletcher	Carl Johnson
Helen Wade	Georgette Leslie
Frank Lippencott	Max Showalter
Chic Clark	King Calder
Cossack	Stanislas
Violet Shelton	Jean Casto
Mrs. Wade	Ethel Strickland
Robert Baker	Alfred Etcheverry
Six Future Admirals	Bob Barry, Barnet Biro, Michael Castile, Michael Ellis, Douglas Morris, Si Vario
Walter Sherwood	Frank Wilcox
A Prospective Tenant	Bijou Fernandez
The Consul	Samuel Bonnell

Edward Matthews Georgette Harvey

George Gershwin

The composer of "Porgy and Bess" and some of the members of the cast in the revival which Cheryl Crawford brought to the Shubert last evening.

Avon Long Anne Brown Todd Duncan

New Films for Holiday

Films which are announced to arrive in Boston for the holiday include the following:

State and Orpheum—"Babes on Broadway," with Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland, and "Miss Polly," with Zasu Pitts and Slim Summerville. Beginning Wednesday.

Metropolitan — "They Died With Their Boots On," with Errol Flynn and Olivia de Havilland, and "The Body Disappears," with Jeffrey Lynn and Jane Wyman. Beginning Thursday.

Keith Memorial—"Ball of Fire," with Gary Cooper and Barbara Stanwyck, and "Obliging Young Lady," with Joan Carroll and Edmond O'brien. Beginning Wednesday.

Paramount and Fenway — "Bahama Passage," with Madeleine Carroll and Stirling Hayden, and "The Night of January Sixteenth," with Robert Preston and Ellen Drew. Beginning Thursday.

'Dansation'

A novelty in entertainment was submitted to the public at the Colonial Theater last night. A novelty, that is, so far as theatrical attractions are concerned. Called "Dansation," it stars the ballroom dancers Veloz and Yolanda, who are assisted by Jerry Shelton, accordionist; Harry Hynda and John Hynda, duo-pianists, and Vicente Gomez, guitarist. It is night club entertainment on the stage.

In a night club, presumably, such exhibition dancing is found acceptable. But its appeal is limited, and as the main ingredient of a stage show it is pretty thin stuff. By report, Veloz and Yolanda are celebrated in their field, and certainly they seem to be expert enough. But the form is restricted, and the total impression last night was one of monotony, in spite of attempts to enliven some of the numbers with comic touches. Nevertheless, an audience of good size applauded cordially.

Of the assisting artists, the most impressive was Mr. Gomez, whose virtuosity on the guitar is really astonishing. The trouble was that the items he played held small musical interest. Shelton and the Messrs. Hynda provided accompaniments for the dancing, and played musical interludes as well.

L. A. S.

Bach Chorale on the Air

The Mid-Week Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Sir Ernest MacMillan, Canadian conductor, has scheduled Bach's Chorale, "In Thee Is Joy" and Tchaikovsky's Symphony No. 5, in E minor, for his concert with the NBC Symphony Orchestra, tonight, NBC-Blue-WBZ, at 9:30.

Secrets of the "Black Dragon Society," Japanese organization whose activities are said to have forecast the attack on the United States, are to be disclosed by Kilso K. Haan, executive director of the Sino-Korean League, in "We the People," CBS-WEEI, 8:30 p. m. Columbia is to survey the principal events of 1941 in its "Twelve Crowded Months" review, in two periods, CBS-WEEI, 9:30-10 and 10:15 to 10:45 p. m.

Wednesday

The traditional radio custom of following the time zones and the passing of the old year in New York, Chicago, Denver, and San Francisco is to be followed by the major networks. Columbia's program begins at 11 p. m., then shifts just before midnight to a microphone located in Times Square, where the roar of the crowds celebrating the arrival of the new year may be heard. An hour later the program shifts to Chicago to record the midnight celebrations there.

Raoul Nadeau, baritone, will sing such familiar songs as Faure's "Clair de Lune," Beach's "Ah, Love But a Day," and Del Riego's "Homing" in Columbia's "Songs of the Centuries" musicale," CBS-WEEI, 4 p. m.

Thursday

The Duke-Oregon State football game, which under normal conditions would have been played in the Rose Bowl at Pasadena, Calif., will be relayed from the Duke Stadium, Durham, N. C., with Bill Stern at the microphone, NBC-Red-WNAC, 1:45 p. m. Ted Husing and Jimmy Dolan will do the comment on the Georgia-Texas Christian game from the Orange Bowl, Miami, Fla., CBS-WEEI, at 2 p. m. Jim Britt and Fort Pearson will cover the Fordham-Missouri game, from the Sugar Bowl, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 2 p. m. Mutual will relay the Cotton Bowl game from Dallas, Texas, at 2 p. m.

Mary Martin is to replace Connie Boswell in Bing Crosby's Music Hall program, NBC-Red-WNAC, 9 p. m., Rudy Vallee has signed Joan Davis as a permanent member of his program, NBC-Red-WNAC, 10 p. m.

Rear Admiral Clark H. Woodward, U. S. N., retired, Jay Allen, newspaper correspondent, and Col. W. Steward-Roddie of the British Intelligence Service are to discuss "Outlook in the Atlantic," in the "Town Meeting" program, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 9 p. m.

Simon Barer, pianist, is to play the first movement of Tchaikovsky's Concerto No. 1, in B Flat Minor, with Alfred Wallenstein's Orchestra, in the "America Preferred" program, MBS-WAAB, 9:30 p. m.

Friday

Eugene Ormandy has scheduled a classical "three B's" program with the Ricercare, or Six-Voiced Fugue from Bach's "Musical Offering on a Theme of Frederick the Great," Beethoven's Symphony No. 1, in C major, and Brahms' Concerto No. 2, in B flat major, with Artur Rubinstein, piano soloist, MBS-WAAB, 2:30 p. m.

© Vitagraph

Jimmy Durante and Phil Silvers

In "You're in the Army Now," now at the Paramount and Fenway

British Water Colors

At the Fogg Museum, Cambridge, is a small exhibition of water colors by some of the more famous British exponents of that medium.

The Fogg Museum has always favored water color and so far as memory reaches we recall seeing pictures by Ruskin and Turner on its walls. Perhaps the interest in aquarelle is to be linked with the devotion to drawing by the art connoisseurs of Harvard. For originally water colors were tinted or wash drawings.

The earlier British water colors are pre-eminent for their splendid draftsmanship and for the painstaking workmanship with which architectural subjects especially were evolved. There are several superb little specimens of the graphic talent of the English. The artists were observant, sensitive, patient. Later, to be sure painters found short cuts to expression, depicting the countryside and picturesque ruins with fewer strokes of the brush. And finally they were content, as we observe in Turner's "Simplon Pass," to depict scenic vistas with pale, tenuous washes that seem no more than tinted vapors. Yet they manage to impart the illusion of mass, space and atmosphere. Turner's eye was trained, as was his hand, and what seems casual and ephemeral in his later pictures is really a careful distillation of the essence of form and color.

In the Fogg display are pictures in aquarelle by Thomas Gainsborough, Thomas Girtin, John Cozens, Muirhead Bone. T. S. Boys, and John Ruskin. D. A.

Monday Symphony Concert

Letting in the Monday night subscribers to the Boston Symphony concerts for hearing some new music, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky repeated for their benefit last night the work by Arthur Vincent Lourié which he produced for his Friday and Saturday people in November. Again he invited the composer on from New York to attend the performance and to receive the applause of the audience. He interpreted the piece, which bears the title, "Kormtchaia" Symphony No. 2, as something that he thinks highly of and that he regards as likely to win a place in the orchestra's permanent repertory; or at any rate as something that will stand among the primary enterprises of the present season.

Dr. Koussevitzky prepares a novelty with such care as to make it go off smoothly, no matter what may be its difficulties and no matter what its unusual sonorities. We do not have to excuse inadequacies of execution and we do not have to wait to pass judgment at some future time when he has better mastered the score and when the players have got more thoroughly into their parts. The ensemble is completely organized at the outset; the job is perfectly done the first time.

It comes about under such conditions that a composer is rather well shown up if he is of the second line, and that he takes on pretty nearly his true value if he is of the first. We are almost certain to be convinced one way or the other, even if we express ourselves in undecisive terms. Our persuasion stands, even if our spoken opinions waver this way and that.

A first-rate symphony simply will not let go of us; it will not be talked down or thought down. And is not "Kormtchaia" one of that sort? A disconcerting circumstance is that this composition conveys little effect of oddity or irregularity; and yet it parallels nothing in either our classic or our romantic experience. The form seems straightforward and even familiar, yet it resembles nothing conventional and historic. The melodies are certainly tuneful; but let someone say where they in any respect borrowed. The harmonies seem logical; they bind the notes of an air together, as harmonies ought; but tell us the page of the schoolbook where the rules for them stand written.

The work gives an impression of diversity and of unity as well, but this state of affairs is not explained according to the nineteenth-century four-movement plan. The term "variation" may apply, but let nobody try to figure out a sonata or a fugue or anything else on the old carpentry order.

On the program, to open, was the Haydn Symphony in B flat, No. 102 (drums delicately in tune in the Adagio, which is another way of observing that the intonation of the whole orchestra was close to perfection). To close, the Brahms Symphony No. 4 in E minor, Op 98. Exacting company for Lourié, and he held up his corner.

W. P. T.

'Porgy and Bess'

Shubert Theater — Cheryl Crawford presents George Gershwin's "Porgy and Bess," founded on the play by DuBose and Dorothy Heyward, libretto by Mr. Heyward, lyrics by Mr. Heyward and Ira Gershwin, conducted by Alexander Smallens, directed by Robert Ross. The cast:

Clara	Harriet Jackson
Maria	Georgette Harvey
Lily	Helen Dowdy
Jake	Edward Matthews
Sportin' Life	Avon Long
Mingo	Jimmie Waters
Robbins	Henry Davis
Serena	Ruby Elzy
Jim	Jack Carr
Peter	Robert Ecton
Porgy	Todd Duncan
Crown	Warren Coleman
Bess	Anne Brown
Detective	Gibbs Penrose
Undertaker	John Garth
Annie	Catherine Ayres
Frazier	J. Rosamond Johnson
Nelson	William Bowers
Strawberry Woman	Helen Dowdy
Crab Man	William Woolfolk
Coroner	Al West

Revival Of 'Porgy And Bess'

George Gershwin's opera, "Porgy and Bess," came back last night to the Shubert Theater in Boston, and the world of Charleston's Catfish Row was unfolded afresh. But unfolded is hardly the word. For this negro world is one of violence, in color, in sound, in emotions too; and from the fourth row, in which this critic sat, its impact was from the rising of the first curtain so terrific as to be almost shattering.

Founded upon the play, "Porgy," by DuBose and Dorothy Heyward, and that play in turn founded upon the novel which Mr. Heyward wrote some 15 years ago, the story of the authentic Charleston character, crippled and a beggar, who befriended the outcast, Bess, is too familiar to need rehearsing. Instantly it comes alive to anyone who has read the book or seen the play: Clara with her baby, Serena mourning over her husband and praying for the recovery of Bess, the brutish Crown who will not relinquish Bess, Sportin' Life whose very presence bespeaks the glitter and vulgarity of Harlem, Bess whose better self desires to accept forever the courageous loyalty of Porgy, and Porgy—pitiful, tender, noble in impulse and action.

* * *

Anyone who has been to Charleston (indeed, many who have not) will appreciate the flavorsome setting of Catfish Row and the seemingly innumerable people who wander or plunge through its lovely wrought-iron gates facing seaward. The Strawberry Woman and the Crab Man, with their street cries, make the Charleston lure all the stronger.

George Gershwin's music, too, is so familiar by this time as to need little comment. It is practically continuous and, if it seems sometimes over-boisterous, well, it suits the setting. Now and then it rises to splendid heights, as in the scene during the storm when Crown breaks in upon the frightened crowd. At other times, it seems to be mere noise, from which the words emerge in crude and awkward prominence.

* * *

Anne Brown, who sings the role of Bess, has an excellent voice, easily the most effective; but Ruby Elzy, who is Serena, is most moving in her subdued cadences and lovely shadings. Sportin' Life, as portrayed by a newcomer to the cast, Avon Long, is an able dancer, agile, humorous, telling. Todd Duncan's Porgy, as he rides on and finally rides off the stage in the little cart drawn by the goat, is delightful. One should be grateful to Cheryl Crawford for bringing us this welcome revival.

M. W.

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Plymouth—
"Johnny on a Spot," comedy by Charles MacArthur. 8:30. Matinee Thursday, 2, and Saturday at 2:30.

Colonial—
"Dansation," starring the celebrated dancers Veloz and Yolanda; Jerry Shelton, accordionist; Harry and John Hynda, piano duo, and Vincent Gomez, Spanish guitarist. 8:30. Matinees Thursday and Saturday at 2:30.

Shubert—
"Porgy and Bess," by George Gershwin, with Todd Duncan and Anne Brown. Presented by Cheryl Crawford. 8:30. Matinees Thursday and Saturday at 2:30.

Wilbur—
"My Sister Eileen," presented by Max Gordon. Featuring Betty Furness, Dorothy Littlejohn, King Calder and others. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Majestic—
"Portrait of a Lady," starring Ruth Gordon. Presented by Aldrich and Myers. 8:30. Matinees Thursday and Saturday at 2:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter—
"Flying Cadets," William Gargan. 2:25, 5:25, 8:35. "It Started With Eve," Deanna Durbin and Charles Laughton. 3:30, 6:30, 9:30.

Fenway—
"You're in the Army Now," Jimmy Durante and Phil Silvers. 1, 4, 6:55, 9:55. "Blues in the Night," Priscilla Lane and Betty Field. 11:30 a. m., 2:25, 5:25, 8:20.

Keith Memorial—
"Rise and Shine," Jack Oakie and George Murphy. 9:35 a. m., 12:25, 3:15, 6:05, 8:55. "Dumbo," in color. 11:10 a. m., 2, 4:50, 7:40, 10:30.

Kenmore—
"Father's Son," 2:45, 5:35, 8:10. "Yank in the R. A. F.," Tyrone Power. 1, 4, 6:30, 9:20.

Orpheum—
"Design for Scandal," Rosalind Russell and Walter Pidgeon. 10:45 a. m., 2:10, 5:30, 9. "Men in Her Life," Loretta Young. 8:50 a. m., 12:15, 3:40, 7:05, 10:30.

Metropolitan—
"Bahama Passage," Madeleine Carroll and Stirling Hayden. 10 a. m., 12:56, 3:55, 6:55, 9:55. "The Night of January 16th," Robert Preston, Ellen Drew and Nils Asther. 11:36 a. m., 2:30, 5:30, 8:30.

Modern—
"Married Bachelor," Robert Montgomery and Ruth Hussey. 9:45 a. m., 1:15, 4:45, 8:20. "International Lady," George Brent and Ilona Massey. 11:15 a. m., 2:45, 6:15, 9:50.

Paramount—
"You're in the Army Now," Jimmy Durante and Phil Silvers. 9:30 a. m., 12:48, 3:55, 7, 10:05. "Blues in the Night," Priscilla Lane and Betty Field. 11 a. m., 2:15, 5:30, 8:35.

RKO-Boston—
"Four Jacks and a Jill," Ray Bolger and Anne Shirley. 10:25 a. m., 12:45, 3:10, 5:35, 7:55, 10:20. Stage show: 11:40 a. m., 2:05, 4:25, 6:50, 9:15.

Scollay Square—
"Married Bachelor," Robert Montgomery and Ruth Hussey. 10:10 a. m., 1:20, 4:45, 8:05. "International Lady," George Brent and Ilona Massey. 11:40 a. m., 2:55, 6:05, 9:30.

South Station Theater—
"At the Stroke of 12," "Tours of the Week." "Hedda Hopper's Hollywood." "Death Struggles of the Jungle," "Water Sports," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—
"Design for Scandal," Rosalind Russell and Walter Pidgeon. 1:30, 5:25, 8:40. "Men in Her Life," Loretta Young. 11:30 a. m., 3, 6:35, 10:10.

Telepix—
"March of Time." "Christmas in Sweden." "Hands of Destiny." "Gaucho Sports." "Alaska," cartoons and 30 minutes of news. Continuous 10 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux—
"Road Agent," Dick Foran, Leo Carrillo and Andy Devine. 9:40 a. m., 12:20, 3:10, 5:45, 8:25. "Keep 'em Flying," Abbott and Costello. 10:45 a. m., 1:25, 4:10, 6:50, 9:30.

Tremont—
"Mata Hari," Greta Garbo. 9:15 a. m., 12:55, 4:35, 8:10. "Our Wife," Melvyn Douglas. 11:05 a. m., 2:45, 6:20, 10.

Uptown—
"Skylark," Claudette Colbert and Ray Milland. 1:15, 4:50, 8:30. "It Started With Eve," Deanna Durbin and Charles Laughton. 2:50, 6:25, 10.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Skylark," Claudette Colbert and Ray Milland. "Glamour Boy," Jackie Cooper and Susanna Foster. 1:45 and 8.
Allston: "Sierra Sue," Gene Autry. "Bowery Blitzkrieg," with the East Side Kids. 2 and 8.

ARLINGTON — Capitol: "Week End in Havana," Alice Faye, Carmen Miranda. "They Meet Again," Jean Hersholt. 2 and 8.
Regent: "Hold That Ghost," Abbott and Costello. "Scattergood Baines," Guy Kibbee. 2 Evenings 6:45-11.

BRAINTREE — Braintree: "Navy Blues," Ann Sheridan and Jack Oakie. "Harmon of Michigan," Tommy Harmon. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON — Egyptian: "Birth of the Blues," Bing Crosby and Mary Martin. "Sailors on Leave," William Lundigan. 1:50, 8.

BROOKLINE — Coolidge Corner: "Lone Wolf Takes a Chance," Warren William and June Storey. 2:05, 5:05, 8:07. "It Started With Eve," Deanna Durban and Charles Laughton. 3:35, 6:35, 9:35.
Brookline Village: "You Belong to Me," Barbara Stanwyck and Henry Fonda. 1:20, 4:30, 9:40. "Swing It, Soldier," Ken Murray. 1:45, 4:55, 8:05.
Cleveland Circle: "Birth of the Blues," Bing Crosby. "Among the Living," Albert Dekker. 1:45, 8.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Skylark," Claudette Colbert. "Glamour Boy," Jackie Cooper. 2 and 8.
Harvard: "Little Foxes," Bette Davis. "Chan in Rio," Sidney Toler. 2 tnd 8.
University: "Birth of the Blues," Bing Crosby and Mary Martin. 3, 6:20, 9:40. "Belle Starr," Gene Tierney. 1:30, 4:45, 8:05.

CHARLESTOWN—Thompson Square: "Our Wife," Melvyn Douglas and Ruth Hussey. "Smiling Ghost," Brenda Marshall. 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER — Dorchester: "Texas," William Holden and Claire Trevor. "Bride Wore Crutches." 2 Evenings 7:30-11.
Strand: "Skylark." Claudette Colbert and Ray Milland. "Glamour Boy," Jackie Cooper. 1:45, 7:45.
Codman Square: "International Squadron," Ronald Reagan. "Dr. Kildare's Wedding Day," Lew Ayres.

EGLESTON SQUARE — Egleston: "Birth of the Blues," Bing Crosby and Mary Martin. "South of Tahiti," Brian Donlevy and Andy Devine. 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Week End in Havana," Alice Faye and John Payne. "Bullets for O'Hara."
Park: "You'll Never Get Rich," Fred Astaire and Rita Hayworth. "Tillie the Toiler." 1:30, 7:30.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "Hold Back the Dawn," Charles Boyer. "Never Give a Sucker an Even Break," W. C. Fields. 1:50, 7:45.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Birth of the Blues," Bing Crosby and Mary Martin. 3:06, 9:21. "Among the Living," Albert Dekker and Susan Hayward. 1:53, 8:08.
Hyde Park: "They Meet Again," Jean Hersholt and D. Lovett. "Burma Convoy," Charles Bickford. 2 and 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Belle Starr," Randolph Scott and Gene Tierney. "Man at Large." 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Maltese Falcon," Humphrey Bogart. 2:30, 8:15. "Tillie the Toiler," Kay Harris. 4:10, 9:55.

MALDEN—Granada: "Man at Large," Humphrey Bogart. 1:50, 5:05, 8:20. "It Started With Eve," Deanna Durbin and Charles Laughton. 3:05, 6:20, 9:35.
Maplewood: "Dive Bomber," Errol Flynn and Fred MacMurray. "Thieves Fall Out," Eddie Albert. 1:45, 7:30.
Orpheum: "Honky Tonk," Clark Gable and Lana Turner. "Secret of the Waste Lands," Bill Boyd. 1:45. Continuous 7-11.
Mystic: "Sergeant Mulligan," Nat Pendleton. 1:55, 8. "Maltese Falcon," Humphrey Bogart. 3:10, 9:15.
Strand: "Skylark," Claudette Colbert. 2:20, 9:10. "Glamour Boy," Jackie Cooper. 1:55, 8, 8:05.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "It Started with Eve," Deanna Durbin and Charles Laughton. "Glamour Boy," Jackie Cooper. 1:45, 8.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "Here Comes the Navy," Pat O'Brien and James Cagney. "Smiling Ghost." 1:30, 7:30.
Medford: "International Squadron," Ronald Reagan. 3:40, 9:30. "Ring Another Chorus," J. Downes and Jane Frazee. 2:30, 6:40, 10.

MELROSE—Melrose: "You'll Never Get Rich," Fred Astaire and Rita Hayworth. "Maltese Falcon," Humphrey Bogart. 1:30, 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Maltese Falcon," Humphrey Bogart. "Moon Over Her Shoulder." 2 and 7:45.

NEEDHAM — Needham: "Swing It, Soldier," Ken Murray. "Burma Convoy," Charles Bickford. 1:30, 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Feminine Touch," Rosalind Russell and Don Ameche. "Kildare's Wedding Day," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 2 and 8.

NORWOOD—Norwood: "Sergeant York," Gary Cooper and Joan Leslie. 2:30, 6:15, 8:50. "Minstrel Days." Eddie Cantor and Al Jolson. 2:10, 8:35.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Texas," William Holden. "Top Sergeant Mulligan." 2 and 8.
Strand: "Skylark," Claudette Colbert. "Our Wife," Ruth Hussey and Melvyn Douglas. 2 and 8.

REVERE—Boulevard: "Little Foxes," Bette Davis. "Tanks a Million," William Tracy. 2 and 8.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "Nothing But the Truth," Bob Hope and Paulette Goddard. "Father Takes a Wife," Adolph Menjou. 1:45, 8.
Davis Square: "Dive Bomber," Errol Flynn and Fred MacMurray. "Bad Men of Missouri." 2 and 8.
Strand: "Sun Valley Serenade," Sonja Henie. "This Woman Is Mine," Franchot Tone. 2 and 8.

SOUTH BOSTON — Broadway: "Hit the Road," Barton MacLane. "Moonlight in Hawaii," Mischa Auer. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," Spencer Tracy. "Harmon of Michigan," Tommy Harmon. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Great Guns," Laurel and Hardy. 2:15, 7:55. "You'll Never Get Rich," Fred Astaire and Rita Hayworth. 3:37, 9:22.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "It Started With Eve," Deanna Durbin and Charles Laughton. "Glamour Boy," Jackie Cooper. 2 and 8.

WATERTOWN—Coolidge: "Maltese Falcon," Humphrey Bogart. "Texas," William Holden. 1:45, 7:45.
Watertown Square: "Hold That Ghost," Abbott and Costello. "Border Vigilantes." 1:45, 7:45.

WAVERLY—Strand: "You Belond to Me," Barbara Stanwyck and Henry Fonda. "Badlands of Dakota." 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "You'll Never Get Rich," Fred Astaire and Rita Hayworth. "Texas," William Holden and Claire Trevor. 2:15, 7:45, daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Swing It, Soldier," Ken Murray. "Burma Convoy," Charles Bickford. 1:30, 7:45.

WINCHESTER — Winchester: "Hold Back the Dawn," Charles Boyer and Olivia de Havilland. 3:35, 8. "Whistling in the Dark," Red Skelton and Ann Rutherford. 2:10, 6:35, 10:06.

AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

SHOW PLACE OF THE NATION **RADIO CITY MUSIC HALL** ROCKEFELLER CENTER
Bright with sparkling, light hearted fun and tuneful melodies.
MICKEY ROONEY JUDY GARLAND
"BABES ON BROADWAY"
A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Picture
ON THE GREAT STAGE: "Ring Out the Bells"—Florence Rogge's colorful song and dance spectacle, with Rockettes, Corps de Ballet, Glee Club and specialties, Symphony Orchestra under the direction of Erno Rapee.
FIRST MEZZANINE SEATS RESERVED IN ADVANCE Phone Circle 6-4600

CLAUDETTE COLBERT "REMEMBER THE DAY" with JOHN PAYNE • Directed by HENRY KING • A 20th Century-Fox Picture
GALA HOLIDAY STAGE SHOW **ROXY** 7th Ave. & 50th St.

NEW YORK (STAGE)

"A honey for your money."—Winchell
BEST FOOT FORWARD with ROSEMARY LANE
Book by John Cecil Holm
Music & Lyrics by Hugh Martin & Ralph Blane
BARRYMORE Thea., 47 St. W. of B'way. CI. 6-9230
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Tues., Thurs. & Sat., 2:40

"Wittiest, gayest, most sagacious comedy to hit Broadway in years."—Walker, News
JOHN C. WILSON presents
Clifton Webb, Peggy Wood, Leonora Corbett, Mildred Natwick
BLITHE SPIRIT
By NOEL COWARD
MOROSCO Thea., 45 St. W. of B'way. CI. 6-8230
EVENINGS 8:40. MATS. WED. & SAT. at 2:40

THE THEATRE GUILD and THE PLAYWRIGHTS' COMPANY present
HELEN HAYES
in MAXWELL ANDERSON'S New play
CANDLE IN THE WIND
Staged by ALFRED LUNT
SHUBERT THEA., 44th St. W. of B'y. CI. 6-5990
Evgs. 8:35. Matinees THURS. & SAT. at 2:35.

"Brings joy and gaiety to the theatre"—*Richard Watts, Jr., Her. Trib.*
JUNIOR MISS
The New Comedy Smash
LYCEUM Thea., 45 St. E. of B'way. CH. 4-4256
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. MON., THUR. & SAT.

"A Perfect Comedy"
—BROOKS ATKINSON, N. Y. Times
LIFE WITH FATHER
with HOWARD LINDSAY, DOROTHY STICKNEY
EMPIRE, Broadway and 40 St. 249 Seats at 1.10.
Evgs. 8:40. Matinees Wed. and Sat. 2:40

"The finest production of 'Macbeth' in the modern American theatre"—Watts, Her. Trib.
MAURICE EVANS and JUDITH ANDERSON
MACBETH
NATIONAL Thea., W. 41 Street. PEnn. 6-3230
Evgs. 8:30. Mats. WED., FRI. & SAT., 2:30
No Advance in Prices New Year's Eve.

"From beginning to end Grace George is a joy."—BROWN, World Telegram
Grace George and Smith in
SPRING AGAIN
HENRY MILLER'S, 43rd St. E. of B'way. BR. 9-3970
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. TUES. and SAT. 2:40
MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED

Managers of theaters advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

NEW YORK (STAGE)

Mats. New Year's Day & Sat at 2:40
"A masterpiece."—ATKINSON, N. Y. Times
ETHEL BARRYMORE in
THE CORN IS GREEN
ROYALE Thea., 45th St. W. of B'way. CI. 6-5760
Evgs. 8:40. Reg. Mats. Next Week: Wed. & Sat.
NO ADVANCE IN PRICES NEW YEAR'S EVE

"DRAMA AT ITS BEST"—Walter Winchell
HERMAN SHUMLIN presents
A New Play by LILLIAN HELLMAN
WATCH ON THE RHINE
Lucile Watson Paul Lukas Mady Christians
MARTIN BECK Theatre, 45 St. West of 8 Ave.
Evenings 8:40. Matinees Thurs. and Sat., 2:40
No Advance in Prices New Year's Eve.

BOSTON (MOVIES)

KEITH MEMORIAL 2nd WEEK
WALT DISNEY'S FULL-LENGTH FEATURE
DUMBO
in TECHNICOLOR
Plus Co-Feature
RISE and SHINE
JACK OAKIE • GEORGE MURPHY
WALTER BRENNAN • LINDA DARNELL
MILTON BERLE

STATE Loew's ORPHEUM
30c 'Til 1:00 P. M., Inc. Tax
LORETTA YOUNG
"THE MEN IN HER LIFE"
Plus "Design For Scandal"

NOW! METROPOLITAN
Madeleine Carroll • Stirling Hayden
"BAHAMA PASSAGE"
Plus "The Night of January 16th"

NOW PARAMOUNT FENWAY
JIMMY DURANTE
"YOU'RE IN THE ARMY NOW"
Plus "BLUES IN THE NIGHT"

BOSTON

WED. - FRI. - SAT. - SUN.
ICE CAPADES of 1942
Mats. Sat. & Sun. 2.30
Res. Seats $1.10
$1.65 - $2.20 tax incl.
Adm. 55c Unreserved
Tickets also at ARENA and FILENE'S
SPECIAL MIDNITE SHOW NEW YEAR'S EVE
POSITIVELY NO PHONE ORDERS
NO SHOW TONIGHT
2 WED. NITE, 8:15 & 12:15
BOSTON GARDEN

BOSTON (STAGE)

SHUBERT—Tonight, 8:30 MAT. THURS.
CHERYL CRAWFORD Presents
George Gershwin's PORGY and BESS
with TODD DUNCAN and ANNE BROWN
Orchestra Under Direction of Alexander Smallens
Book and Lyrics by DuBose Heyward and Ira Gershwin
Other again the unforgettable "Summertime," "I Got Plenty of Nuttin'," "It Ain't Necessarily So," and others.
Evgs. 55c, $2.75 • New Year's Day & Sat. Mats. 55c, $2.20. New Year's Eve.: $1.10, $3.30

PLYMOUTH • 2 WEEKS ONLY | REG. MGR. Jan. 5
SEAT SALE THURSDAY
Mr. and Mrs. North
A Mystery Comedy by Owen Davis
With Personal Appearance of
LOIS HALL—OWEN DAVIS, Jr.
Evgs. 55c-$2.75; Pop. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 55c-$1.95

COLONIAL—Tonight at 8:30 ONE WEEK
"The World's Greatest Dancers"—LIFE
VELOZ and YOLANDA
DANSATION
JERRY SHELTON — Accordionist
Duo Pianists — HARRY & JOHN HYNDA
with VICENTE GOMEZ — Guitar Virtuoso
New Year's Eve: $3.30 to $1.10. Eves. $2.75 to 83c. Mats. Thurs.-Sat. $2.20 to 83c, tax incl.

MAJESTIC—Tonight, 8:30 MAT. THURS.
RUTH GORDON in
PORTRAIT of a LADY
A new Comedy by Alexander King & Chester Erskin
EVES: 55c-$2.75; NEW YEAR'S DAY MAT. 55c-$1.65; SAT. MATS: 55c to $2.20

PLYMOUTH—Tonight at 8:30
MATINEE THURSDAY, 2 P. M.
CHARLES MacARTHUR'S NEW COMEDY
JOHNNY ON A SPOT
with KEENAN WYNN • EDITH ATWATER • WILL GEER
Evgs. 55c-$2.75; Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 55c-$1.65

Courage and Ingenuity Carried Betty Wason to Europe's Battle Fronts

By Carmen McCormack Simpson
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Betty Wason does not look like a woman who would creep at midnight through an Albanian no man's land, under shellfire, and return with enough poise to write a graphic account, and ir a clear, controlled voice, broadcast to the American public her harrowing experiences. But the facts speak for themselves.

As a radio foreign correspondent for the Columbia Broadcasting System, Betty Wason, who has recently returned from Europe, did this and more, and had both determination and resourcefulness.

It Was a Vivid Recital

Although she had laid the groundwork for this job before leaving the United States for Europe, in the winter of 1939, she had had no experience in this field and it was not until she reached Sweden, shortly after the Nazi invasion of Norway, that she was given an opportunity to do a foreign broadcast. At this time she was a free-lance correspondent for Trans-Radio Press Service and the Indianapolis Star. But her initial broadcast, a vivid recital of the escape of King Haakon of Norway pursued by Nazi bombers as he and the royal retinue fled from Oslo, paved the way for full-time, remunerative work as a radio reporter.

During this period the material for her broadcasts was gathered in Stockholm, where she was living, but as conflicting rumors reached the Swedish capital regarding the battle taking place in the neighboring country, Miss Wason made her way alone into war-torn Norway to see for herself what was happening.

At the Swedish frontier she was ordered to return to Stockholm. Instead she took a different route to the border by car. From there she proceeded by truck, with a group of farmers, stopping overnight in a weather-beaten house, high in the mountains, where she slept in a room whose temperature was below zero. It took buckets of hot water to thaw out the truck's engine the next morning.

Beset by Difficulties

Soon after she arrived at Grong, one of the main stops on the railway line to Namsos, an air raid began. She and her companions fled to the wooded hillsides near by, where they watched the bombing, which was followed by intensive machine-gunning. While at Grong, Miss Wason learned of trouble at Namsos and Stenkjaer. Urging her companions to drive south for further news (they could not be persuaded to go to the trouble spots), she arrived at Snasa to find a hospital, originally a dance hall, filled with wounded British soldiers. From them she pieced together the story.

The trip back to Sweden was beset by more harassing delays and discomforts. Deep snow drifts made the winding, mountainous roads almost impassable. Huge ruts gripped the truck's wheels in an unyielding vise. On her second overnight stop at the isolated inn, she found her hosts unable to provide food. Happily she had stowed in her knapsack a can of baked beans. When the truck came upon an ambulance corps the next morning, stuck in the same place for two days and nights, she decided to cover by foot, through the snowy wilderness, the remaining ten miles to the Swedish border. Completely exhausted, she finally reached a Swedish frontier town where transportation to Stockholm was obtained.

Imagine her despair to learn that the broadcast of her hard-won story was not received in America due to atmospheric conditions!

When the invasion of Norway was pushed off the newspapers' front pages by the Nazi onslaught on the Lowland countries, Miss Wason headed for the Balkans, rumored to be next in line for their attention. Going by way of Russia, she had several skirmishes with the Soviet police in Leningrad. Even in Turkey, where she subsequently arrived, after covering Balkan events, she was subjected to investigation.

The British authorities were convinced that she was a Nazi spy; the Russians, thinking she was a British agent, offered her $300 a month and expenses to join their side. Meanwhile the Nazis set a man to trail her, and the Turks wanted her to investigate an Englishman they suspected. It was with relief that she left Turkey for Greece prior to that country's struggle to maintain its freedom.

Visited Front Lines

In Athens, Miss Wason was swept into a whirlpool of activity. She visited front lines and feverishly filed a steady stream of cabled dispatches for broadcast in New York when it was impossible to arrange a direct radio program, either because technical facilities were unavailable, or governmental restrictions prevented it. Now firmly entrenched in the roster of competent foreign correspondents, she was commissioned by the New York newspaper PM and the magazine Newsweek to do special human interest stories on the battle of Greece.

One of her most frightening experiences occurred when she was assigned to gather an eyewitness account of front-line action in Albania. By promising to go under cover of darkness, when the risk was supposedly lessened, she finally overcame the reluctance of Greek authorities to allow a woman in the war zone. Her destination was Pogradetz.

After an exhausting trip in a grimy, soldier-crowded train, Miss Wason arrived at Koritza, second largest town in Albania, forty-nine hours after her departure from Athens, having had little sleep and not enough to eat. From Koritza, she set out by automobile with Russell Hill, New York Herald Tribune correspondent, for Pogradetz. They exchanged this transportation for a cart and eventually ended up on foot as they approached their destination. Of this experience, Miss Wason says:

Crept Through No Man's Land

"We were silently escorted by an officer through the shelled, deserted town. There was not the slightest sign of life. It was pitch black. Except for a low whisper to watch for bomb craters, the officer admonished us not to speak and to walk quietly. Finally we came to a house, as dark as the rest, before which a sentry was posted. Our officer gave the password and we were led inside.

"It was a shock to step into a room cheerful with firelight, and to be greeted with a half-shouted 'hello' by the tall, handsome, Cretan major."

After a tour of the underground shelters and living quarters, as well as the concealed fortifications, they were led to the "premiere ligne," thence into no man's land, a nightmare of land mines.

"We took care to follow the exact footsteps of the major," Miss Wason relates. "We had not progressed far when a sharp whistle of a shell sounded close overhead. Never have I hugged the earth so wholeheartedly. Again and again a shell shrieked overhead. The explosions were nearer and louder now. One shell crashed into a house 30 yards away from me.

"To finish up the evening properly we had to cross a long valley in a car without headlights, climb mountains on roads filled with hairpin turns and huge craters, and hold our breath as an Italian searchlight swept the entire area."

When occupation of Athens by the Nazis was imminent, Miss Wason spent the last day before their entry into the city putting through broadcasts to America.

"The faces of the Greek censors took on a tight, heartbroken look," she reports. "Despite many fights with them over my radio scripts, they had come to be my friends, and my heart was wrung by their sorrow."

Had to Run Through Blackout

"Impossible to find a taxi when an air raid was on, I would have to run through the blackout from one censor to another—there were six—and they were scattered all over the city. Unless the air raid was over in time, we could not go on the air at all.

Miss Wason remained in Athens to watch the Nazis enter the city, and to live under their rule for two months.

"The soldiers, who poured into the streets like locusts, were tired, quiet, orderly fellows," she says. "Their uniforms were disappointingly sloppy. There was no swagger to them, no dash. They sat at restaurant tables, dusty and subdued, and gobbled down food in astonishing quantities. It was a strange entry. The conquerors showed no elation. The conquered showed only a cold, disinterested hostility."

Although the Germans allowed Miss Wason to make two carefully supervised broadcasts, she found her usefulness as a correspondent in Athens at an end. Yet her requests for an exit visa were met by the German authorities with unconvincing excuses. Finally she was allowed to depart for the United States by a circuitous route. But in Vienna the Nazis put her under arrest, escorted her to Berlin and held her there for one week. She never found out why. Eventually she reached Portugal by way of Switzerland, Occupied France, and Spain.

Miss Wason's success as a radio foreign correspondent was hard-won. When she first set off for Europe in 1938, as a free-lance correspondent for Trans-Radio Press Service, she had never done any straight news reporting. She knew little about Europe, nothing about the technique of foreign journalism and her total financial resources comprised a one-way ticket and $300. Perhaps her dauntlessness in the face of such handicaps was due to her capable handling of a variety of previous jobs.

Following graduation from Purdue University in 1933, she spent several years writing on home economics subjects. Then came advertising, magazine, publicity, and secretarial work; in addition she was a food columnist, director of a woman's hour program for a Kentucky radio station, and on one occasion she worked as a waitress. After this evidence of versatility it is hardly surprising that she undertook to become a foreign correspondent with complete nonchalance.

She served her apprenticeship by the trial and error method. Often she failed to get a story because she didn't know how, or, as an untrained observer, she neglected to see story possibilities. But these handicaps automatically were overcome when she went to Prague shortly before September, 1938. The Czech crisis gave her valuable training in obtaining and writing accounts about stirring events of world-wide interest. Subsequently she attended the first post-Munich conference in Vienna; travelled with the Hungarian Army when it marched into Slovakia to claim a portion of it; reached Rumania when Codreanu was assassinated; and turned up in Rome in time for the Chamberlain visit.

Her Wartime Wardrobe

During the last year and a half in Europe, Miss Wason has proved that a girl can dress attractively with a minimum of clothes under the worst conceivable conditions—WAR. Realizing that she was to live and work under chaotic conditions, subject to climatic changes as she travelled through different countries, she planned her wardrobe carefully with an eye to utility, smartness, and a minimum of baggage. First, she selected three suits: one dark blue wool, one plaid tweed, and one gray wool. With these she wore three Glengarry caps which were easy to pack. Six blouses completed these outfits.

For gala occasions—even during war there is time for celebrations—she took a black crepe dress which underwent miraculous transformations by the use of interchangeable accessories. A black felt, non-crushable hat was worn with this ensemble. Four washable summer dresses in solid colors, four pairs of shoes, three handbags, four changes of underwear, and two coats completed her wardrobe, which fitted into exactly two suitcases.

For visits to the front lines she had made, in Greece, a suit especially designed to keep her as trim as possible, despite mud, rain, and crude accommodations. This was a military costume, consisting of a beige-colored, whipcord jacket and jodhpurs. With this outfit she wore boots when the weather was unpleasant.

Now in the United States, Miss Wason is spending most of her time lecturing and writing about her European experiences, between visits to her parents at their home in Indianapolis, Indiana. But it won't be long before she'll be planning another compact wardrobe and studying the maps of the Near East, Far East . . . for, who knows. Only dynamic Betty Wason and she says she is not at liberty to tell.

Betty Wason (upper left), whose voice has been heard around the world, has recently returned from Europe, a seasoned war correspondent. Upper right: Miss Wason near Pogradetz, on her trip to the Albanian front. A woman journalist for an Athens newspaper and an Albanian peasant boy are with her in the cart. The soldiers are Greeks. Below: Hiking the last 10 miles back to the Swedish frontier on her harassing trip out of Norway. With her is a Swedish photographer.

U. S. Women Are Now Making Crystal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Jersey City, N. J.

A new and probably permanent field for women in industry has risen out of world war conditions and the inability of American manufacturers to secure foreign-made materials.

Women have proven themselves highly capable in a Jersey City, N. J., crystal factory, where the manufacture of American crystal from an old-world formula "mix" involves the use of high precision instruments for cutting and buffing the raw crystal.

Some 800 women workers in Lightolier's New Jersey plant have shown aptitude for handling this type of machinery, which involves sensitiveness and delicacy of touch. The experiment has proved so successful that the women who have learned this trade will be allowed to carry on the work even after the war when men return from army service. These are not replacement jobs, for the manufacture of American crystal began in this country after the draft law went into effect.

A Secret Process

Crystals were formerly made in Czechoslovakia. The art of crystal making is a secret one. Each man guards his special formula for the "mix" which is bequeathed from father to son and is often the only legacy a parent can leave his family. Before the war, Lightolier made all crystal used in the manufacture of its chandeliers in its Czechoslovakian factory. The raw crystal was polished on a "piece work" basis by Bohemian mountain peasants, who cut the pendants and polished them by hand with wooden buffers. Old men, women, and children did this slow, painstaking work. The metal parts of the chandeliers were made in America and shipped to the Old World where the crystals were installed.

War conditions ended this procedure. The Lightolier company imported a group of expert crystal makers from their own factory—men who owned the secret formulae—and began making crystal in America. The method of operating kilns, the formula for the "mix," and the hand-blowing methods remain the same.

Women Operate Machines

The essential difference between American crystal and the Old World variety lies in the cutting and polishing. Experts devised high precision cutting and buffing machines which bring the crystal to a higher brilliance and truer beauty than the old method could possibly attain. These are the machines which are being operated with such success by women.

Much of the credit for incorporating women into this new industry goes to Mrs. Margaret Hill, Lightolier's designer. Mrs. Hill has scaled down famous Old World chandeliers and wall brackets to meet the needs of smaller and more compact modern homes. Her theory that women make superior workers where the product requires finesse in handling has been justified in the operation of these new machines.

American crystal manufacture is in its infancy, but already almost 1,000 women have learned a trade which brings good financial returns, thus marking a milestone in women's progress in industry.

Small Though the House, Let the Home Be Wide!

By Kimmis Hartley Hendrick
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

For some reason, it just is not in us to say, "Come over for duck dinner—and be sure to bring the duck!" But in extending hospitality, we have no hesitancy at all about asking people to bring their inspirations with them, their highest thoughts, their pet enthusiasms. It's easy enough for us to provide a casserole dish, a salad bowl, and a hot beverage for those who share them; but the real joy of friendly intercourse begins when a simple meal is merely the pretext for an evening of fine talk.

Our hospitality has to be entirely unpretentious. We have heard of people whose estates include guest houses where their friends are always welcome, and where they may stay as long as they wish. We would we had such, but our best includes only a studio sofa of the dubiously "sleeponable" type. With this meager provision, not to mention the fact that our furnished apartment's inventory lists little extra linen, we find that we can appreciate the point of view of the fabulous host who says to his persisting company; "Here's your hat, but why must you hurry?"

Be a Versatile Host

Since with us home and business take place within the same small area and the service we offer professionally is liable to be called for at any moment, even dinner guests sometimes find that they must catch our hospitality on the run, so to speak. Right in the middle of entertaining we often have to say, boldly and as though surely they would understand, "Excuse us, please," at the same time turning them to our scrapbook. If, on the other hand, they know us too well to be unduly charmed by our past literary efforts, we ask them to peel the potatoes.

We can do this with a clear conscience, however, now that we know hospitality as meaning refuge from the monotonous. Anyone who, having felt the routine of dishwashing woefully monotonous in his own house, yet finds it an inspiriting task when visiting his neighbor, will understand what we mean.

We Share Largesse

Then we dwell upon the little symbols of sentiment which make our house wide enough for our aspirations, and realize that it is nothing less than the boundless "land of heart's desire" which we have to share with company. In fact, this consideration gets us into the way of feeling literally baronial!

It is indeed the little joys that expand the horizons of our hearts. Our tiny vase from Czechoslovakia, for instance, by its delicacy of design, reminds us poignantly of places on the world's mental map where the flowers of freedom keep blooming whatever the weather. Our Chinese basket, glorious enough in its coloring to reward the beholder for merely beholding, hides within it still more inspiration by way of good reading matter to make it a treasure house of the world's promise. And the water colors done years ago by a Southern cousin who knew and loved the Dixie Negroes and put their entrancing spirit into these pictures, prepare our way for the off-hand suggestion that guests might like to see—oh, just to glance over—what we ourselves have written anent the Negro and the South. Small things, these efforts of ours so brazenly heralded, but they represent our loves and hopes.

Art of Give and Take

And these are what we want to share. For we have discovered that by so doing, our bread comes back cake, as guest after guest takes heart and reveals his own envisionings and endeavors. Thus, of an evening that might have been only an excuse for a good meal—and of course it is not in us to underestimate the pleasures of dining!—we gain the give and take of uplifting talk.

At any rate, our home keeps growing wider. A mixture of goodness with gaiety is that for which we strive. We claim nothing of ourselves; it is a goal for anyone who loves ideas. Our only pride, perhaps, is the Saturday morning energy with which we scrub, wash, sweep, scour, and polish even unto the uttermost. For cleanliness could be next to happiness, surely, and certainly so when the effort to attain it is apt to be interrupted by the postman. When he comes, we take a recess, read the letters that often come from near, far, and even from beyond the seas, enjoying the influx of broad thoughts. We forget entirely that we live in a house on such a street and at such a number, rapt in the glorious feeling that our dwelling place is the whole earth overarched by the broad skies.

Evaluate Both Yourself and Your Talents, Harmon Martin Tells Job Seekers

By Barbara E. Scott Fisher
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

A bare desk, a hard wooden office chair, cold metal divisional walls with frosted glass, an illuminated copy of Kipling's "If," looking like a waif on the window sill—all this austerity and apparent hardness vanish as though they never were before the friendly, understanding glance of the man behind the desk in the Personnel Department of the National City Bank. His name is Harmon Martin.

Thousands of people know him. He has recommended so many thousands for employment in this vast banking institution, which maintains branches in many parts of the world, that it sounds like an exaggeration to mention figures. And he has had to turn away probably 20 times as many others. In any case, however, you may be certain that whoever sits in the hard office chair by his desk receives fair judgment, kindly treatment, and sane and helpful counsel, if he seeks it.

An Unusual Hobby

It was one of Mr. Martin's hobbies, an unusual one for a man, that drew me down to Wall Street to interview him—the problem of women in business. If anybody should have ideas on this subject, it should be he, for although the National City Bank employed practically no women until the general influx at the time of the First World War, women are now as commonplace there as men. In fact, they are now assured of a welcome and of increasing importance.

"I'd just like to see the National City Bank try to keep house without them. It's impossible," Mr. Martin said with a laugh.

"How did you happen to hit upon this for a hobby?" I asked curiously.

"Well," he replied, a twinkle crinkling the corners of his eyes, "it does seem a bit odd, but I like it. Some men have golf for their hobby, some like to sit and fish. I never cared for golf and never could catch fish, but I've always been interested in the problem of women in business.

Studied the Subject

"It used to be a controversial issue, and there are still some people who believe woman's sole place is in the home raising children. Then there is the question of the married woman in business—one of which we at the bank have never made an issue. I agree with the great politician who announced, 'Women are human beings.' But the whole subject is one which I have always felt needed more light, so I just thought I should like to find out more about it for myself.

"I began mildly enough by keeping a scrapbook. From magazines and newspapers I clipped all the stories I could lay my hands on that dealt with opportunities for women and many items relating to their occupations. Often these gave me tips on careers, and new ideas about where women might find jobs. There are about 18,000 different kinds of jobs being done in this country, but the thing is to find the one you are best fitted to fill—and then to get going."

He Saw Possibilities

Mr. Martin recalled the instance of a woman who was introduced to the bank to seek employment. She was the widow of a college professor, had a good background, but seemed to have no particular qualifications for business. Mr. Martin pointed out that she had a very pleasant speaking voice. Then she recalled that she had once studied voice culture. So far, so good. "I want to be what I can be," she said. "What is it?"

Suddenly it occurred to Mr. Martin that she might make a good renting agent. Through the bank's real estate department he was able to locate such a position where she could capitalize on her cultured voice. It seemed to meet her needs all around, including an apartment in which to live, rent free. She discovered a talent for decoration and for making people at home, and invited prospective clients in to discuss color schemes for the apartments. She also aided them by explaining the interests and advantages of the neighborhood, and generally made herself useful by helping others. "The bank was wonderful," she said to Mr. Martin, "going out of its way to help."

Dissolved the Gloom

But, as he observed, "the biggest job done for her was the dissolution of a big 'gob of gloom,' which she was allowing to hide her talents and possibilities."

Harmon Martin enjoys encouraging people to evaluate themselves and their talents. Perhaps this is one reason you will find him conducting a very successful course at New York University on "The Strategy of Job Finding," in addition to his regular work with the Personnel Department of the National City Bank.

"But about the technique of job finding and filling," I asked, "What is your particular approach?"

"A vocational analysis guide," Mr. Martin replied, "often helps you to see yourself on paper. It begins with the question, 'What am I?,' goes on to ask, 'What do I want?,' and winds up with 'Where do I fit?' These are searching questions, but when you have fought them out with yourself before you turn them over to someone else, you have arrived at a fair estimate of your aims and qualifications." These questions are amplified and discussed by Mr. Martin and George Lyons as co-authors of the book, "The Strategy of Job Finding" (Prentice Hall).

Mr. Martin stressed the importance of knowing how to write letters of application and how to tailor your presentation.

Thomas Edison once remarked, "Too many men and women drift lazily into any job suited or unsuited for them, and when they don't get along well, blame everybody and everything except themselves." Harmon Martin and his associates in the Personnel Department of the National City Bank of New York serve both the public and the bank by aiding people to avoid this difficulty.

On the Soapbox

Today's Woman invites its readers to mount an imaginary soapbox and express their views on their pet topics, public, civic, domestic. Please step this way. The box is ready. The audience is waiting.

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Lakewood, Ohio

I have enjoyed and agreed with what most of our "speakers" have said, and now that I have something to air, may I please take my turn on the soapbox?

Elections are over, but there are still loads of posters around town advertising the various candidates. There are also cards and notices of all sorts advertising lectures, plays and various other activities that have already taken place. Why, oh why, when clubs give these plays or lectures, don't they appoint a committee to take down the signs after the event is over? It looks to me as though it is just one of those things that is overlooked by publicity committees.

Elise

Contributions to the Soapbox should not exceed 500 words. Space rates will be paid on publication of material. This feature was planned in a spirit of fun, and in that spirit it will be conducted. No unused manuscripts can be returned.

Our Uncle Sam Says:

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Vegetables have the best flavor and quality and are lowest in price when they are in season. Out-of-season vegetables are usually grown in distant places and are more expensive because of the cost of transportation. Vegetables with sugar content and delicate flavor, such as peas and corn, deteriorate if allowed to stand. If possible, buy them for immediate use. It is better to pre-cook them and, after cooling them, store them in the coolest part of the refrigerator than to delay cooking too long.

* * *

The best bath towels are those that dry the body quickly and thoroughly and wear a long time. Unfortunately, the characteristics that enable a towel to take up water easily are not the same as those that make it durable. In order to take up moisture quickly a towel must be soft and fluffy and the foundation fabric should be loosely woven. To be durable a bath towel should have some twist in the yarns for strength and a firmly woven foundation cloth to hold the yarns in place.

You will get more for your money if you select bath towels with the following characteristics:

Closely woven, firm foundation fabric well covered with pile loops held securely in place.

Pile loops reasonably close together and about one-eighth of an inch long.

Plain weaves (fancy weaves cut down number of pile loops and reduce drying capacity of towel).

Good, firm selvages on both sides with every filling wrapped around the last warp.

MONARCH VEGETABLES
'GROWN where NATURE does her 'BEST'
Actually fresher than market vegetables, because packed as soon as picked, Monarch canneries are located wherever the finest of each variety of vegetable grows.
*Northern Michigan for Beans, Beets and Carrots, Minnesota for Corn and Peas, Indiana for Tomatoes.
MONARCH
424 FINER FOODS
"Quality for 88 Years"
Reid, Murdoch & Co.
Canners and Manufacturers

New Cream Deodorant safely Checks Perspiration
1. Does not rot dresses or men's shirts. Does not irritate skin.
2. No waiting to dry. Can be used right after shaving.
3. Instantly checks perspiration for 1 to 3 days. Removes odor from perspiration.
4. A pure, white, greaseless, stainless vanishing cream.
5. Arrid has been awarded the Approval Seal of the American Institute of Laundering for being harmless to fabrics.
Arrid is the LARGEST SELLING DEODORANT. Try a jar today!
ARRID
39¢ a jar
At all stores selling toilet goods (also in 10¢ and 25¢ jars)

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000		High	Low	2:00
1	3¼s 45-43	104.8	104.8	104.8
1	3¼s 46-44	105.3	105.3	105.3
5	3¼s 46-44 reg	103	103	103
10	3s 55-51	110.21	110.21	110.21
10	2s 55-51 Dec	100.6	100.6	100.6
1	2¼s 63-58	109	109	109
2	2¼s 65-60	109.21	109.21	109.21
19	2½s 72-67	100.3	100.2	100.3

Home Owners Loan

1	3s 52-44	104.20	104.20	104.20

New York City Bond

31	3s 80	104	103¾	103¾

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000		High	Low	2:00
1	Abitibi P&P 5s 53	63	63	63
8	AbitibiP&P5s53st	52⅞	51¼	52⅛
1	Adams Exp 4s 48	100	100	100
2	Adams Exp 4½s 46 st	106¼	106⅛	106¼
37	Allegheny 5s 44 Mod	88½	88½	88½
26	Allegheny 5s 49 Mod	70	69½	70
51	Am & For USs 2030	59¼	58¾	59¼
8	AmIGGChems4½s49	103¼	103⅛	103¼
9	Am T&T 3¼s 61	106½	106	106
6	Am T&T 3¼s 61	106½	106⅛	106½
38	Am T&T 3s 56	108½	107⅞	108½
5	Am W W & E 6s 75	107	106¾	106¾
3	Ang C Nitrate deb 67	38¼	38¼	38¼
5	Ann Arbor 4s 95	62⅛	62½	62⅞
1	Arm Del 4s 57	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
1	Arm Del 4s 55	104	104	104
24	AT&SF 4s 95	107¼	107	107⅛
	AT&SF 4s 1905-55	87⅜	87⅜	87⅜
5	A C Line 1st 4s 52	101⅛	101⅛	101¼
26	A C Line 1st 4s 52	79⅜	79⅜	79⅜
37	A C Line 4½s 64	68⅛	67¼	68⅛
9	A C Line 5s 45	63	62	63
2	Atl&Dan 1st 4s 48	95	94¾	94¾
5	Atl&Dan 2d 4s 48	30	30	30
	Atl Refin 3s 53	25¾	25½	25¾
18	B&O 1st mtg 4s st	104¼	104¼	104¼
54	B&O 5s 95	59¼	58⅞	59
7	B&O 95 st C	32	29⅞	32
79	B&O 2000 st D	35	33¾	35
64	B&O 96 st F	33¼	29½	32¼
121	B&O cv 60 st	33¼	29¾	32¼
28	B&O 4s 48	33½	31½	33⅜
18	B&OPLE&WV 4s 51st	56¾	55¾	56¼
23	B&O S W 50 st	48¼	48	48½
10	B&O T C 4s 59	40¾	38	40½
4	Bank&Aroo cn 4s 51	44¾	44	44¾
2	Bang&Ar cv 4s 51 st	46	45⅞	46
2	BenefInd Loan 2¼s 50	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
1	Beth Stl 3½s 52	104½	104½	104½
60	Boston & Me 4½s '70	10½	10¼	10½
14	Boston & Me 4s '60	3⅝	3¼	3⅝
12	Bost & NY Atr L 4s '55	72¼	72¼	72¼
3	Bkly Edis 1st 5s	12½	12	12
2	Bkly Un Gas 5s '45	107½	107½	107½
6	Bkly Un Gas 5s '50	106¾	104¾	106¾
15	Bkly Un Gas 5s '57 B	83½	83½	83½
40	Buf R&P 5s '57	103¼	102½	103¼
9	Bur CR&No 5s '74	3	3	3
5	Bur CR&No 5s '34 reg	5	4¾	5
1	Bush Term 3s '55	51	51	51
2	Can Nor 5½s '46	80	80	80
3	Can Pac 5s '54	108¼	108	108¼
12	Can Pac 4½s '60	81	81	81
2	Can Pac 4s perp	62¼	62⅜	62¼
17	Cen of Ga 5½s '59	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
9	Cen of Ga 5s '59C	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
4	Cen of Ga5s'59 st	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
4	Cen Ga Mobile 5s '46	10½	9¾	10½
33	Cen Pac 5s '60	50⅛	48¼	50⅛
1	Cen Pac 1st 4s'49	50⅛	48¼	50⅛
40	Cen RR NJ 5s 87	68	67¾	68
3	CenRR NJ 5s '87Reg	14	13½	14
1	CenRR NJ 4s '87	12	11¾	12
3	Central Ind 3½s '48	11½	11½	11½
4	C&O 4½s '92	79	79	79
10	C&O rfg 3½s 96E	127	127	127
	CB&Q rfg 4½s '71A	101	101	101
8	CB&Q 4½s '77	72½	72	72½
4	CB&Q ref 5½s '71	66	65	66
2	CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	89	89	89
6	Chi & E Ill inc 97	83½	83⅜	83⅜
2	ChGtWine 4½s 2038	24½	23¾	24½
1	ChicGtWest 4s '88	23½	23¼	23½
2	Ch & L 5s 66	62	62	62
14	Chi InGL 5s 66	63¾	63¾	63¾
67	CMSP & Pac 5s '75	7	6¾	7
213	CMSP&Pac 5s 2000	9½	9	9¼
1	CM&SP 4½s '89F	9	9	9¼
49	CM&SP 4½s '89C	39	39	39
4	CM&SP 4½s '89E	39	38⅝	39
4	CM&SP gen 4s '89	39	39	39
	CM&SP 3½s '89B	38¼	37¾	38⅛
87	Chi&NW 4½s '36	35	35	35
1	Chi&NW 4½s 2000	25¼	24	25½
3	Nat Dairy 3¼s 60	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
10	Natl Steel 3s 65	103¼	103¼	103½
11	NJPow&Lt4½s80	103	103	103
2	N O Pub Sv 5s 55B	107¼	107⅛	107¼
3	N Orl & NE 4½s 52	104¼	104¼	104¼
71	NO Tex&M 5½s 54	74¾	74¾	74¾
1	NO Tex&M 5s 54B	36	35¾	36
5	NY C Putnam 4s 93	35½	35	35½
110	NYC rfg 4½s 2013	38	36	38
41	NYC rfg 4½s 2013 A	51½	49¾	51¾
41	NYC cn 4s 98	45⅞	44	45⅞
7	NYC 3½s 46	93	92	93
48	NYC cv 3½s 52	50¾	48¼	50¾
	NYC&HR 4½s 2013	74	74	75
5	NYC Lt Sh 3½s 98	75⅝	74⅝	75
6	NYC Mi Cen 3½s 98	57½	57	57½
16	NYChic&StL 5½s '74 A	52½	50	50½
39	NYChic&StL 4½s '78	62⅞	60½	62¾
1	NY Dock Co 4s '51	55	55	55
1	NY Lack&W 4s '73 A	52	50¾	52
74	NY NH & H cv 6s '48	24¼	22¾	24¼
12	NY NH & H 4½s '67	22	20½	22
68	NY NH & H 4s '47	19¼	19¼	19½
15	NY NH & H 4s '56	19⅝	19	19⅝
1	NY NH & H 3½s '47	19⅜	18¾	19⅜
1	NY O & W rfg 4s '92	4¼	4	4¼
4	NY O & W gen 4s '55	4¼	3¾	4¼
3	NY Tel 3¼s '67	11¼	11¼	11¼
1	NY W&Bos 4½s '46	109	109	109
1	Niagara Sh cv 5½s '50	101	101	101
1	Norf Sou 5s '61 ct	21	21	21
3	Norf Sou 5s '61 A	21¼	21¼	21¼
5	Norf So 5s '61 rgn ct	21	21	21
	Nor Pac 4s 2047	127	127	127
1	Nor Pac 5s 2047C	59¾	57	59¾
2	Nor Pac 4s 2047 D	48	48	48
2	Nor Pac 4½s 2047	48¾	47¾	48¾
2	Nor Pac 3s 2047	44¾	44¾	44¾
19	Ogden&LCha 4s '48	42¾	41	42¾
	OreRR & Nav 4s 46	4	4	4
41	Ore Steel 4½s '62A	107½	107½	107½
5	Pac Gas & El 3½s '66	78¼	78⅛	78¼
106	Pac G & E 2¾s '61	106	105¾	106
5	Pac T&T 3¼s '66B	107¾	107¾	107¾
10	Pata Bway 3s 55 ct	106½	106½	107
1	Pat & Pass Gas 5s '49	58	58	58
21	Pen Co 4s '63	117½	117½	117½
		100½	100¼	100½

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
30	Del & Hud rfg 4s 43	82⅝	81½	82⅝
40	D & R G 4½s 36	101½	101¼	101½
56	D & R G 4s 36	101½	101¼	101½
17	D & R G West 5s 55	104¼	104¼	104¼
74	D & R G W 5s 55 Asd	1⅞	1½	1⅞
42	D & R G West 5s 78	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
2	Del Ed 4s 65	104¼	10	104¼
12	Det Ed 3s 70	112¼	112	112¼
1	Det T Tun 4½s 61	105	104¾	105
3	Duluth SS&A 5s 37	96	96	96
10	Duquesne Lt 3½s 65	14⅝	14½	14⅝
2	E TenV&G cn 5s 56	108	108	108
6	El Passo & SW 5s 65	100	100	100
82	Erie 4½s 2015	55¾	55¾	55¾
47	Erie 4s 95	46½	45¾	46⅛
12	Fla E Cst 5s '74	87	85¾	86¾
8	Fla E Cst 5s '74 ct	9½	8¾	9¼
1	Fonda J&G 2-4s '82 ct	7	7	7
12	Francis Sug 6s '56	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
12	Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49	70	70	70
5	Goodrich 4½s '56	96½	96	96¼
6	Gt Nor R'y 2½s '52	94	94	94
9	Gt Nor 5s '72	102½	102¼	102½
5	Gt Nor 1st 4½s '61	94½	93¾	94½
26	Gt Nor 4s '46 G	106	106	106
6	Gt Nor 2¾s '67	95	93¾	95
2	G Bay & W deb B	74¾	74¼	74½
2	Gulf M & Oh 4s '75	8	8	8
1	Gulf M & Oh inc 2015	68	68	68
2	Gulf St Stl 4½s '61	49	49	49
1	Harlem RivRP 4s '54	72	72	72
4	Hocks V 4½s '59	125	125	125
23	Hudson Coal 5s '62 A	34¼	33⅜	34
35	Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	36	33⅜	33⅜
55	Hud & Man inc 5s '57	8⅛	7¾	8⅛
1	Ill Bell Tel 2¾s '81	101	101	101
6	Ill Cen 4s '51	38⅛	38¼	39
2	Ill Cen 4s '52	35½	35¼	35¼
1	Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	37½	37¼	37½
40	Ill Cen 4s '66	40	39	40
13	Ill Cen 5s '55	38½	36⅜	38⅝
73	IC&CSL&NO 5s 63A	47½	47	47½
22	IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	41¼	38¾	41¼
2	Interlake Iron cn 4s 47	37¼	35⅝	37¼
1	Int Gt Nor adj 6s 52	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
45	Int Gt Nor 1st 6s 52	25¾	25½	25¾
1	Int Gt Nor 5s 56 B	11¼	10¼	11¼
1	Int Gt Nor 5s 56 C	11	10	11
1	Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	10	10	10
3	Int Paper 5s 47	21¼	20¼	21¼
6	Int Rys C A 6½s 47	103¼	103¼	103¼
9	Int Rys C Am 5s 52	91½	90¼	91½
81	Int T&T 4½s 52	89½	89½	89½
11	Int T&T 5s 55	34¾	33¾	34¼
20	Iowa Cen rfg 4s 51	37¾	36	37¾
9	James F&Clea 4s 59	43	40¾	43
6	KCFt Sc&Mem 4s 36	38	38	38
2	KCFt&M 4s 36 ct	36¾	36⅜	36¾
3	K C South 5s 50	67	66¾	67
3	K Resge Found 3s 50	100	100	100
3	Lac Gas 6s 42A	104¼	104¼	104¼
6	Lac Gas 5½s 53	73	73	73
7	Lac Gas 5½s 60 D	78	77¾	77¾
8	Lautaro Nit inc 7s	78	77¾	77¾
2	Leh & N 4s 45	86	86	86
5	Leh C&N 4½s 54A	66¾	66¾	66¾
8	Leh C&N 4½s 54C	70	70	70
1	Leh Val Coal 5s 54 st	67	67	67
12	Leh ValIHTerm 5s 54	69	69	69
3	Leh Val N Y 4½s 50	42¼	41½	42¼
3	Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	47	47	47
1	Leh Val Ter 5s 51	29½	29	29½
1	LittleMiami 4s 62	26¾	26	26¾
1	Long Isl rfg 5s 49	105	105	105
3	Louisiana & Ark 5s 69	91¾	91¾	91¾
1	Louis&N 4½s 2003	78	77⅞	78
1	Maine Cen 4½s 60	94	94	94
9	Manati Sug 4s 57	44	43¼	44½
3	McKess&Rob 3½s 56	104¼	103¾	104¼
11	Met Ed 4½s 68	110¼	110⅛	110¾
1	MidSparta&NW 4s 47	110¼	109⅝	109⅝
3	M&StL 4½s 49	17¾	17¾	17¾
3	MSP&SSMarie 6s 46	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
2	MSP&SSM gtd 5s 38	2¼	2¼	2¼
1	MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	2¼	2¼	2¼
1	M-K-T Sec 5s 62A	9¼	9¼	9¼
36	M-K-Tex 5s 44	23¼	23¼	25½
22	M-K-T 4½s 5s 78	2	2	2
48	M-K-T 1st 4s 90	20¾	20	20¾
30	M-K-T 4s 62B	30¼	28¾	30¼
30	Mo Pac cv 5½s 49	20¼	18¼	20¼
18	Mo Pac 5s 65A	2	2	2
187	Mo Pac 5s 77F	22	21¾	22
1	Mo Pac 5s 77F ct	21¾	21¾	22
54	Mg Pac 5s 78G	21¾	21¼	21¾
1	MO Pac 5s 78 G ct	21¾	21¼	22
52	Mo Pac 5s 80H	21¾	21¼	21¾
30	Mo Pac 5s 81 I	22	21¾	22¼
62	Mo Pac gen 4s 75	22	21¼	22
11	Mont Pow 3½s 66	50	50	50
1	Montreal Tr 5s B 55	104½	104½	104½
24	Mor & Essex 5s 55	34½	33¾	34¼
3	Mor & Essex 4½s 55	30¼	30¼	30¼
40	Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	25¼	24	25¼
5	MountStT&T 3¼s68	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
3	Nat Dairy 3¼s 60	103¾	103¾	103¾
10	Natl Steel 3s 65	103¼	103	103¼
11	NJPow&Lt4½s80	107¼	107¼	107¼
2	N O Pub Sv 5s 55B	104¼	104¼	104¼
3	N Orl & NE 4½s 52	74¾	74¾	74¾
71	NO Tex&M 5½s 54	36	35¾	36
1	NO Tex&M 5s 54B	35½	35	35½
5	NY C Putnam 4s 93	38	38	38
110	NYC rfg 4½s 2013	51½	49¾	51¾
41	NYC cn 4s 98	45⅞	44	45⅞
7	NYC 3½s 46	93	92	93
48	NYC cv 3½s 52	50¾	48¼	50¾
	NYC&HR 4½s 2013	74	74	75
5	NYC Lt Sh 3½s 98	75⅝	74⅝	75
6	NYC Mi Cen 3½s 98	57½	57	57½
16	NYChic&StL 5½s '74 A	52½	50	50½
39	NYChic&StL 4½s '78	62⅞	60½	62¾
1	NY Dock Co 4s '51	55	55	55
1	NY Lack&W 4s '73 A	52	50¾	52
74	NY NH & H cv 6s '48	24¼	22¾	24¼
12	NY NH & H 4½s '67	22	20½	22
68	NY NH & H 4s '47	19¼	19¼	19½
15	NY NH & H 4s '56	19⅝	19	19⅝
1	NY NH & H 3½s '47	19⅜	18¾	19⅜
1	NY O & W rfg 4s '92	4¼	4	4¼
4	NY O & W gen 4s '55	4¼	3¾	4¼
3	NY Tel 3¼s '67	11¼	11¼	11¼
1	NY W&Bos 4½s '46	109	109	109
1	Niagara Sh cv 5½s '50	101	101	101
1	Norf Sou 5s '61 ct	21	21	21
3	Norf Sou 5s '61 A	21¼	21¼	21¼
5	Norf So 5s '61 rgn ct	21	21	21
	Nor Pac 4s 2047	127	127	127
1	Nor Pac 5s 2047C	59¾	57	59¾
2	Nor Pac 4s 2047 D	48	48	48
2	Nor Pac 4½s 2047	48¾	47¾	48¾
2	Nor Pac 3s 2047	44¾	44¾	44¾
19	Ogden&LCha 4s '48	42¾	41	42¾
	OreRR & Nav 4s 46	4	4	4
41	Ore Steel 4½s '62A	107½	107½	107½
5	Pac Gas & El 3½s '66	78¼	78⅛	78¼
106	Pac G & E 2¾s '61	106	105¾	106
5	Pac T&T 3¼s '66B	107¾	107¾	107¾
10	Pata Bway 3s 55 ct	106½	106½	107
1	Pat & Pass Gas 5s '49	58	58	58
21	Pen Co 4s '63	117½	117½	117½
		100½	100¼	100½

Over-the-Counter Securities

Over-the-counter quotations listed below are obtained from reliable sources in co-operation with the Boston Securities Traders' Association, Inc. under the supervision of the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. It may be noted that where floating stock supply is small, prices occasionally are nominal. These quotations are obtained between 11:30 a. m. and 2:30 p. m., and may have been quoted higher or lower during the day.

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna-Standard Engineering	4⅝	9⅝
American Hardware Co	18¼	20¼
American Manufacturing	19	24
American Manufac 5 pf	80	85
American Wringer Co	3½	5
Amoskeag Company	2	2½
Amoskeag Company pf	10	15
Appleton Company	27½	30½
Appleton Company 7pf	108½	111½
Arlington Mills	2½	3½
Arnold Print Works	39	47
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	7¼	8½
Automobile Banking Corp A	21	23
Automobile Banking $1.50 pf	13½	15½
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co	18½	20½
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co pf	107½	
Berkshire Fine Spinning	9½	9¾
Berkshire Fine Spin $5 pf	6¾	7¾
Bird & Son Inc 5 pf	54½	59½
Boston Wharf Company	100	
Boston Woven Hose & Rub	12½	14½
Botany Worsted Mills pf	30	34
Brinks Inc	33¾	37¾
Campbell A S Co Inc	72	76
Central Railway Signal A	3	
Chapman Valve Manufac	40	
Collyer Insulated Wire Co	25½	28½
Dewey & Almy Chemical Co	12	14
Domestic Finance Corp pf	25	28
Draper Corporation	25	27½
Dwight Manufacturing Co	66	70
Eastern Corporation	14	16
Eastern Corporation pf	4¼	5¼
Exolon Co	16½	18½
Family Loan Society Inc	8	10½
Family Loan Society pf A	12	14
Franklin Process	22	24
Fruit of the Loom	25	27½
General Fire Extinguisher	58	62
General Machinery	3	4
Giddings & Lewis Mach Tool	3	3½
Goodall Worsted Company	49¾	51¾
Graton & Knight Co	47	49¾
Graton & Knight Co 7 pf	62¾	64¾
Graton & Knight Co pr pf	61	63
Great Northern Paper Co	79½	81½
Greenfield Tap & Die 16 pf	50¾	53¾
Greenfield T & D $1.50 cv pf	83	87
Harrington & Richardson	82½	85½
Heywood-Wakefield Co	79	81
Heywood-Wakefield Co pf B	78½	79
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co	81¼	84
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co pf	60¾	61¼
Hooker Electro Chem	80	80
Hygrade Sylvania Corp pf	105¼	105
International Machine Tool	103	107¾
Keith eGorge E Co	103½	108½
Kendall Company	9	10½
Kennedy's Inc pf	9	10½
King-Seeley Corp	6¼	7¼
Landers Frary & Clark	25¾	27¾
Lawrence Portland Cement	5	
Lincoln Stores Inc	20¾	23¾
Lincoln Stores 7	21¾	23¾
Ludlow Mfg Associates	22	24
Marathon Paper Mills	48½	52½
Marlin-Rockwell Corp	27	29
Merck & Co	165¾	171¾
Merrimack Manufacturing pf	46½	47½
Merrimack Manufacturing	29	31
Millers Falls Company	71	76
Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line	7½	9
Nashawena Mills	4½	5½
Nashua Gummed & C Paper	11	13
Nashua Manufacturing Co	64	69
Nashua Manufac Co 1st pf	12	15
Nashua Manufac Co 2d pf	45	48
National Chemical & Mfg	14	16
National Shirt Shops	6½	7½
Naumkeag Steam Cotton	5	6½
Newmarket Manufac Co	41	
Nicholson File Company	34½	38
Nonquitt Mills	42	44
Ohio Finance	24	27½
Panhandle East Pipe Line	23½	26½
Parker Appliance	24¼	27¼
*Pivmouth Cordage Company	32¼	35¼
Quincy Mkt Coal Stor & W	100	105
Quincy Mkt C S & W 5 pf	15½	
Quisset Mill	57½	
Reminglon Arms Inc	44	48
Saco Lowell Shops Inc	13½	15½
Saco Lowell Shops Inc pf A	18¾	20¾
Sagamore Manufacturing Co	36	40
Sanford Mills	20	24
Submarine Signal Co	23½	26½
Tampax Inc	24¼	27¼
Triumph Explosive Inc	41	44
Union Premier Food Strs pf	31	34
United Elastic Corp	33	36
U S Envelope Company	103	108
U S Envelope Co 7 pf		

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
10	Denmark 5½s 55	26	25⅝	26
7	Denmark 4½s 62	22¾	23½	23⅛
1	Greek 6s 68 pf pd	5¼	5¼	5¼
1	Kreuger&T 5s 59ct	5	5	5
5	Mex 5s ass 45	5¼	5¼	5¼
3	Mex 10 4s asd 45	5¼	5m	5¼
11	Minas Ger 6½s 59	5¼	5¼	5¼
1	N Sou Wales 5s 57	9½	9½	9¾
2	N Sou Wales 5s 58	56	56	56
2	Norway 4½s 44	54½	54½	54½
2	Norway 4½s 58	52	52	52
12	Norway 4½s 65	52	52	52
17	Norway 4s 63	50	50	50
1	Nor Mun Bk 5s '70	50	49¾	50
8	Panama 2¾s '94 A St	58½	58	58
1	Oslo City 4½s 5	25	25	25
16	Peru 1st 6s '60	7	6¾	7
20	Peru 2nd 6s 1961	7¼	6¾	7
4	Porto Alegr 8s '61	8½	8¼	8½
8	Poland 5½s '63 tsd	5½	5½	5½
2	Porto Alegr 7½s '66	8½	8⅜	8½
1	Queensld 6s '47	72	72	72
2	Rio de Jan 8s '46	9¼	9¼	9¼
4	Rio de Jan 6½s '53	8¼	8¼	8¼
21	Rio Gr do Sul 8s '46	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝
14	Rio Gr do Sul 6s '68	9	8⅝	8¾
8	Sante Fe (Prov) 4s '64	62¼	62¼	62¼
1	Sao Paul City 6½s '57	10¼	10¼	10¼
6	Sao Paulo St 8s '50	22½	22½	22½
8	Sao Paulo St 8s '56	27	27	27
5	Sao Paulo St 7s '40	21	21	21
5	Sao Paulo St 6s '68	21	21	21

Total today 8,672,000, previous day 14,715,300, week ago 9,268,500, year ago 9,333,850, two years ago 4,917,500, Jan. 1 to date 2,101,626,030, year ago 1,671,598,875, two years ago 2,048,227,875.

Foreign Bonds

1	Agr B Bk Col 6s 48	22½	22½	22½
2	Antioquia 7s 45A	9¾	9¾	9¾
4	Antioquia 7s 45 B	9¾	9¾	9¾
1	Antioquia 1st 7s 57	9¾	9¾	9¾
1	Antioquia 2d 7s 57	9¾	9¾	9¾
1	Antioquia 3d 7s 57	9¾	9¾	9¾
32	Argentine 4s 72 Feb	65¾	65¾	65¾
10	Argentine 4½s 71	74¾	74	65½
29	Australia 5s 55	52½	52¼	52½
5	Australia 5s 57	52½	52¼	52½
25	Australia 4½s 56	46	46	46
15	Brazil 6½s 26-57	22¾	22¾	22¾
15	Brazil 6½s 27-57	18¼	18¼	18¼
5	Brazil C Ry El 7s 52	18¼	18¼	18¼
5	Brisbane 5s 57	9¾	9½	9¾
14	Canada 5s 52	51¼	51¼	51¼
3	Canada 4s 60	101¼	101¼	101¼
23	Canada 4s 60 reg	104¼	104¼	104¼
22	Canada 3½s 61	104½	104½	104½
6	Canada 3s 67	98	98	98
6	Canada 2¾s 74	65	65	65
5	ChileMtBk6¾s 61asd	98½	98½	98½
2	ChileMtBk6½s 57asd	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
1	Chile Mtg Bk 6s 61	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
1	Chile Mtg Bk6s 61 asd	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
9	Chile MtgBk6s 62 asd	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
8	Chile 6s 60	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
1	Chile 6s 60 asd	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
1	Chile 6s 61 Jan as	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
14	Chile 6s 61 Feb	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
12	Chile 6s 61 Feb asd	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
12	Chile 6s 61 Sep asd	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
6	Chile 6s 63 asd	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
5	Chilean Mun 7s 60	12	12	12
12	Chilean Mun 7s 60	12	12	12
12	Colomb 6s 61 Jan	12	12	12
6	Colomb 6

Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	2,600,000
Previous day's sales	2,925,455
1941 volume to date	166,222,502
1940 volume to date	285,353,012

Stocks Show Good Gains In Active Market

NEW YORK, Dec. 30 (AP)—The long hoped for but sometimes doubted year-end rally hit the stock market today with a buying wave that swept recently weak leaders into the best upswing since late 1940. Early irregularity caused by heavy tax selling soon gave way to strong reinvestment demand which made the ticker tape hum and lifted favorites 1 to 4 points generally and scattered "blue chips" much as 9 or so. While top marks were reduced in many instances at the close, sizable advances were widespread.

Dealings were exceptionally fast at intervals, although slow-downs cropped up after mid-day. Transfers, however, were around 2,600,000 shares, one of the largest turnovers since May a year ago.

American Telephone was far and away the stellar performer of the day, climbing by leaps and bounds to around 9 points above its final price of Monday. At its peak of the session the stock was about 15 points over its low quotation of last week. Many "shorts" were run in, brokers said, when they discovered the issue was difficult to repurchase.

On the upward path in the curb were Aluminum of America, Creole Petroleum, American Gas, and Pittsburgh Plate Glass.

Rail Bonds Rise

Gains of fractions to around 2 points in a fairly large group of rail issues enlivened today's bond market.

Going into the final hour most other groups were moving with the carriers with small gains in the majority in all except U. S. Governments, which held mostly unchanged from Monday's prices.

Gains for the carriers appeared based primarily on a let-up in year-end selling for tax purposes but favorable facets of the war news also influenced the rise.

Stepping ahead in the corporate list were Southern Pacific 2⅞s and 4½s of '69, Southern Railway 4s, Missouri-Kansas-Texas 5s of '62 "A," Pennsylvania General 4½s of '65, N. Y. Central 5s, Illinois Central 4¾s and International Telephone 5s.

In the foreign list Norway 6s of '44 jumped around 4 points and smaller gains were posted for loans of Denmark, Australia and Brazil.

Dividend Declarations

Accumulated

Company	Rate	Period	Payable	Hldrs. of Record
Clinchfield Coal pf	$1.50	Q	Dec. 29	Dec. 15
Gen Inv Cp $6 pf	$1.50		Dec. 29	Dec. 20
Puget Sd P&L pf	$1.25		Jan. 15	Dec. 20

Extra

Adams-Millis Corp	2.c	Dec. 29	Dec. 26	
Air Reduct	2.c	Jan. 15	Dec. 31	
Amoskeag Co	$1.50	Jan. 6	Dec. 20	
Hartford Fire I Co	50c	Jan. 2	Dec. 16	
Interstate Hs Mills	50c	Dec. 30	Dec. 22	
U S Fidelity & Guar	25c	Jan. 15	Dec. 31	

Irregular

Am Sugar Ref	$2	Feb. 9	Jan. 3	
Affiliated Fd	4c	Jan. 15	Dec. 31	
Axe Houghton Fd	25c	Dec. 29	Dec. 17	
do	13c	Dec. 29	Dec. 17	
Pt Huron Bul&Pappf	$2	Dec. 30	Dec. 24	

Resumed

Pac Am Fisheries	$1	Dec. 29	Dec. 26	

Initial

Seiberling Rub Co non-cum pf "B"	5% $1.04	Jan. 15	Dec. 27	

Stock

Gt Lakes SS Co	*	Dec. 29	Dec. 19	

*One share 5% pf Crucible Steel on each ten shares Cl. L. S. S. Co.

Year End

Adams-Millis	25c	Dec. 29	Dec. 26	
Bausch & Lomb Optical	50c	Dec. 30	Dec. 22	
Bost-Her Trav	40c	Jan. 2	Dec. 20	
Callite Tungsten	15c	Jan. 26	Dec. 30	
Mandell Bros	75c	Dec. 27	Dec. 19	
New England Confec Co	$1.15	Dec. 27	Dec. 19	
Newport News S B & D D	50c	Dec. 29	Dec. 19	
Un Gas & Elec	$1.11	Dec. 30	Dec. 24	
Waitt & Bond A	$1	Dec. 29	Dec. 24	
Jones & Laugh Stl	75c	Dec. 30	Dec. 24	
Pt Huron S&Paper	10c	Dec. 30	Dec. 24	

Regular

Air Reduct	25c Q	Jan. 15	Dec. 31	
Am Beni-Kap Corp of Del	12c	Dec. 29	Dec. 22	
Am Stores Co	25c	Dec. 29	Dec. 12	
Babcock Rubber	12½c	Jan. 21	Jan. 9	
pf	$1.50 Q	Jan. 15	Dec. 31	
Bausch & Lomb Opt Co $ cum conv pf	$1.25 Q	Dec. 30	Dec. 22	
Bickford's Inc	25c	Jan. 2	Dec. 24	
Do $2.50 pf	62½c Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 24	
Baltimore Mais Inc	15c Q	Jan. 15	Dec. 31	
Bridgep't Hydraulic Co	40c Q	Jan. 15	Dec. 31	
Ca Bk com	$2 Q	Feb. 2	Dec. 31	
Canada Bread Co Ltd 6 1st pf	$1.50 Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 22	
Do B	62½c Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 22	
Chem Fund Inc	15c Q	Jan. 15	Dec. 31	
Corr Exch Nat Bk & Tr Co (Phila)	50c Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 19	
Flamb Paper pf	$1.50 Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 22	
Gen Foods Corp $4.50 pf	$1.12½ Q	Feb. 2	Jan. 12	
Gen Tr Co of Canada non-cum pf	$2.25 Q	Jan. 15	Dec. 31	
Hartfd Fire Ins Co	50c Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 18	
Harvard Tr Co (Cambridge, Mass.)	60c Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 16	
Hayes Indust Inc	25c Q	Jan. 26	Jan. 5	
Home G & El pf	15c Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 20	
Island Creek Coal Co $6 pf	$1.50 Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 26	
Kansas Pw & Lt Co 4½% cum pf	$1.12½ Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 20	
Lawyers Tr Co	35c Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 20	
Lehman Corp	25c Q	Jan. 7	Dec. 27	
Lenox Water Co	$1.25 Q	Dec. 29	Dec. 15	
McWms Dredg Co	25c	Dec. 29	Dec. 16	
Nat Rkid Bk (Boston, Mass)	$1 S	Dec. 30	Dec. 16	
Nisg H Pw 1st pf A	$1.25 Q	Jan. 31	Jan. 15	
do 2d pf A	$1.25 Q	Jan. 31	Jan. 15	
do 52d pf Series B	$1.25 Q	Jan. 31	Jan. 15	
Pfaudler Co	25c Q	Feb. 25	Jan. 26	
Sangamo Co. Ltd	25c Q	Dec. 26	Dec. 22	
Seiberling Rbr Co	$1.25 Q	Jan. 1	Dec. 20	
do	62c Q	Jan. 1	Dec. 20	
Shareholders Corp	10c Q	Dec. 30	Dec. 20	
Standard Fire Ins Co of NJ (Tren, NJ)	75c Q	Jan. 23	Jan. 16	
Standrd Whisle Phosphate Wks, Inc	40c Q	Mar. 14	Mar. 5	
Stearns (Frederick) & Co	25c	Dec. 27	Dec. 26	
Stearns (Frederick) & Co	1.25 Q	Dec. 27	Dec. 26	
Terre Haute Malleable & Mfg. Corp	15c Q	Dec. 29	Dec. 20	
Toledo Shipbuilding Co Inc	75c	Dec. 29	Dec. 19	
Towle Mfg Co	1.50 Q	Jan. 15	Jan. 6	
United Bond Fund	15c	Dec. 31	Dec. 15	
United Income Fnd	25c	Dec. 31	Dec. 15	
U. S. Pidel & Guar Co	25c Q	Jan. 15	Dec. 31	
U. S. Hoffman Mach. Corp.	68¾c Q	Feb. 2	Jan. 19	
Valley Mould & Iron Corp	1.37½c Q	Mar. 2	Feb. 20	
Am Mfg Co	$1.50	Dec. 31	Dec. 20	
Do pf	$1.25 Q	Dec. 31	Dec. 20	
Early&Daniel pf	$1.75 Q	Dec. 31	Dec. 27	
Firestone T & R	25c	Jan. 20	Jan. 5	
Kalamazoo S&FCo	15c	Feb. 2	Jan. 20	
Mo P & Lt pf	$1.50 Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 15	
Monroe Loan S A Do pf	8c Q	Feb. 2	Jan. 26	
No West N Ins	34½c Q	Mar. 2	Feb. 20	
Troy Sunshade	$1.25 Q	Dec. 31	Dec. 20	
US Hoffm'n Mch pf	50c	Jan. 1	Dec. 17	
	68¾c Q	Feb. 2	Jan. 19	

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
55¾	46	Abbott (1.80a)	8	47	46¾	46¾	Dec29
51¾	43½	Acme Steel (4a)	2	48½	48¼	48½	+1
8¼	5½	Adams Ex (.60g)	33	7¼	6¾	7	+ ⅜
24¼	17¾	Adam-Millis (1a)	2	18¼	17¾	18¼	Dec27
15⅞	9⅛	Addressog (1)	5	10	9¾	9⅞	+ ⅛
43	34⅝	Air Reduct (1a)	*31	37½	36	37¾	+ ⅝
⅝	⅛	Air-Way El Ap	25	A	A	A	+ ⅛
5	1½	Alaska Juneau	77	3¾	1½	1½	+ ⅛
⅝	⅛	Allegheny Corp	63	A	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
9½	3¼	Alleg pf xw	17	4¼	4	4	+ ⅛
10⅝	3⅝	Alleg pf $30 ww	34	4½	4	4⅜	+ ⅛
21½	11¼	Alleghany pr pf	6	12⅛	11¾	12½	+1¼
23⅝	17¼	Alleg Lud (2½g)	27	22	20¾	22	+1¼
11¼	4⅜	Allen Indust (1)	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
167½	135¼	Al Ch & Dye (6a)	10	145	141½	143½	+3½
13	10¼	Allied Kid (1a)	3	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	
14¾	11½	Allied M (1⅛g)	3	14	13⅝	13⅝	+ ¼
9	5	Allied Stores	58	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	− ⅛
87	71¾	Allied Str pf (5)	1	79½	79½	79½	− ½
37	24⅞	Allis-Ch M 2½g	87	28⅝	26½	26⅝	+2¼
21⅜	14½	Alpha Cem (2g)	5	18⅝	18½	18⅝	+ ⅛
1⅜	⅛	Amal Leather	2	1¼	1¼	1¼	+ ⅛
20	10	AmalLea pf 1½k	3	14	14	14	Dec29
63½	44	Amerada Cp (3)	10	53	52	53	− ⅛
22⅞	14⅝	Am Ag Ch 1.20a	7	21	20½	20½	
58½	40	Am Airlines 1½g	15	46⅛	44	46⅛	+3⅛
9¾	8½	Am Bank N .30g	23	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	+ ⅜
8¼	3½	Am Bosch	7	4	3¾	3¾	Dec29
39	28½	Am Br&Sh 2.20g	15	19¼	18	19¼	+1
3	1	Am Cable & R	46	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
95¼	55½	Am Can (4)	62	60	55¼	59¾	+4¼
185	160	Am Can pf (7)	1	157½	157½	157½	−2½
34¾	23	Am Car&Fy(1g)	35	32½	31⅞	32¼	+ ⅝
79¼	56	Am C & F pf (7)	4	69	67¼	69	+1½
23½	16½	Am Ch & C (2g)	6	20¼	20	20¼	
115	107	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	107	108	108	Dec24
121	94	Am Chicle (4a)	5	94	93	94	Dec29
8¾	4¾	Am Comm Al	16	8	7½	7¾	+ ⅜
19½	9½	Am Crys S (1¼)	7	17½	17½	17½	+ ⅜
1⅞	⅝	Am Encaus Til	51	⅝	⅝	⅝	
6½	3¾	Am European	17	5½	5½	5½	Dec29
1¼	¼	Am & For Pow	81	A	¼	¼	
243	117	A F P $6 pf 1½k	12	161	161	161	
289	143¼	A F P $7 pf 1¾k	14	19	18½	18½	− ½
3⅞	1½	Am & F P 2 pf	12	1⅝	1¼	1¼	
36½	26	Am Haw SS (5g)	22	30¾	29¾	30½	+ ⅞
4½	2	Am Hide & Lea	14	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
33½	27	Am H & L pf (3)	14	32	31½	32	− ⅛
61¼	42½	Am Home(2.40a)	13	45¾	43	45¾	+ ⅜
2½	1	Am Ice	82	1⅞	1⅝	1¾	+ ⅛
30½	20	Am Ice pf (1½e)	3	25	24½	24½	Dec29
4¼	2½	Am Internat'l	16	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
13¼	6¾	Am Inv Ill (.80)	4	6¾	6¾	6¾	Dec24
50	38	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	38½	38½	38½	Dec27
17⅛	7¼	Am Locomotive	39	9⅛	8¼	8¾	+ ⅛
95¼	77¼	Am Loco pf (7k)	6	84¾	83	84¾	+2¾
13¾	8½	Am M & F (.94g)	17	9¼	8¾	9⅛	+ ⅜
6⅛	2¼	Am M & Metal	1	4	3½	4	+ ⅜
23	15½	Am Metal (1½g)	14	19⅞	18½	19⅜	+1¾
3¼	⅜	Am Power & Lt	109	A	⅜	½	+ ⅛
46¾	20¾	AP&L $6pf 5½k	24	23½	21½	23	+1½
39	17½	AP&L $5pf 4¾k	26	20¼	18½	19½	+1⅝
7¼	3¾	Am Rad & S (.50)	25	4¼	3⅞	4	
13⅞	9	Am Roll M (1.40)	108	10⅞	10¼	10⅝	+ ⅜
7	4⅜	Am Saf R (1⅛g)	21	4⅝	4½	4⅝	
10⅝	6	Am Seating (1g)	11	7¼	6¾	7⅛	+ ⅛
45⅝	33⅜	Am Smelt (3½g)	65	40¾	39	40⅝	+1¾
155	138¾	Am Sm&R pf(7)	9	145	143½	145	+1½
54	29¾	Am Snuff (3½g)	3	32	31¼	31¾	+1½
28½	15⅞	Am Stl Fdrs 2g	44	19⅞	19	19⅞	+ ⅞
11½	8½	Am Stores (1)	8	8⅝	9	8	
13½	6⅜	Am Stove (1.50)	4	7	6¾	7	+ ⅜
22⅜	13	Am Sug Ref 2½g	30	21⅞	20⅞	21⅜	+ ½
96	81	Am Sugar pf(7)	6	95	93½	93½	+2⅝
19⅝	11¾	Am Sum Tob (1)	3	17	17	17	+ ⅛
168¾	115¼	Am Tel & Tel (9)	108	130½	122	127½	+7⅞
73½	43⅞	Am Tobacco 4½g	40	45¾	44⅞	45¾	
74½	43⅞	Am Tob pf B 4½g	98	46⅝	45¾	46⅝	− ⅜
139	143	Am Tob pf (6)	1	148½	148½	148½	Dec20
7	3⅜	Am Type Fdrs	16	4	3⅝	4	+ ⅜
29½	23½	Am Viscose (1g)	43	27	26¼	27	+1¼
116¾	112	Am Viscose pf(5)	2	114¼	114½	114½	−2½
7¼	2½	Am Water Wks	119	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	Dec24
99⅛	64¾	Am WW 1pf (6)	1	64¾	64¾	64¾	Dec29
8⅝	3½	Am Woolen	17	4⅞	4½	4¾	+ ⅛
81⅞	51	Am Wool pf(12k)	7	72	71	72	+1
8	2¾	Am Zinc L & S	17	4	3¾	4	+ ⅛
56¾	46⅛	Am Z pr pf (5)	1	47	47	47	
30	22½	Anaconda (2½g)	194	28	27	28	+1
17¼	11⅛	Anchor H (.90g)	7	13¼	15	15	+ ⅛
12½	7	Andes Cop (1)	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
2⅛	¾	A P W Paper	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	− ⅛
33⅞	26	Arch-DM (1.85g)	4	33¾	33	33¾	+2½
112½	108½	Arm Del pf (7)	1	110	110	110	+ ¼
5½	2¼	Armour Ill	68	3¾	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
70¼	47½	Arm Ill ppf (3k)	6	63½	60½	62½	+3½
72	60	Arm Ill pf	1	70¼	70½	70½	Dec23
34⅜	20½	Armstron' C 2½g	34	21¼	20¾	21	+ ¼
9¾	6½	Arnold C (¾g)	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ¼
6¾	3	Artloom (.77½g)	5	3½	3½	3½	+ ⅜
10⅜	5⅜	Assd Dry Goods	18	8¼	8	8	
88	78	Assd D G 1pf(6)	1	79½	79½	79½	Dec23
1021½	76	As D 2pf (19¾k)	7	76½	76	76	Dec29
35½	20	Associates (2a)	7	20½	20	20	
31⅜	18	Atch T&SF (2g)	*43	27½	26¾	27½	+1½
70¾	53⅝	Atch T&S Fpf (5	*14	59	58¼	59	+ ½
28¼	13½	Atl Coast L (1g)	42	21¼	20	21¼	+1
45½	13½	Atl G&W I (3g)	4	31	29¾	31	+2
56	16½	Atl G & W pf 5g	8	43	41	41	Dec29
28⅛	19½	Atl Refining (1a)	28	24½	23¾	23¾	− ⅜
111⅛	107	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	108	108	108	+ ½
7½	6⅝	Atlas Corp (⅛g)	41	6⅞	6⅜	6¾	+ ⅛
51⅜	47½	Atlas Cp pf (3)	2	49	49	49	
72¼	61	Atlas Pow (4½g)	2	69	69	69	Dec23
9¾	6	Atlas Tack (.30g)	7	8½	8½	8½	− ⅜
3⅞	1⅜	Austin Nichols	5	2¾	2¼	2¾	Dec29
5¼	2⅝	Aviat Corp (.15g)	76	4	3⅝	4	+ ¼

B

19	10¼	Bald Loco ct	43	14⅛	13⅜	13⅞	+ ⅛
5⅝	2⅛	Balt & Ohio	76	2⅝	2⅛	2½	+ ⅛
8⅛	3¾	Balt & Ohio pf	6	5	4⅜	5	+ ¾
8½	3¼	Bangor & Ar	9	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	
13⅛	7	Barber As ⅛e)	10	9¼	8⅝	9	+ ⅛
9⅞	5⅛	Barker Bros (1g)	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅜
10½	7⅝	Barnsdall O (.60)	42	8½	8	8½	+ ⅛
24⅞	13⅝	Bath I W (1¼g)	14	17	16¼	16½	+ ⅛
31⅜	17¼	Bayuk Cig (1½)	5	18⅞	18¼	18½	
27⅝	20	Beat Cream (1a)	8	21	20⅝	20⅝	− ⅞
104½	102⅞	Beat pf ww (5)	2	104	102⅞	102⅞	Dec 9
106	103	Beat C pf (5)	1	105¼	105¼	105¼	Dec 3
104	103	Beat pf xw (5)	1	104	103	104	Feb 5
126	108	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	116⅝	116⅝	116⅝	+1⅛
8½	6½	Beld-Hem (.80)	11	7¾	6⅝	6⅞	
41⅝	32⅝	Bendix Av (4g)	28	40⅞	38⅝	40¼	+ ⅞
20⅞	10½	Benef Ind (1.70g)	43	11½	10½	11⅛	+1
57	50	Benf Ind pf (2½)	1	52	52	52	− ⅜
19⅝	11¾	Best & Co (1.60a)	22	21½	20⅛	20⅝	+ ⅛
80⅝	36	Caterpil Tr (2)	16	39	37	38⅝	+1⅞
29¾	18½	Celanese (2g)	39	20⅜	18⅞	20⅛	+1⅜
10⅛	8⅝	Celotex Cp (1a)	21	8⅝	7⅝	8¼	+ ⅛
22¾	15½	Cent Aguir(1½a)	*15	18⅛	17⅝	18⅛	+ ⅜
3½	1⅜	Cent Foundry	12	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
4	2¼	Cent RR NJ	4	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
17	4¼	Cent Violetta(1g)	21	15¼	15	15¼	+ ¼
41	2	Century Rib M	14	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+ ⅛
21	16	Cerro de Pas (4)	37	27½	25⅝	27½	+1⅜
3¼	⅞	Cert-teed Prod	26	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞	+ ⅛
38⅝	28	Chain Belt (1¼g	2	17½	17½	17½	+½
17¼	16½	Chain P&F (1g)	13	15⅛	14⅝	15	− ⅜
12⅜	6¾	Checker Cab	1	8	8	8	+ ⅛
25⅜	14¼	Ches & Ohio (2a)	61	24⅜	23¼	24⅛	+ ⅛
41	23½	Burling M (1½g)	15	19	17⅞	19	+1¼
45¼	38	Burling pf (2¾)	1	54	54	54	Dec26
2⅜	⅞	Burr Add (.70g)	49	6½	5⅞	6	
4¼	1¾	Bush Terminal	17	2¾	2½	2½	+ ⅛
6⅞	4¼	Butler Br (.60)	15	4¾	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
23	18	But Bros pf (1½)	2	18½	18½	18½	+ ¼
4⅜	2½	Butte Cop&Zine	4	2¾	2½	2¾	+ ⅛
11⅜	6	Byers (AM) Co	9	7¼	6½	7⅛	+ ⅜
12	7½	Byron Jack (1g)	11	11¼	10⅞	11⅛	+ ⅛

C

24¾	13⅜	Calif Pack (1½)	18	17⅝	17¼	17½	+ ⅛
54½	51	Calif P pf (2½)	1	54½	54½	54½	N'w13
1½	½	Callahan Z-Lead	18	½	½	½	
7¼	4¾	Cal & Hecla (1)	23	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
14⅞	9⅜	Campbell Wi.60g	11	12¾	12¼	12½	+ ⅛
17½	10⅞	Canada Dry .60a	15	12½	12⅛	12¼	+ ⅛
5¼	3	Canadian Pacific	31	3½	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
39⅞	32½	Cannon Mills (2)	3	33¾	33	33¼	+ ⅜
3⅝	1⅝	Capital Ad A	8	2	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
30½	22	Carpenter S 2½g	10	25½	25½	25½	+ ⅜
3½	2¼	Carr & Gen .225g	13	2½	2⅜	2⅜	
87⅝	43	Case (JI) Co (7g)	12	65⅞	64	65⅝	+1⅝
80⅝	36	Caterpil Tr (2)	16	39	37	38⅝	+1⅞
29¾	18½	Celanese (2g)	39	20⅜	18⅞	20⅛	+1⅜
10⅛	8⅝	Celotex Cp (1a)	21	8⅝	7⅝	8¼	+ ⅛
22¾	15½	Cent Aguir(1½a)	*15	18⅛	17⅝	18⅛	+ ⅜
3½	1⅜	Cent Foundry	12	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
4	2¼	Cent RR NJ	4	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
17	4¼	Cent Violetta(1g)	21	15¼	15	15¼	+ ¼
41	2	Century Rib M	14	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+ ⅛
21	16	Cerro de Pas (4)	37	27½	25⅝	27½	+1⅜
3¼	⅞	Cert-teed Prod	26	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞	+ ⅛
38⅝	28	Chain Belt (1¼g	2	17½	17½	17½	+½
17¼	16½	Chain P&F (1g)	13	15⅛	14⅝	15	− ⅜
12⅜	6¾	Checker Cab	1	8	8	8	+ ⅛
25⅜	14¼	Ches & Ohio (2a)	61	24⅜	23¼	24⅛	+ ⅛
41	23½	Burling M (1½g)	15	19	17⅞	19	+1¼
45¼	38	Burling pf (2¾)	1	54	54	54	Dec26
2⅜	⅞	Burr Add (.70g)	49	6½	5⅞	6	
4¼	1¾	Bush Terminal	17	2¾	2½	2½	+ ⅛
6⅞	4¼	Butler Br (.60)	15	4¾	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
23	18	But Bros pf (1½)	2	18½	18½	18½	+ ¼
4⅜	2½	Butte Cop&Zine	4	2¾	2½	2¾	+ ⅛
11⅜	6	Byers (AM) Co	9	7¼	6½	7⅛	+ ⅜
12	7½	Byron Jack (1g)	11	11¼	10⅞	11⅛	+ ⅛

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
1⅝	½	Chi & E Ill	6	1	¾	1	+ ⅛
6½	1⅜	Chi & E Ill A	1	31	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
3	1	Chi Great West	7	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
11¼	3⅛	Chi Great W pf	7	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	+ ⅜
8¼	3½	Chi Mail Or (1½g)	12	4¼	3⅞	4⅛	+ ⅛
19½	9½	Chi Pneu T (2g)	11	17⅜	17	17⅜	+ ⅜
44½	37½	Chi P T ev pf (3)	1	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	+ ⅛
54	49	C P T pr pf(2½)	1	52	52	52	Dec23
A	A	Chi Rock Is & P	6	A	A	A	
¼	A	C R I & P 6% pf	3	A	A	A	
A	A	C R I & P 7% pf	10	¼	A	A	
9⅜	8½	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	8½	8½	8½	+ ⅜
14¾	10¾	Chicksaha (1)	9	11¼	11¼	11⅜	
1	⅛	Childs Co	10	1	1	1	− ⅛
72½	41⅜	Chrysler (6g)	235	46⅞	44½	46⅛	+2
10⅜	8	City I & F (1.20)	23	8⅜	8	8⅜	+ ⅛
4½	2	City Stores	20	2¼	2	2¼	+ ⅛
40½	29⅛	Clark Equip 3½g	4	31	30¾	31	Dec26
33¾	24	Clev Graph B 2g	10	27½	26	27	+1⅛
43¾	26⅛	Climax M (1.20a)	26	44⅞	43⅛	44¼	+ ⅜
30⅛	26½	Cluett Peab (3g)	26	35⅜	34¾	35⅜	+ ⅝
106	74	Coca-Cola (5g)	27	79½	78¼	78¾	+ ¼
63¾	60	Coca-Cola A (3)	5	63	63	63	+ ¼
106	100¾	Colgate-P (3½a)	30	12¼	11¾	12¼	+ ⅛
106	100¾	Colg-P pf (4¼)	1	101¾	101¾	101¾	Dec22
16⅛	10⅞	Collins & A (3g)	19	12¼	11¾	12¼	+ ⅜
20	12¼	Col Fuel & I (1a)	10	16	15	16	+ ⅛
21⅛	11	Colum Br A (2g)	23	13¼	12¼	12⅞	+1
21	11	Colum Br B (2g)	14	13	12½	13	+ ⅜
4⅞	1	Col G&E (.10g)	270	1⅛	1⅛	1¼	+ ⅛
82½	43½	Col G&E pf A (6)	15	49	46¾	48	+1⅞
7⅞	4¼	Colum Pict	24	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	
28½	21¼	Colum P pf (2¾)

Commerce and Finance

United States Tax Bill for 1941 Put at $8,925,000,000

Business and Industry

Must Mobilize All Resources, Declares Bank

Now that the United States is at war it must mobilize all its resources and man power and all national policies must fit into this pattern, says the First National Bank of Boston in its current New England Letter.

"The productive task before us," continues the bank, "is the greatest that has ever confronted a nation. The grim facts are that the aggressors not only have had a long-running start in building up a mighty war machine but they control all the military supplies and munition plants of the conquered countries in Europe. Moreover, since the war began, Germany has been spending from 60 per cent to 70 per cent of her income on armaments. Her workers are reported to be on a 60-hour weekly schedule.

War Costs Heavy

"In order to overcome the aggressors, a $150,000,000,000 victory program has been proposed. This amount staggers the imagination. It is over four times as much as the cost of our participation in the first World War. In terms of human energy, it is the equivalent of the total productive work of all the people of this country for about 24 months, as measured by the output of 1940. In 1941 we are spending about $12,500,000,000 for military purposes and of this amount only a small proportion has been expended for the weapons of war. So we are just in the beginning stage of a herculean task.

"It is obvious that this undertaking calls for extraordinary efforts and the full utilization of our facilities. We must face the stark reality that the war may be won or lost on the production line.

"The question of social gains and 'business as usual' must be sidetracked for the duration so that we may concentrate our energies on the war program. We should scrutinize our economic and financial policies to be certain that they square with our national objective.

"The limitations on production, such as restrictions upon working schedules and apprenticeship, should be removed. It is interesting to note that in October of this year factory workers averaged only 41.7 hours per week as against an average of 48 hours in 1929.

"While many of our schools and business firms are doing commendable work in providing training for defense purposes, facilities should be greatly expanded in order to meet the urgent demand for skilled workers. We should also draw upon the vast reservoir of young men and women, as is being done in other countries.

Many Restrictions

"Our defense efforts are being hampered by the multiplicity of restrictions imposed upon commerce between states, particularly with reference to the non-uniform laws on truck weight load limits. The Department of Commerce points out that the usual truck load leaving Illinois for an Army post in one of the Southern states for example, is carried on a vehicle with a gross weight of 24,000 pounds. When it arrives at the border of Kentucky, however, it must be broken into two truck loads of 10,000 pounds each and a third load of 4,000 pounds in order to cross the State of Kentucky. Such practices not only add greatly to the freight cost but cause serious delays, sometimes for several days, in the shipment of vital materials necessary for the war effort.

"With staggering war bills staring us in the face, all nonessential expenditures should be pared to the bone. This is absolutely essential if we are to remain a solvent nation and preserve our system of private enterprise.

"Commodity prices should be kept within bounds not only as a means of avoiding the unnecessary piling up of war costs but also to prevent the creation of serious maladjustments after the war. The most effective means of doing this is through heavy taxation and the financing of government bonds out of savings.

"To accomplish our objective in the time at our disposal will call for the full co-operation of all groups toward the maximum output of material and equipment that are necessary to our defense, for the bitter and perhaps long struggle that lies ahead will be a challenge to all the energy and ingenuity at our command."

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Jan. 2
Franklin Savings Bank	Jan. 2
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Jan. 2
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Jan. 10
Union Savings Bank	Jan. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Jan. 10
East Boston Savings Bank	Jan. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Jan. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Jan. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Jan. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Jan. 21

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Somerville Savings Bank	Jan. 2
Brookline Savings Bank	Jan. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Jan. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Jan. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Jan. 20

Elected Director

Walter Geist

Elected a director of York Ice Machinery Corp. Mr. Geist is Vice-President of Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Co.

Dry Goods Stores May Cut Deliveries To Conserve Tires

NEW YORK, Dec. 30 (AP)—The National Retail Dry Goods Association at a special meeting today sought to work out a plan for conserving tires on delivery trucks by suggesting the members consolidate their delivery services and reduce the number of delivery days a week.

Store managers and delivery officials from all over the country attended the meeting of the association which includes 5,700 department, specialty and dry goods stores in the United States.

The meeting followed Price Administrator Leon Henderson's ban on the sale of new automobile tires to all groups except those engaged exclusively during the war effort in protection of public health and safety or for essential freight and bus transportation or industrial and commercial operations.

The list of suggestions, besides that of consolidating the delivery service which it was estimated woud reduce by one-third the number of vehicles necessary under an independent delivery system, included these:

1. Stores throughout the country make not more than one delivery a day and possibly make a further curtailment by reducing the number of days a week on which deliveries would be made.

2. Ask the customers to co-operate with tire conservation plan by carrying with them as much as possible the merchandise purchased; reduce the number of cash on delivery purchases; refrain from asking "pickups" on items to be returned; eliminate special deliveries.

Power Output Again Makes New High

NEW YORK (AP)—Electric power production reached a new high for the third week in a row during the week ended Dec. 20 the Edison Electric Institute reported.

Output of 3,448,597,000 kilowatthours represented an increase of .5 of 1 per cent over 3,431,328,000 in the preceding week and was 13 per cent above 3,052,419,000 in the comparable 1940 week.

Percentage gains over a year ago, according to major geographic areas, were reported by the institute as follows:

New England 17.1, Mid-Atlantic 10.7, Central Industrial 13.4, West Central 12.8, Southern States 16.4, Rocky Mountain 12.9, Pacific Coast 7.9 (under revision).

Commercial Loans Show Sharp Advance

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board said bank loans for commercial, industrial and agricultural purposes made one of their largest weekly advances last week.

In 101 leading cities, the increase amounted to $94,000,000, the largest figure in recent years. Principal increases were $35,000,000 in New York City, $23,000,000 in the Chicago Federal Reserve District and $10,000,000 in the Cleveland district.

In the 101 cities, the total of these loans on December 17 was $6,769,000,000, or $1,768,000,000 more than a year ago.

Meat Packers to Pay Back Overtime Wages From 1938

CHICAGO (AP) — Employees of the Nation's meat packing houses can look forward to a $12,000,000 Christmas present as the result of the Government's victory in its litigation with Swift & Co., Thomas O'Malley, Regional Wage and Hour Administrator, said.

He reported that all companies involved had decided to accept the Federal Court's decision that the 14-week "tolerance" period in the meat packing industry, which permits longer hours to meet seasonal demands, applied only to workers actually engaged in the handling, slaughtering and dressing of livestock.

Thus about 100,000 workers in other classifications will receive back overtime wages from Oct. 24, 1938, the date the regulations became effective. Mr. O'Malley estimated the payments would range from $12,000,000 up to $15,000,000, and would all be paid by Jan. 1.

Stock Drop May Be Discounting Rise of 'Engineering Economy'

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Despite the superficial appearance of strength given by the stock market yesterday (Monday) some observers here are inclined to discount the market's strength.

On the heaviest single day's volume since the drastic declines of May 1940 during the Battle of France, the market made some slight headway upward. Though the oils were weak, Bethlehem, Telephone, and Steel did well after their recent softness.

Assumption was that Monday was the last day for tax selling "regular-way" and that in consequence there must have been considerable "smart buying" in the market to have so effectively offset the heavy tax sales.

(Treasury ruling, contrary to the impression of many customers, is that the intent of the sale determines its date, so that tax sales can be continued regular-way until Wednesday's close.)

Uncertainty 'Bearish'

However, some bears argue that the buying may have been "too smart," in the sense that it was aimed at a quick turn and may reappear early in January as selling. The stock market is almost always strong on the last week of the year, particularly in recent years as tax-selling came to an end, and many persons may have picked up stock on this account intending to sell it in short order whenever the market puts its head up conspicuously.

Back of this bearish reasoning, however, is a broader general view of the economic outlook. It is felt that rationing of rubber tires is only the first step in the general conversion of the American economy, as Barron's Magazine has felicitously put it, "from a fiscal economy to an engineering economy."

And the feeling is that the stock market cannot reverse the long bear market of the last two years until the outlines of this new "engineering economy" become fairly clear to the rank-and-file investor. Thereafter the stock market can begin to rise, just as the London stock market rose shortly after Dunkirk—or to put it more specifically, after the outlines of Great Britain's post-Dunkirk economy became roughly visible. The stock market in the last ten years has repeatedly shown its ability to rise under any kind of economic novelty once its outlines have become fairly clear, but the market habitually goes down during periods of uncertainty or cloudy economic outlook.

Fiscal Economy Going

That the American economy is ceasing to be a "fiscal economy" is evident in many ways. Not only has budget balance gone by the board, but figures on prospective expenditures, arms outlays, and fiscal deficits, expressed in dollars, have become virtually meaningless. After the defense program had been stepped up geometrically from $1,000,000,000 in May 1940 to $150,000,000,000 — or $300,000,000,000 — on December 8, it became generally recognized that the dollar sign had little meaning either as a goal or a limit.

Other aspects of the traditional "fiscal economy" have similarly passed away, including free prices, free commodity and money markets, and even quantitative credit control.

Hence all the old calulations and "fiscal" theorems that use to focus on the word "inflation" and operate through the "quantity theory" of money and bank deposits are now inoperative. Bank credit and money in circulation continue to expand but do not have the traditional effect on prices.

Key to the "engineering economy" now getting under way is rationing, and its industrial counterpart, allocations. Goods will be allocated to civilians not according to their money but according to their supposed need, just as materials are allocated to industries according to their importance for war.

Thus in effect, the public will "pay for the war" not so much by the financial channels of taxes and defense bond sales, as by the voluntary deprivation involved in political acceptance of increasingly pervasive rationing. To paraphrase the Good Book, finance will be made for man, not man for finance.

Paradoxes to Disappear

Persons schooled in or devoted to classical concepts of finance will find themselves out of the swim, unable to appreciate, understand, or sympathize with the new type of economy.

Many paradoxes of the old economic school of reasoning will disappear. Among such are the paradox that a war, from an engineering point of view, has to be paid for as it goes, while from a fiscal point of view it can be paid for later. Another is the paradox of an "economic" system which in large segments did not preach or practice economy at all, as does an "engineering economy."

In place of the standard mechanism of the "fiscal economy"—manipulation of the re-discount rate and other credit control devices, the free operation of open-market prices, etc.—the engineering economy appears to operate by primarily coercive devices such as rations, allocations, priorities, price-control, contract-abridgements, requisitions, subsidies, etc.

This "engineering economy," whether people like the idea or not, is fundamentally the same as socialism or economic planning, even though it may lack the superficial bench-mark of government ownership of the means of production and distribution. The hackneyed joking phrase "Comes the Revolution!" is more timely in December, 1941 than at any time during the rule of the New Deal, which for all its effect failed to part company with "fiscal economics" or to reap the benefits of either a whole-hearted return to capitalism or a whole-hearted adoption of managerial revolution.

An Engineering Economy

Indications are that the "engineering economy" will take vastly clearer shape in a short time. Every Japanese victory heightens the American will to win and so encourages the scrapping of obstructions to a full-out war effort.

So far, for instance, it has looked as though rationing would come only in (1) imports, (2) machinery, and (3) metals.

But conversion of peace-time plant to war purposes is now likely to proceed apace from here, as it becomes obvious that to build enough new plant for a 50 per cent war effort would involve constructing from the ground-up an industrial plant almost equal to the present one. And such conversions must mean the appearance of shortages from now on in the most unexpected quarters—each involving rationing or allocations.

Furthermore the American economy has carried over from the "defense honeymoon" of 1940 and 1941 a considerable surplus or backlog of civilian goods. These will be gradually exhausted. Thereafter rationing will become an everyday experience.

Looked at from the viewpoint of the investor or market trader, the stock market may therefore soon be "a purchase." That is, it may become a purchase as soon as the outlines of the new "engineering economy" become clarified to the public. And this, to judge by the present accelerated pace of developments, may not be far away.

At that point it may be said that securities will be the only things the purchase of which is not subject to rationing. There will be very few securities coming on the market. The investing public will be unable, even if it wanted, to spend its money for "things." Defense bonds or outstanding equities may be its only remaining investment outlet.

Hearing on Rail Rate Rise Jan. 5

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30 (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission announced today that hearings on the application of railroads for increased freight and passenger rates would be held in St. Louis starting Jan. 5. The hearings previously had been set to be held at Chicago on the same date.

The railroads generally are asking an increase of 10 per cent in both freight and passenger rates.

The Commission also announced that oral arguments on the railroad's application would be held in St. Louis immediately following the hearings.

The Commission also will hold hearings in St. Louis, starting Jan. 9, on the application of Railway Express Agency, Inc., for an emergency charge of 10 cents a shipment.

Boston & Maine Net Fails To Cover Monthly Charge

BOSTON, Dec. 29 (AP)—The Boston and Maine Railroad reported today November earnings of $177,636, after fixed charges and provisions for income taxes, as compared with earnings of $448,279 for November, 1940. "The road's balance in November this year failed to cover the monthly proportion of contingent charges by $166,663," the report stated.

Bauxite Reserves Seen Relatively Low

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Bureau of Mines estimated that reserves of bauxite, the source of vital aluminum, would be exhausted in the United States within six years if foreign imports are stopped and the present rate of consumption is maintained.

A report from a joint survey by the bureau and the Geological Survey placed the commercial bauxite reserves in this country at roughly 18,000,000 tons.

In addition, the report said, there are further reserves of 11,000,000 to 14,000,000 tons of bauxite of a grade too low to recover under present commercial processes.

The report said bauxite requirements would reach almost 3,000,000 tons annually by July, 1942. This is four times the 1940 consumption for all purposes.

Conn. Valley '41 Tobacco Crop Better Than Average

By the Associated Press

In common with the rest of the tobacco-growing sections of the country, the Connecticut Valley had a better than average production during the past year, the New England Crop Reporting Service of the United States Department of Agriculture announced.

The production of broadleaf was estimated at 13,284,000 pounds compared with 12,326,000 last year; Havana, 14,166,000, approximately the same as a year ago, and shade, 6,083,000, compared with 5,519,000 in 1940.

U. S. 1941 Tax Bill a Record, NICB Finds

NEW YORK (AP)—The nation's state and local government tax bill for 1941 was estimated by the National Industrial Conference Board at a new high record of $8,925,000,000.

The board, a research organization, figured Federal tax collections for 1941 also would set a record at $7,673,000,000.

State and local taxes in 1940 were $8,538,000,000, nearly $400,000,000 greater than the previous peak in 1938, the board said. Federal collections in 1940 were estimated at $5,569,000,000.

New Yorkers paid the highest per capita state and local tax bill in 1940, the board reported, at $108.77, New Jersey following with $97.29. Next were California with $92.14, Nevada $90.11, Massachusetts $87.76, Connecticut $83.82 and Illinois $78.24.

Lowest per capita state and local collections in 1940 were in Arkansas, where the average was $25.44. Alabama was next with $29.57, followed by Georgia $30.44, South Carolina $30.50, Mississippi $31.63, Tennessee $33.28, and Kentucky $33.29.

New York led in total state and local taxes paid in 1940 with $1,469,000,000. California was second with $638,000,000, and Pennsylvania third with $636,000,000. Lowest total state and local collections in 1940, the board said, were Nevada's $10,000,000, Wyoming's $17,000,000 and Delaware's $18,000,000.

High local taxes rather than high state taxes largely accounted for the level of per capita taxes in New York, the board said. Local taxes were low relative to state taxes in several of the states with low per capita totals, it added.

State taxes were collected principally on property, incomes, estates, sales, payrolls (for unemployment compensation) and licenses and other special business levies, the board found. Only the property tax was of major importance for local governments, it reported.

Over-the-Counter Security Quotations

(Continued from Page 17)

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Casualty (4a)	116½	120½
Aetna Insurance (1.50a)	54¾	56¾
Aetna Life (1.20a)	23¾	25¾
American Equitable (1)	16	17
American Insurance Nwk (¼a)	12½	13½
American Re-Ins-(1.60a)	42	44½
American Reserve	9⅞	10⅞
American Surety (2½)	43¼	44¾
Automobile (1a)	34⅜	35⅞
Baltimore American (.20a)	6¼	6¾
Boston (16a)	800	828
Camden Fire (1)	20⅝	21⅝
Carolina (1.20a)	26	27½
City of New York (1.30)	18⅝	19⅝
Connecticut General Life (1)	22⅝	23⅞
Continental Casualty (1.20a)	30	31½
Fidelity & Deposit (4a)	115	119½
Fireman's Newark (.40)	8⅞	9⅝
Franklin Fire (1a)	25	26
General Reinsurance (2)	37½	39⅝
Georgia Home (1a)	23¾	26¼
Glens Falls (1.60)	38½	40
Globe & Republic (½)	8	9
Globe & Rutgers	7¼	8¼
Great American Insurance (1a)	23¾	24⅞
Hanover (1.20)	22⅝	23⅞
Hartford Fire (2a)	87	89
Home Fire Sec	⅝	⅞
Home Insurance (1.20a)	25¼	26¼
Homestead (1)	15¾	16¾
Knickerbocker (½)	6⅞	7⅞
Lincoln Fire	2½	2⅞
Maryland Casualty	2	2½
Massachusetts Bond (3½)	54¾	56¾
National Fire (2)	58¼	60¼
National Liberty (.20a)	6¼	7
New Amsterdam Casualty (.90)	16⅝	17⅝
New Hampshire (1.60a)	41½	43
New York Fire (.80)	12½	13½
North River (1)	23¾	25¾
Northeast Insurance	4¾	5¾
Phoenix (2a)	85¼	87½
Providence Washington (1a)	31⅝	33⅛
Republic Insurance Texas (1.20)	26⅝	27⅞
Revere (P) Insurance (1.20a)	22½	23⅝
Rhode Island Insurance	3⅝	4⅛
St Paul Fire (8a)	265	271
Springfield (4½a)	114½	117½
Sun Life (15)	175	205
Travelers (16)	346	356
U S Fidelity & Guarantee (1)	22	23½
United States Fire (2)	44¼	45⅝
Westchester (1.20a)	35⅝	36⅞

a-also extra or extras; g—declared or paid so far this year; e—paid last year.

Investment Trusts

Management

	Bid	Asked
Affiliated Fund Inc	1.99	2.18
Amerex Holding	11.50	13.00
American Business Shares	2.37	2.60
Axe Houghton Fund	9.10	9.79
Boston Fund	11.83	12.72
Broad Street Investing	17.97	19.43
Bullock Fund	10.73	11.77
Canadian Investment Fund	2.48	3.05
Century Shares Trust	23.22	24.97
Chain Store Investment	14.07	
Christiana Securities Co.	2305.00	2505.00
Commodity Corp	10.35	11.32
Consolidated Investment Tr	24.50	27.00
Dividend Shares	.93	1.03
Easton & Howard Balanced Fd	15.12	16.07
Easton & Howard Stock Fd	8.78	9.32
Equitable Invest Corp	21.30	22.90
Equity Corp $3 pf	13.75	14.50
Fidelity Fund Inc	13.27	14.28
Fund Investors Inc	13.20	14.47
General Capital	23.21	24.96
General Investors Trust	3.73	4.02
Incorporated Investors Tr	11.84	12.73
Institutional Sec: Bank Group	.64	.71
Inst Sec: Insurance Group	1.07	1.18

†Keystone Custodian Funds

	Bid	Asked			
B-1	..	28.88	S-1	..	31.73
B-2	..	23.61	S-2	..	10.68
B-3	..	15.12	S-3	..	8.18
B-4	..	7.42	S-4	..	2.74
K-1	..	13.91	K-2	..	11.64

†Loomis Sayles 2nd Fd	27.70	27.70
†Loomis Sales Mut Fd	67.40	67.40
Maryland Fund	2.80	3.30
Mass Invest Tr	15.55	16.72
Mass Inv 2d Fd	7.14	7.68
Mutual Invest	7.43	8.12
Nation Wide Voting	.88	1.00
New England Fund	9.87	10.64
Old Colony Tr Assoc	11.75	13.78
Plymouth Fund Inc	.30	.35
Putnam Fund	10.76	11.51
Quarterly Income Shares	3.50	4.25
Railway & Light Sec	5.125	6.125
Railway & Light Sec pf	100.00	100.00
Scudder Stevens & Clark	72.38	73.74
Spencer Trask Fund	10.86	11.55
Stand Util Inc	.10	.13
State Street Invest	53.125	55.50
Trusteed Am Bk "B"	.73	.41
Trusteed Industry Shrs	.80	.88

Fixed and Unit Type

Assoc Stand Oil	4.25	5.00
Corp Tr AA mod. acc mod	2.09	..
Cumulative Trust Shares	3.47	..
Diversified Tr C	3.70	..
Diversified Tr D	3.95	4.80
Foundation Tr Shrs A	2.85	3.30
Fund Tr Shrs A	3.62	4.35
Nation Wide Sec	2.62	..
North Am Bond Tr Ctfs	37.75	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1953	1.63	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1955	1.93	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1956	1.88	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1958	1.50	..
Super of Am Tr AA	1.74	..
UB Elec Lt & Pow "A"	11.25	..
UB Elec Lt & Pow "B"	1.13	..

Investment Banking

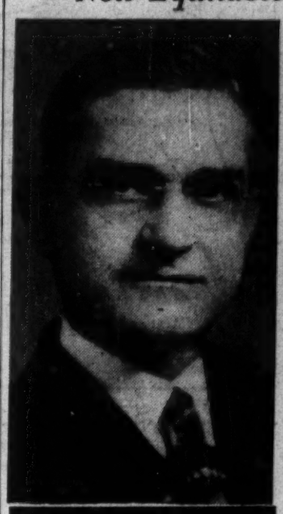
Blair & Co	.25	.50
First Boston Corp	8.50	10.00

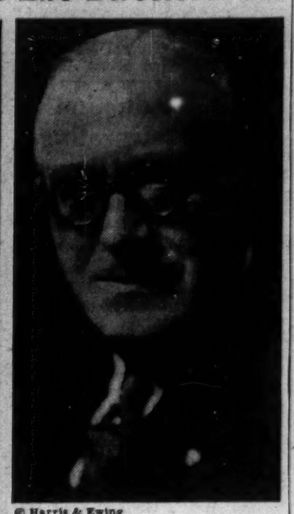
* Ex-dividend; † Sales prices as of 1 p. m.; ‡ Bid 2% less if not held 3 years.

Aviation Stocks

	Bid	Asked
American Airlines pf	100½	100½
Liberty Aircraft	9½	11
Piper Aircraft	3¾	5½
Pollak Manufacturing Co	7½	8¾

New Equitable Life Directors





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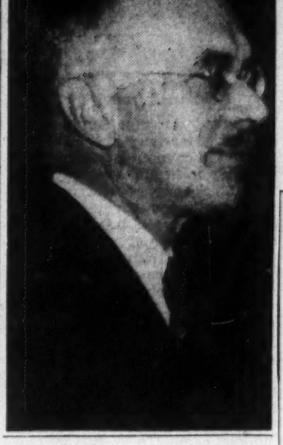
The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States announces the election of three new directors. They are: (above left) Charles R. Hook, President of the American Rolling Mill Co. (Above right) Franklin S. Edmonds of the law firm of Edmonds, Obermayer and Rebmann, Philadelphia, and (below) Sterling Morton, Secretary and Director of the Morton Salt Co., Chicago.



Commodity Futures

Grains

At Principal Markets

	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Dec. Wheat:				
Winnipeg	74⅛	74⅛	74¼	74¼
May wheat:				
Chicago	1.27¼	1.26⅞	1.26⅞	1.26⅞
Minneapolis	1.22⅝	1.22⅜	1.22⅝	1.22¼
Kansas City	1.21⅛	1.21¼	1.21¼	1.21⅝
Winnipeg	77¾	77⅛	77⅛	77⅝
July Wheat:				
Chicago	1.28⅛	1.27¾	1.27⅞	1.27¾
Minneapolis	1.24⅛	1.23⅞	1.23⅞	1.23¾
Kansas City	1.22	1.21⅝	1.21⅝	1.21⅞
Winnipeg	79	78¾	78¾	78¾
September Wheat:				
Chicago	....	....	1.28⅛	1.28⅜
May Corn:				
Chicago	84⅜	84	84⅛	84½
Kansas City	80⅝	79¼	79¼	80
July Corn:				
Chicago	86⅝	85⅝	85⅝	86⅛
Kansas City	81⅝	80⅛	80⅛	81½
May Oats:				
Chicago	55⅛	55⅜	55⅞	56⅛
Minneapolis	52¾	52⅝	52⅝	52⅝
Winnipeg	47⅛	47¼	47¼	47¼
Rye Chicago:				
May	74½	73¾	73¾	74
July	76¾	76⅛	76⅛	76⅝
Sept	....	....	78	78¼

Lard

At Chicago

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Jan	....	....	....	9.95	9.95
March	....	....	....	11.32	11.32
May	....	....	....	11.82	11.82
July	....	....	....	11.72	11.72

Soybeans

At Chicago

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
May	1.80¾	1.80⅞	1.80	1.80¼	1.80⅛
July	1.81⅞	1.82½	1.81⅝	1.81⅞	1.81⅝

Wool

Grease

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
March				98.8b	98.8
May	98.7	98.7	98.7	98.7b	98.8
July				98.8b	98.3

Tops

March	127.0	127.0	127.0	126.5b	126.5
May	126.7	126.7	126.7	126.5b	126.6
July	..	..	..	126.2b	126.3

b—Bid.

Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
March	17.20	17.32	17.20	17.32	17.11
May	17.37	17.45	17.33	17.45	17.24
July	17.41	17.50	17.39	17.49	17.31
October	17.40	17.53	17.40	17.53	17.30
December	17.45	17.50	17.44	17.49	17.34

Sugar

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
N Y March No. 3	....	....	....	3.00b	3.00
World M No. 4	2.66½	2.67	2.66½	2.66½	2.67
World July No. 4	2.67	2.68	2.67	2.68	2.67

Hides

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
March				18.00b	18.00
JJune				18.00b	18.00

Cocoa

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
March	8.51	8.59	8.51	8.59	8.51
May	8.55	8.62	8.51	8.62	8.54

Black Pepper

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
March	6.20	6.21	6.20	6.21	6.20

Chicago Mercantile Exchange

Butter

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
*December	32.95	33.05	32.85	32.95	32.80
*January	33.05	33.20	32.90	32.90	32.95
*February	33.45	33.55	33.35	33.35	33.35
*March	33.70	33.80	33.50	33.50	33.50

Eggs

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
†December	32.95	33.75	32.95	33.75	32.00
†January	31.35	31.55	31.30	31.30	31.30

*S.s. †R.s.

Potatoes

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
January	2.60	2.60	2.56	2.58	2.60
March	3.15	3.15	3.09	3.11	3.13

Quotations for cotton, cottonseed oil, hides, sugar reported by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane; for cocoa, pepper, potatoes, wool by J. S. Bache & Co.; for eggs, butter by J. L. Flagg. All prices at New York unless otherwise noted.

	Bid	Asked
Taylorcraft	1	1⅝
Taylorcraft pf	3	4½

Water Bonds

	Rate	Mat.	Bid	Asked
Amer W W & El	5	1975	100⅜	103⅜
California Wat Ser	4	1961	105½	108½
Community Wat Ser	5½	1942	81¾	84½
Indianapolis Water	3½	1966	..	107
Monmouth Con Wat	5	1956	100¾	..
New Rochelle Water	5	1951	94¾	..
New Rochelle Water	5½	1951	95¾	98¾
New York Wat Ser	5	1951	97¼	100¼
Oregon-Wash Water	5	1957	97¾	100¾
Ser Bpr Br. W Ser	5	1947	100½	103½
So Bay Cons	5	1950	42¾	48¾
Union Water Ser	5½	1951	103½	..
Western N Y Water	5	1951	100¼	..
West Virginia Wat	4	1961	100¼	100¼

90-Day Supply Is Limit On Fats and Oils

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29 (AP)—The Government today forbade any manufacturer or processor of fats and oils from buying up more than 90 days' supply.

About 1,800 kinds of fats and oils were covered in the action by the priorities division of the Office of Production Management, designed to prevent the accumulation of unnecessarily large stocks by commercial and industrial users. Soap and paint makers are among the largest consumers affected.

The order, effective immediately, expires next Jan. 31. It covers cottonseed oil and lard in the raw materials state, but not as finally processed for home use. Not covered are mineral oils and the so-called "essential" oils, such as lemon, camphor, clove, wintergreen and citronella.

Many of the affected products are imported from the Far East and have been cut off by the Pacific war, and others are domestic oils which can be used in place of the imported oils.

Among the most important oils affected by the order are linseed, cottonseed, tung, olive, coconut palm, soybean, castor, fish and fish liver.

The order defines the items affected as "all of the raw, crude and refined fats and oils, their by-products and derivatives, greases, except essential oils, mineral oils and butter."

Exempted from the order were sales of fats and oil products in the finished form, sales of refined edible fats and oils (except olive oil) through wholesale and retail channels, and sales made directly to the baking, restaurant, hotel and other cooking trades and sales of lard destined for human consumption without further processing.

Farm Income Is Largest Since 1929

CHICAGO, Dec. 30 (AP)—Heavy December marketings of livestock, grain and other farm produce poured an unusually large amount of Christmas dollars into the farm belt, swelling 1941 agricultural income to the best total since 1929.

With the general level of December prices, except for major grains, higher than for any corresponding month in more than a decade, producers have stepped up sales to meet increased expenses and greater cost of articles they buy.

Livestock Marketing Up

Outbreak of war in the Pacific, stimulating moderate price rises in some commodities, caught farmers in the midst of large-scale pre-Christmas marketing. Although hog marketings the first three weeks of the month were slightly less than a year ago, total volume of livestock received at the seven principal corn belt markets was larger, with a sharp increase in cattle arrivals.

An unusually large volume of grain moved to principal terminals, although much of this did not represent new sales by producers. With receipts running far in excess of a year ago, market men said much of this grain represented stocks held back in the country due to scarcity of terminal storage space earlier in the year. Much grain also represented collateral for government loans or was owned by the Govermnent.

Market receipts of important cash-producing items such as butter and eggs also were large for December, a month of low production.

Commodity market experts said even though prices were slightly lower than peak levels reached early in the fall, normally the big income period on farmers' calendar, December marketings should assure realization of a gross national agricultural income, including Government payments, exceeding $13,000,000,000, or about 18 per cent more than last year.

Cash Income Jumps

Cash income from sale of products, including government payments, was estimated in excess of $11,000,000,000 compared with $9,100,000,000 last year and a 1932 low of less than $5,000,000,000. Furthermore, the prospect for 1942 is a continuation of the unusual farm experience of prices coupled with increasing production.

Government experts estimated prices received by farmers in 1941 averaged 22 per cent higher than last year while prices paid, including interest and taxes but not farm labor, averaged 4 per cent higher. Farm wages rose nearly 30 per cent during the year.

The average of prices received by farmers was estimated tentatively at 120 per cent of the 1910-14 average and the average of prices paid, not including interest, taxes and wages, at 130 per cent. Thus, the purchasing power was estimated at 92 per cent of pre-World War I, compared with 80 per cent last year. The highest in recent years was 93 in 1937.

Money Circulation Rises $201,000,000

WASHINGTON (AP) — Christmas shopping increased money in circulation by $201,000,000 in the week before the holiday, the Federal Reserve Board estimated.

This gain was shown by the Board's weekly bank survey and was given as the principal reason for a $30,000,000 drop in the lendable excess reserves of banks during the week ended Dec. 24, which brought this supply of idle bank money down to $3,060,000,000.

NOTICE TO PARENTS

Many Schools Will Enroll New Students for the Winter Term

If your children have missed the fall term at school you will find it possible now to enroll them for the winter term which begins around the first of February. For information about such opportunities, consult the school advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor, published Tuesdays and Saturdays on the Education Page. Or write to the School Section, Advertising Department, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Massachusetts.

MacArthur Urges Retaliatory Bombing of Japanese Cities

Continued from Page 1

numerically, but relatively heavy in proportion to numbers engaged, it was said.

Manila, whose military significance has been lost by the declaration that it is an open city, was kept on edge by continued Japanese air activity in the vicinity.

Three-Hour Assault

Japanese warplanes opened up their fierce attacks on the Manila Bay defenses yesterday by concentrating on the Corregidor Island fortress in a three-hour bombing assault.

The enemy purpose apparently was to soften up the fortification and perhaps silence some of its big guns, but the Corregidor anti-aircraft batteries were ready for the bombers and threw up a hail of fire which downed four of them.

Advices from Manila and the communique issued by the War Department here made no mention of any attempt by American warplanes to challenge the enemy bombers—tacit evidence of Japanese aerial superiority. Similarly, there have been no reports of naval resistance to Japanese surface operations, except for the activities of United States submarines.

It is because of this air and sea control that the Japanese have been able to pour troops ashore in such force that the now heavily outnumbered defenders of the main island of Luzon have been pushed back inch by inch toward Manila.

After the attack on Corregidor yesterday the Japanese dropped leaflets bearing the Japanese and Philippine flags and the words:

"We join you in honoring the memory of José Rizal."

José Rizal, a Filipino patriot, was shot by the Spanish 45 years ago today.

Manila itself passed yesterday without any additional bombings, although two alerts sounded in the city. One observation plane flew low over the Pasig River and other areas of Manila, apparently inspecting the damage done in the Saturday and Sunday assaults.

Japan's Schedule

TOKYO, Dec. 30 (Official broadcast recorded by AP)—A Japanese military spokesman declared today that operations in the Philippines were moving according to schedule and predicted the fall of Manila before Jan. 10.

The Japanese Navy in a communiqué declared that between Dec. 22-28 Japanese naval aircraft operating in the waters around Luzon had sunk one destroyer and two submarines and had damaged 76 merchant vessels, of which seven were left in sinking condition.

Another bulletin said that 16 submarines had been sunk prior to Dec. 20 by Japanese naval vessels and aircraft patrolling the Southwestern Pacific.

The official report broke down the claimed damage inflicted on enemy airforces by naval airmen in the Philippine area as follows: Nine airplanes, including four flying boats, shot down; 27 airplanes, including four flyingboats, destroyed on the ground. Numerous air bases and hangers damaged and destroyed.

Daily air attacks were made on Manila shipping to prevent escapes by sea, the announcement said.

Tribesmen Aid U. S.

MANILA, Dec. 30 (AP)—Refugees reaching here from the Baguio mining districts in northern Luzon said today they had been aided by fierce mountain tribesmen who appeared to have abandoned their hostile attitude toward Christians since the outbreak of war with Japan.

The refugees, who traveled over little-frequented mountain trails to avoid hampering operations of American and Filipino troops, said that Igorot tribesmen had guided them on their way and had supplied them with salted deer meat and other food.

The Igorots, they said, knew that war was under way and were prepared to deal with any Japanese troops reaching their territory.

Emergency Money

MANILA, Dec. 30 (AP)—President Manuel Quezon today authorized branches of the Philippine National Bank in certain island cities to print emergency paper money because disrupted transportation has prevented the shipment of funds for Government salaries and coins are scarce due to hoarding.

New bills, redeemable at face value, will be issued in denominations of one peso, 50, 20 and 10 centavos, he said.

The President also authorized certain outlying business establishments to pay employees with token money.

Felicitations

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30 (AP)—Even though his troops are hard pressed in defending the Philippines, Gen. Douglas MacArthur took time to send birthday greetings to the Chief of Staff, Gen. George C. Marshall, who will be 61 years old tomorrow.

The message:

"General George C. Marshall

"War Department, Washington, D. C.

"We have not forgotten your birthday. I send heartiest felicitations and reiterate the complete confidence I feel in your professional leadership of the Army.

(Signed) MacArthur."

Before he went to the Philippines in 1935, General MacArthur was Chief of Staff of the Army.

Reich Production Is Disintegrating, Brüning Reports

NEW YORK, Dec. 30 (AP)—Heinrich Brüning, Chancellor of the German Republic in 1930-32 and now Professor of Public Administration at Harvard, said he had received recent information from Germany indicating that "there had been a slow process of disintegration" in the Nazis' production program.

Mr. Brüning told a panel group of the American Political Science Association that he believed that "disintegration" was due to the fact that the entire economic life of Germany, especially the armament industry, had been taken over by the Army's General Staff officers.

"Everything is unfinished," he said. "Plans have not been carried out. The life that formerly pulsed in the various organizations or production has largely vanished."

Wisconsin Soldier Has Letter Waiting

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MADISON, Wis.—A soldier somewhere in the United States has a batch of dairy recipes, and the officials in charge of a dairy-recipe contest conducted by the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture have a letter written to him by his sweetheart. They would like to bring about an exchange as a matter of common benefit.

The message of love to the soldier—the officials swear that they have not read it, yet one wonders how they know just what kind of message it is—came to them in an envelope which obviously was intended to inclose the girl's entry in the recipe contest. Since the recipes may be of value to the dairy industry—just as the letter may be of value to the soldier who is wondering why "she" hasn't written, every effort will be made to straighten out the mixup without embarrassment to the principals.

If the soldier who received the recipes in place of the letter he expected sees this, he should write to the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture at once. He'll not only get his letter, but a special Christmas gift package of natural Wisconsin cheese.

'Noiseless' New Year's Eve Ordered for New Orleans

NEW ORLEANS, La., Dec. 30 (AP)—With the gala New Orleans Mardi Gras already canceled because of the war, noise-makers are in for curtailment.

Dr. Joseph C. Menendez, Director of Civilian Defense for the South, has asked that whistles of locomotives, factories and ships in the harbor not be blown during the New Year's celebration because the signals are to be held for use as air raid warnings.

Outdoor Celebration Barred by Los Angeles

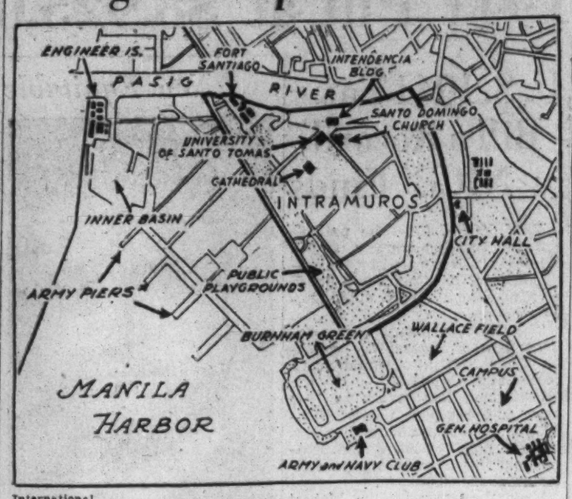
LOS ANGELES (AP)—Because of the possibility of blackouts, Los Angeles must celebrate New Year's Eve indoors.

In previous years, police roped off much of downtown Los Angeles from automobiles and let pedestrians surge back and forth tooting and yelling to their hearts' content.

California Lutherans Drop German Language

ORANGE, Calif., Dec. 30 (AP)—The two largest Lutheran churches in Southern California have discontinued use of the German language, and all other Lutheran churches in Orange County have taken similar action. The Rev. A. G. Webbeking, pastor of the Emanuel Lutheran Church, and the Rev. W. C. Gesch, pastor of St. John's Lutheran Church, jointly announced the action for their churches, largest in Southern California.

Target of Japanese Bombs



International

Section of Manila Heavily Damaged

This part of Manila is said to have received the heaviest attacks from Japanese planes since the capital of the Philippines was declared an open city. The section is known as Intramuros, or the walled city. In it are many of the ancient and historic buildings of the capital. Shipping on the Pasig River also was heavily bombed.

Allies Find Urgent Need For Pacific Offensive

Continued from Page 1

be forced to give up a large amount of territory in the Far East before the counter-offensive would be ready to begin.

In this hour of rearguard actions, while the machinery for an Allied offensive is being strengthened, a measure of encouragement can be drawn from the last phases of the Greek campaign. For it is now being recognized that Britain's desperate, even if inadequate and unsuccessful, defense of Crete, delayed German plans by a vital six weeks.

This delay was not without benefit for Russia, which gained valuable time in which to consummate its preparations for the coming long campaign against the German armies.

Air inferiority, following what is now clearly disclosed as inadequate preparation, is giving the British a progressively uphill job in Maylaya and the other Empire territories which the Japanese are invading. For as fast as the British lose air bases, the Japanese gain them for operational use and their transport difficulties in certain places decrease proportionately with their progress. In Malaya, for example, now that the Japanese have thrust south below Perak on the west coast, they are able to use modern roads and vehicles for the first time since they landed at Kota Bharu on the east coast and began their drive through the jungle toward Singapore.

Strength and Weakness

The loss in 11 days of the island of Penang underlined both Japanese strength and British weakness.

One question asked is: How long can the invaders keep up the present pressure of widespread and intensive attack? Opinion expressed here is that the Japanese probably could proceed at the all-out tempo for 18 months or two years.

The main strategic concern of the British is that Singapore, linkpin of the Empire in that part of the world, should be held safely in place. Hope is expressed here that optimistic statements as to its impregnability are better founded than those ventured about Hong Kong.

The Japanese have announced on the radio that "Japan will deliver a final ultimatum to Singapore when her troops reach the Johore Causeway." This short causeway carries Malaya's only major railway line from the State of Johore on the mainland to the island of Singapore and links the latter with Kuala Lumpur (Capital of Malaya), Ipoh, and Penang.

Hereabouts it is expected that Japanese military trouble will begin seriously.

Singapore is known to have been very strongly fortified against attack from the sea. The Rajah of Sarawak, Sir Charles Vyner Brooke, who has been very critical of British defense arrangements in the Pacific, has said to an Australian newspaper reporter: "I don't think the Japanese will capture Singapore itself."

He then was asked: "What is the good of Singapore without the rest of Malaya?"

The answer to this is, of course, that it is of immense importance strategically as a guardian of the double gateway to India and Australia.

Japan Speeds Efforts

The Japanese, therefore, are intensifying their efforts to secure in the Philippines air and sea bases from which to strike southward.

Meanwhile, the dispersal of the British Empire's air, sea and land resources, occasioned by the Pacific situation, is seen here as a direct service to Hitler at a time when his main armies are retiring as rapidly as they can from advanced positions in Russia and his Africa Corps is seeking to withdraw from Libya.

The entry of Japanese air and sea power into the conflict places an unprecedented strain upon Allied shipping just when the sending of supplies to Russia, to North Africa, and the Middle East, appeared about to turn present operations into a sustained Allied offensive.

Indies Expect Help

BATAVIA, Netherlands East Indies, Dec. 30 (AP)—Netherlands Indies newspapers assured the public today that Allied reinforcements are on the way to the Pacific and that a general offensive against Japan can be expected soon.

But the papers warned against impatience, said the drive could be launched only after thorough preparation, and stressed the "enormous difficulties" involved in having the Allies take the initiative.

At the same time, Lieut.-Gen. Hein ter Poorten, the Army's Commander-in-Chief, stressed the need for "immediate material support" of the Indies defenses, especially bombers, fighter planes, and antiaircraft guns.

"Such material support, if given with the least possible delay," said General ter Poorten, "could hold off even a large-scale Japanese landing attempt . . . but pursuit ships are necessary for the protection of the bombers sent out to raid enemy objectives, as well as for the protection of the numerous air fields in the Indies which are being bombed at random by the Japanese Air Force, which temporarily appears to have air superiority.

"More antiaircraft guns are needed for the protection of vital Netherlands Indies objects. If possible, this material should reach us in great quantities and as soon as possible because it might bring about a turn in the present events."

20 Youths Enlist In Kelly Cadet Unit

DETROIT, Dec. 30 (AP)—Twenty young men were sworn in today at Cass Technical High School as first members of Capt. Colin P. Kelly, Jr., Aviation Cadet Unit No. 1.

The group was sworn in by Maj. Floyd M. Showalter, President of a traveling Aviation Cadet Board. Most candidates were from the Detroit area and were former employees of industrial plants. Several of the youths said they had left their college courses to train for the air service.

The Aviation Cadet Unit was the first named in honor of Captain Kelly, hero of the war in the Pacific, who was killed in a bomber crash after sinking a Japanese warship.

'Scope Closed to Public

SAN DIEGO, Calif., Dec. 30 (AP)—Palomar, the famous 200-inch telescope of the California Institute of Technology atop Mt. Palomar in San Diego County will be barred to the public after Jan. 15 for the duration of the war.

Allies Tighten Atlantic Rule

Continued from Page 1

of a high official of the Government, they have been going across the Atlantic in "phenomenal volume," and the evident conclusion was that these shipments of lend-lease supplies, now moving to their destination without delay and without loss, constitutes a factor of great significance in the Allies' anti-Axis strategy.

4. Recently the American and British Navies have been scouring the Atlantic in vain for Axis submarines. The 14 sinkings of submarines publicly mentioned by Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, are not believed to involve any encounters in the last two or three weeks. The fact is the torpedo menace has at least for the present been driven off and the safety of this supply line of vital weapons of war is secured.

5. The judgment in some official quarters here is that the absence of sinkings during the latest three-month period has been largely due to the convoying technique used by the American Navy—a technique which cannot, of course, be publicly explained. It is a convoying method which is, however, applicable to protection of other shipping routes.

All in all, while the Battle of the Atlantic is not making daily headlines, it is making good reading in Washington and bad reading in Berlin.

Past Gives Way to Present At New York's City Hall

NEW YORK, Dec. 30 (AP)—George Washington's desk and the chair in which he was inaugurated as first President have been taken from New York's historic City Hall to make way for utilitarian business desks and stenographers' chairs.

There, in the Governor's Room, scene of a brilliant reception for Lafayette in 1824 and repository for paintings of Washington and Hamilton, 86 women volunteers are aiding Mayor F. H. La Guardia in his civilian defense work. The paintings and Washington's old furniture will be shown in the Museum of the City of New York.

'No Children Allowed': Concert Nearly Halted

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 30 (AP)—"No children are allowed in here," the special policeman on guard at the stage door of the Mosque Theater firmly informed the 11-year-old youngster and his mother as the child nonchalantly sought to enter for a youth festival concert last night.

A member of the orchestra intervened to tell the guard: "If he doesn't get in there won't be any concert."

The boy in Eton collar and knee pants was Lorin Maazel, guest conductor, whose talents as a child prodigy have won him acclaim in the musical world.

Lindbergh Offers His Services To Army Air Corps

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30 (AP)—The Army Air Corps said today Charles A. Lindbergh had volunteered his services.

Lieut. Gen. Henry H. Arnold, Chief of the Air Forces and Deputy Chief of Staff of the Army, said "Lindbergh's act indicates a definite change from his isolationist stand and expresses a deep desire to help the country along the lines he traine dhimself for many years."

There was no indication of how soon there might be action on Mr. Lindbergh's offer.

Last summer Mr. Lindbergh, at that time engaged in making many speeches for the America First Committte in opposition to President Roosevelt's foreign policies, submitted his resignation as a colonel in the reserves to President Roosevelt by letter. The resignation was accepted.

Mr. Lindbergh made his offer for a return to active service "in the capacity for which his training best suited him" in a personal letter to General Arnold.

The Air Corps said nothing further would be made public on Mr. Lindbergh's letter and that his application would be considered in the same category with numerous others seeking to return to active duty. There was no indication whether he might be considered for his former rank or for flying duty.

WEAF Plans Program On Christian Science

Frank S. Bartlett will conduct a Christian Science program from Station WEAF, New York City, on the afternoon of Jan. 4 at 1:15 o'clock. The subject of this address is "The Search for Good." Helen Young, assisted by a staff organist, will sing "The Lord Is My Light," by Frances Allitsen.

This is the third program in the 1941-1942 series that is being given through the co-operation of the National Broadcasting Company over Station WEAF during the winter months.

This program, as usual, will be given under the auspices of the Committee on Publication for the State of New York, with the approval of The Christian Science Board of Directors.

Indians of California Pledge Loyalty to U. S.

SAN DIEGO, Calif., Dec. 30 (AP)—California Indian tribes, at odds with the Federal Government since 1850, patched up their differences and will support the United States in its war against the Axis.

The Mission Indian Federation, with 3,000 members from 30 reservations, telegraphed President Roosevelt and Governor Olson "a message of loyalty and readiness to serve our great nation." The Federation has been trying for years to get possession of lands the Indians claim were taken from them without compensation 90 years ago.

U. S. Buries Half of Sub In Rites for Slain Foe

HONOLULU, Dec. 30 (AP)—The United States Navy buried half of a submarine at Pearl Harbor at dusk yesterday in order to carry out final rites for an enemy whose body could not be removed.

The undersea craft was one of those two-man vessels used by the Japanese in their surprise attack of Dec. 7. The body had been wedged amid the battered engines and instruments when the conning tower was ripped by a shell and the craft cut almost in two by a destroyer. The wreckage was dropped into a 40-foot trench.

Strike Halts 239-Mile Railroad in West

PEORIA, Ill., Dec. 29 (AP) — A strike last night by 104 engineers and trainmen on the Toledo, Peoria, & Western Railroad brought to a standstill the 239-mile line which runs from Effner, Ind., to Keokuk, Iowa.

The walkout was called by two unions, the Brotherhoods of Railway Fremen and Enginemen, and Railway Trainmen, in protest against a new wage scale and set of working rules which the company said would be enforced at midnight last night.

Strikers threw picket lines around the Peoria yards and roundhouse at 6 p. m. (C. S. T.).

George P. McNear Jr., T. P. & W. President, said he had telegraphed the Railway Mediation Board in Washington, asking that President Roosevelt appoint a fact finding board, as was done when a national railroad strike was threatened early this month.

The Board replied, Mr. McNear said, that it had already exhausted all preventive measures under the existing mediation act.

Union officials said the new contract proposed by the company did not recognize seniority as the sole basis in the assignment of train runs, and reduced wages by altering the basis of wage calculation. The company contended that the contract would increase wages by 26 per cent.

Oscar Gives Huge Estate To N. Y. Chefs for Retreat

NEW YORK, Dec. 26 (AP)—Oscar Tschirky, who has been better known for 50 years as "Oscar of the Waldorf," has let it be known that he had given the Chefs' Society of New York his 320-acre estate and 18-room house at New Paltz, N. Y., for a retreat.

The noted chef, a native of Switzerland, will build a new home, modeled after a Swiss chalet, near by.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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BROOKLINE, MASS.—Newly decorated 7-rm. apt., heated; porch; extra lav.; garage; rent reasonable to adult family. STA. 7799.

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ATTRACTIVE home, large veranda, room board, loving care if needed; graduate nurse in attendance. JANE WILLIAMS, 760 Washington St., Brookline, Mass. Asp. 8929.

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BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Newly decorated single and double room near bus, Eighth Ave. subway; business people preferred. Call WI. 6-4757.

MIAMI, FLA. — Attractive new guest-house; beautiful open surroundings; convenient to everything. Penn-Hall, 7326 Biscayne Boulevard.

N. Y. C., 80th St. 225 West (Apt. 7-W) Riverview—Attractive with or without bath, kitchen privileges; conveniences; reas. Tel. EN. 2-4442.

N. Y. C., 127 W. 58th (Apt. 3 W)—Newly furn., every convenience; single, double, quiet, warm. All transportations. Tel. CO. 5-9355.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

ATLAS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
Efficient Scandinavian and Finnish domestic help. 807 Lexington Ave. (62nd St.), New York. Regent 4-2290.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

NURSEMAID-HOUSEKEEPER—Sleep in, excellent home, perm., refs. required. Apply or telephone, University 4-2914. (Apt. 3-B) 350 Central Park West, New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

BUSINESS WOMAN capable of taking care of office, handling correspondence, keeping books, etc., available for work anywhere. Write Box R-32, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

GOOD HOUSEKEEPER, Christian Scientist, careful automobile driver, desires work. Write Box R-33, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BOARD AND INSTRUCTION

FOR retarded children and young people: literature on request. MR. and MRS. H. MILLARD DANIELS, Milford, New Hampshire.

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FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED
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PENCRAFT, INC. 8 Bromfield St.—LIB. 3913

USED CARS

1940 PACKARD 180, Club Sedan, chauffeur driven; 11,000 miles, practically new; must be sold by executor. Please call ALLAN SPACK, CAP. 7960, Boston.

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A BETTER CASH price for worn fur coats, cut-offs. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's. N. Y. C. CH. 4-4408. Get our offer before selling.

ANTIQUES, Chinaware, Porcelains, Diamonds, Jewelry purchased. Cash! MARTIN FEINGOLD 1203 4th Ave., N. Y. C. Bryant 9-6833.

BEST prices paid furniture, rugs, silver, bric-a-brac, books, etc. LAWNER'S, 81 Universite Place, GRamercy 5-1618, N. Y. C.

WE PAY high cash prices for silver, bric-a-brac, paintings, furniture, art objects. NORD 441 Madison Ave., N. Y. C. PLaza 3-1283

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Burwood House, Caxton Street, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

Small Hotels and Pensions in Europe and South Africa

ENGLAND

BOURNEMOUTH (NEAR) BURNBRAE
Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Tite, Dudsbury Road, Ferndown, Dorset. Phone Northbourne 38.

Live in London at
STRATHCONA COURT
198, Cromwell Road, S. W. 5. WES. 3229
A visit to inspect the modern Service Rooms with the atmosphere and charm of home, would be appreciated. Special terms from 2½ gns. with pension. Spacious dining room and lounge. Cuisine speciality.

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London, EARLSFIELD HOUSE HOTEL 31/32, Courtfield Gardens, S. W. 5. Facing gardens, central to all parts. Comfortable, excellent cooking. H. and C. water. Well appointed from 2½ gns. Phone Fre. 3357.

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The GROCER
for SERVICE and QUALITY
192 Blackburn Road
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Exclusive Gowns, Coats and Millinery
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For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Guiseley 372 daily except Saturday and Sunday
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Fashions; Fabrics; Furnishings; Decorations; Men's Outfitting
Phone 2390 (Fourteen Lines)

Quality—Freshness—Purity
Purchase Your
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Deliveries throughout the West-Riding

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Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

ENGLAND

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(2 Doors from Regent Cinema)
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Clean, Sweet and White! It's Just Come from the
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BOOTEES
ILLUSTRATED LIST FREE
FINLEY & BABER
28/32 St. Ann St., Manchester 2

Keep in Step with Style
HINDE'S
for fashion shoes
64/66 KING ST. MANCHESTER

KENDALS
Where quality comes first
KENDAL MILNE & CO.
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Knitting Wools and Leaflets are obtainable in Newcastle at
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Repairs A Speciality
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We hold immense stocks in all Departments. Enquiries and inspection invited.
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High Class Family Grocer and Provision Merchant
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Crossword Quiz Answers

P	A	R	R	O	T			W	R	I	T	E	S	
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Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

FACTS AND FIGURES

AT NEW YEAR'S

A QUAINT NEW YEAR'S EVE CUSTOM IN NORWAY REVEALS A CITIZEN'S POPULARITY, EACH HOUSEHOLD SAVES ALL OF THEIR OLD BROKEN CROCKERY AND WHEN THE NEW YEAR COMES THIS CROCKERY IS TOSSED AT THE DOOR OF THEIR FAVORITE FRIENDS.

THE MOST LOVED INHABITANT OF THE COMMUNITY IS HE WHO HAS THE MOST BROKEN CROCKERY BEFORE HIS DOOR

ARGENTINA'S FIVE PRINCIPAL RAILROADS ARE BRITISH-OWNED

K. PARRIS

IT'S A FACT

THE AVERAGE YOUTH STARTING SERVICE IN THE ARMY IS, AS TO PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS, 5 FEET 8 INCHES TALL, WEIGHS 144 POUNDS, HAS A CHEST MEASUREMENT OF 33¼ INCHES, A 31-INCH WAISTLINE, WEARS A 9½-D SHOE AND A SIZE 7 HAT.

In Lighter Vein

Disappointed

Uncle: "I'm sorry you aren't enthusiastic about your gift. Remember, I asked you whether you liked a large check or a small one?"

Nephew: "Yes, uncle, but I didn't know you were talking about neckties."

No Sandbags

The meeting of the women's club was in full swing.

"Mrs. Smith doesn't look happy this evening," remarked Mrs. Jones.

"No," replied Mrs. Brown. "She sent a pair of socks she had knitted to the depot, and they sent back a note saying 'Many thanks, but no more sandbags are required at the moment.'"—Montreal Star.

A Verse for Today . . .

Abhor that which is evil; cleave to that which is good.—ROM. 12:9.

For Feminine Ears

An ingenious designer of beauty-shop apparatus has brought out a combination hair dryer and radio for beauty salons. The device, recently displayed in Chicago, has a speaker in the dryer to enable the customer to enjoy her favorite program.

Daily Anecdote

Reward

Some years ago the Secretary of State asked one of his clerks if he could speak Spanish. The young man replied that he could not; but, visioning an appointment as Secretary of the Legation at Madrid, he went away and studiously applied himself to the study of that language.

Three months later he went to the Secretary of State and proudly announced that he had mastered the Spanish tongue.

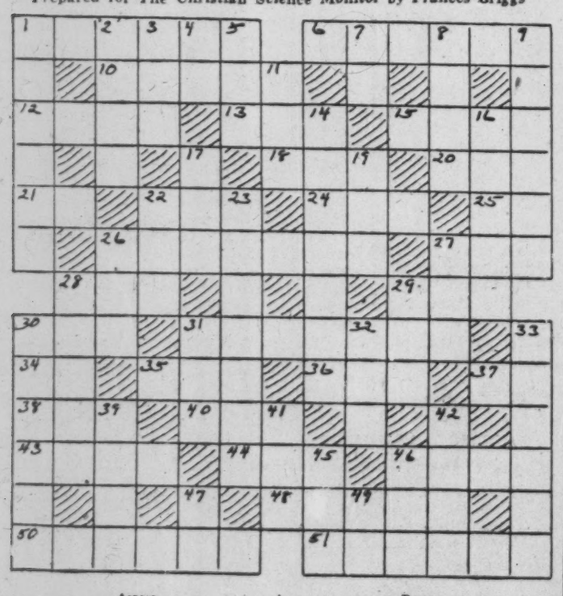
"Excellent!" exclaimed the Secretary. "You have a wonderful treat in store for yourself."

"What is that, sir?" the clerk eagerly inquired.

"Now you can read Don Quixote in the original!"

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What bird is an excellent mimic?
6—Jan Struther does what?
10—What is a frame for a painter's canvas?
12—What is a buffoon?
13—What is a substance exuded by plants?
15—What is La Cieca's singing voice in "La Gioconda"?
18—Female rabbit is what?
20—To be able.
21—What is a Chinese unit of weight?
22—Motor coach is what?
24—What fabulous bird was of enormous size?
25—To exist.
26—What creatures lost their mittens?
27—What island gave its name to a variety of lettuce?
28—Toupee is what?
29—Thick, soft hair of animals.
30—Male sheep is what?
31—What is round stick used in hand spinning?
34—What is the square of the body of a type?
35—Who was Norse queen of the underworld?
36—What English poet was born in 1688?
37—Myself.
38—What is opposed to "flood"?
40—How many square meters in a declare?
43—Poor-man's-weathergiass ——— opens its blooms only in what kind of weather?
44—What measure of length is also called a perch?
46—What parts of statue of Venus of Milo are lost?
48—Who is detective in S. S. Van Dyne's mystery stories?
50—Who is hero of tales connected with Charlemagne?
51—What do you call the flesh of sheep?

Down

1—An enigma is what?
2—What is a city of Nevada?
3—What is a marine skate?
4—Bone.
5—What is a sheep in its second year?
7—What is symbol for ruthenium?
8—What is a soft mineral of a soapy feel?
9—What are megaliths?
11—Who was a legendary king of Britain?
14—When would you hear a matin song?
16—What is a small drum?
17—Rude house is what?
19—Who was Greek goddess of dawn?
22—Large.
23—Who is one who sorts fibers of wool?
26—Kimball O'Hara is better known by what name?
27—What propels balls in billiards?
28—Who is clown in Scott's "Ivanhoe"?
29—What is a dipterous insect?
30—What is a kind of jacket of thick cloth?
31—Who was brother of Osiris?
32—Period of time.
33—Who was hero of Battle of Trafalgar?
39—Would a fieldfare have fins, buds, or a bill?
41—In what month was Robert L. Stevenson born (abbr.)?
42—Francis —— Harte.
45—What is a barrier to prevent flow of water?
46—To perform.
47—Upon.
49—What is 13th letter of Greek alphabet?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Did You Ever Wonder

How Steel 10 Inches Thick Can Be Seen Through for Flaws?

Engineers and research workers of the U. S. Navy have developed an amazing new method of inspecting the internal condition of metals. The process involves the use of minute quantities of a radium salt, radium sulfate, in which atoms are in a continuous process of breaking up or splitting.

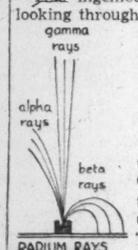
This atomic disintegration generates gamma rays so powerful that they can register the presence of impurities, air bubbles, and weakness in a ten-inch block of steel on a sensitized film.

The substance is so active and potent that when not in use it has to be stored in a safe having sides and bottom of lead four inches thick. The radium sulfate is kept in wells in a block of lead within this small but ponderous safe, and is further protected by a heavy lid of lead which locks into place over the safe.

In use, a tiny capsule of the radium salt is placed within or along side of the metal to be inspected, and a film is placed on the outside or opposite side of the metal. In case of tubular pieces of machinery, the film may be placed around the metal and the radium sulfate capsule inside. The rays pass more readily through flaws and weaknesses in the metal than through solid, sound metal, with the result that the flaws are indicated on the film as dark areas.

The length of time required for the exposure varies widely, from a mere matter of minutes to as much as two days. The exposure time in each case is determined with the aid of a special slide rule which was devised by Navy engineers for use with this inspection method.

This ingenious new method of looking through metals is of especial value in checking the quality of steel in steam turbine wheels, which must be able to withstand temperatures up to 1000 degrees Fahrenheit and steam pressure as high as 1500 pounds to the square inch.—W. P. Keasbey.



RADIUM RAYS SEPARATED BY MAGNETIC FIELD

The alpha rays are helium ions; the beta rays are electrons, the gamma rays are very short X-rays, having a wavelength of about 0.000000013 cm. to about 0.0000000071 cm. The only rays of shorter wavelength are the cosmic rays.

Answer to Who Is This?
Henrik Ibsen

The War in Stained Glass

The Battle of Britain — **Evacuation of Dunkirk**

The pen of the most brilliant writer in the world could not with justice describe the indebtedness of the British people to the heroes of the "Battle of Britain" and the evacuation of Dunkirk. However, a pleasing memorial (the first in the world) has just been unveiled to them in one of Britain's village churches (at Little Miccenden, Buckinghamshire) where two brilliantly colored stained-glass windows are erected. They show the "Battle of Britain" and the miracle of Dunkirk in progress, together with action pictures of these events with planes, tanks, ships and field batteries, etc.

Brevities

Punch ©: Chewing gum with a cheese flavor has appeared in America. In this country we carry on with welsh rabbit.

Greensboro (Ga.) Herald-Journal: We know the answer to the old one: "What would you do if you had a million dollars?" We would buy a box full of groceries.

Ryan in Boston Herald: Doubtless Adolf fancies himself in the role of supreme military commander, but we bet that if his trained army leaders dared to speak their minds, they'd be frequently mentioning a General Nuisance.

Why Not?

Free transportation on public transit systems for service men in uniform is in effect in Detroit and is being considered in several other cities.

Daily Quotation

Endurance is the crowning quality,
And patience all the passion of great hearts.—JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL.

The Amusing Things We Say

The Fourth Estate

In England, the most influential powers were to be found in the Estates of the Realm of which there were three. At the end of the 18th century, however, the Newspaper Press became so powerful and influential that it made itself felt on the island. Although Burke is credited with having originated the phrase, Fourth Estate, the expression does not appear in any of his published works, according to the historians. One authority, however, points out that the phrase was coined by Carlyle who used it in Lecture Five of His Hero in which he wrote: "Burke said there were three estates in Parliament, but in the Reporter's Gallery yonder sat a Fourth Estate, more important far than they all."

Who Is This?

By Frank P. Foster, II

(Can you identify the individual described in the following brief biography? If you succeed, after reading the first paragraph, credit yourself with 100; the second, 75; the last, 25.)

This famous Norwegian poet and playwright was born in 1828. His works are admired everywhere and have been translated into many languages. His dramas, partly in verse and partly in prose, present a masterly treatment of the social problems of his age. He was strong for individual freedom and the glory of work, and dreamed of the reorganization of society through the good influence of women.

(Score ..... 100)

This writer's own life was not an especially exciting one. He was, for a time, director of the theater at Bergen. However, in 1864, he left his native Norway and lived for years in Rome and Dresden.

(Score ..... 75)

One of his most universally admired dramatic poems tells the story of the devoted love of an unselfish woman for a faithless, unscrupulous man. As a stage production, it was one of Richard Mansfield's most popular vehicles.

(Score ..... 25)

(Answers Appear Elsewhere on This Page)

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

It Happened In Mid-Atlantic

(London Chronicle)

A chance—so rare a chance it can only be called a miracle—has plucked 15 seamen from certain death. It happened in Mid-Atlantic. Edward Gallop, a 21-year-old Brighton seaman, who told the story, believes it is more than "a stroke of luck." Here is his story:

For a fortnight we drifted—16 of us—in the Atlantic. Now it is the 15th day. When our ship was torpedoed 20 of us climbed into the last lifeboat, but it overturned and four were swept away.

All we have had for 14 days is a mouthful of water, two tins of milk, and a few dozen food tablets. Now even they have gone. . . . An elderly seaman begins to pray. Then suddenly it happens.

In the distance there is a small something floating on the water. There in mid-Atlantic is a floating raft—stocked with water by the gallon, tins of milk by the score, and packets of milk tablets.

Only one man seemed unexcited, and he was the elderly seaman who had offered prayer.

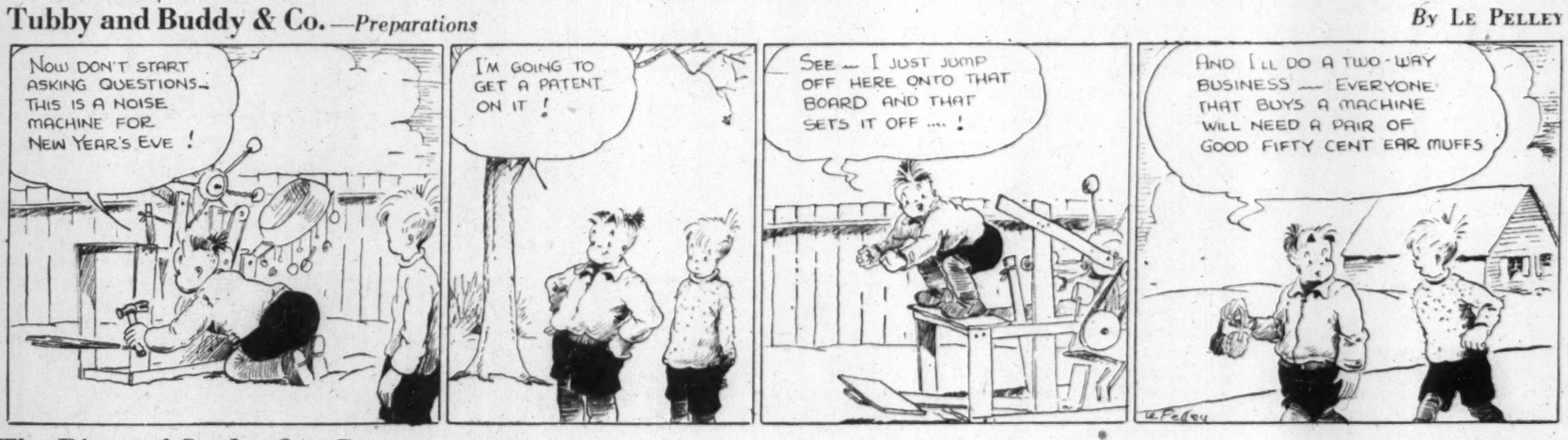
But even with their thirsts slaked, Eddie and his companions were not yet saved. Days later, when the last drop had been taken from the empty raft's canister, most of them were too weak to do anything but lie in the boat's bilges.

One man again had strength to keep watch—the man who prayed.

And it was he who saw the wisp of smoke on the horizon, he who tied his shirt to a stick and waved it, he who attracted the neutral cargo boat's attention so that it came to the rescue of the 15 men.

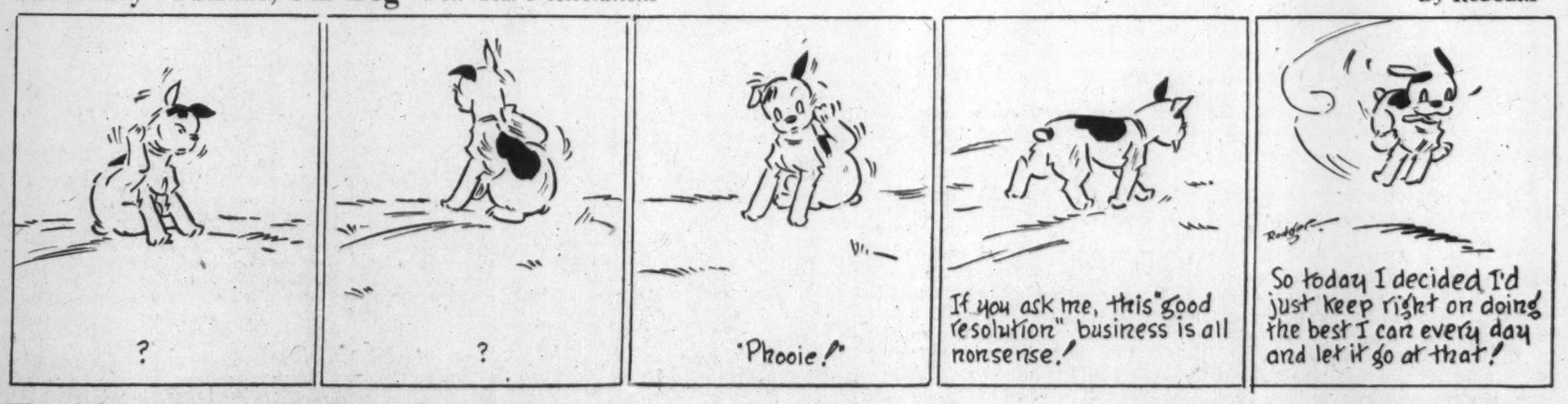
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Preparations*

By LE PELLEY


NOW DON'T START ASKING QUESTIONS— THIS IS A NOISE MACHINE FOR NEW YEAR'S EVE !
I'M GOING TO GET A PATENT ON IT !
SEE — I JUST JUMP OFF HERE ONTO THAT BOARD AND THAT SETS IT OFF .... !
AND I'LL DO A TWO-WAY BUSINESS — EVERYONE THAT BUYS A MACHINE WILL NEED A PAIR OF GOOD FIFTY CENT EAR MUFFS

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*New Year's Resolutions*

By RODGERS


?
?
"Phooie!"
If you ask me, this "good resolution" business is all nonsense.
So today I decided I'd just keep right on doing the best I can every day and let it go at that!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Final Warning*

By THE HAGERS

SAID AUNT MATILDA, "OUR NEW YEAR WILL START ON THURSDAY. LISTEN HERE!
YOU, WADDLES, HAVE JUST ONE DAY MORE TO LEAVE YOUR BATH TOWEL ON THE FLOOR.
YOUR CAP, BILL, IN THE HALL YOU'LL PLACE; IT DOESN'T DECORATE THAT VASE."
"BILL, DID YOU GET THAT GENTLE HINT?" HE DID. YOU SHOULD HAVE SEEN US SPRINT!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1941 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Celebrating

Millions of Americans will honor their President's request to start the New Year with a day of prayer. Many will devote January 1 to civilian defense work. Some Americans are going to welcome the New Year by working on the holiday to produce defense materials; unfortunately some others are planning to usher in 1942 with drunken revels. News that many defense workers have volunteered to give their time to arm the men in the front lines stands side by side with estimates that night-club business may equal last year's high.

While one New York establishment is providing three drivers to chauffeur "guests who are in no condition to pilot" themselves, we need not assume that most Americans will have to get their festive spirit out of bottles. There will be much wholesome fun and a great deal of liquorless noise. Organizations devoted to the entertainment of service men will give many parties, and broadcasts in which British children will greet their parents in England form one of the happier modes of celebrating.

Probably the promotion of genuine good times and the better types of jollity will do more to improve New Year celebrations than any amount of moral strictures. Escapists who think to isolate themselves a little longer from wartime sacrifices may be moved only by sharp experience. If the loudspeakers set up in Times Square, New York, to warn of air raids should have to be used, there would be some awakening. Surely by 1943 New Year's Eve revelers will find themselves plainly out of step. Many Americans who intend to answer the call for a prayerful celebration will not wait even for the stroke of midnight on December 31.

Billions for Defense

Thousands of words and numerous figures crowd the reports just released by the Brookings Institution and by the Joint Committee on Non-essential Expenditures. These words and figures can be reduced to this simple common denominator:

America is at war.

The Brookings study finds that $2,000,000,000 can be lopped off non-defense expenditures "without difficulty." The Joint Committee's preliminary report already envisages a saving of about $1,700,000,000. The reports vary on separate items of expense. And a change of emphasis on some of these may be in order. But the object of the reports is similar, and one toward which most Americans are looking, namely, the allocation of every possible penny, the harnessing of every energy, to the defeat of the Axis.

Objections to such proposals argue that they may involve reduction of relief, of nutrition programs in the schools, of national programs to protect youth from evil effects of unemployment. It is further objected that reductions in relief expenditures may result in inadequate provision for unemployment and other economic dislocations resulting from the transition from a peacetime to a wartime economy.

If America were not at war, if Americans were not experiencing a consumers' goods boom surpassing that of 1929, if the industrial capacity of the Nation were not being harnessed in seven-day weeks and twenty-four-hour days, if young men did not know where to turn for jobs, if older men were finding their skills of no avail in securing employment, one might concede that relief programs must be continued as near present levels as possible.

But the contrary is true.

The crisis in America today is not one of unemployment and overproduction. It is the possibility that, unless war production can be stepped up, all the programs expressive of humaneness, all the efforts to preserve the democratic way of life which have characterized American society, may be swept away by a tide of despotism and aggression.

There is no family, rich or poor, or in between, that will escape the trials of this crisis. On the other hand, few families, whether agricultural or industrial, will be denied an opportunity to turn their energies into the channel of the war effort and earn a share of the national wherewithal.

Two billion dollars may be a small amount as compared with total annual war costs. It does represent, however, several of those small leaks that sink big ships. Americans generally will applaud sound efforts to reduce non-defense expenditures. They know that even where this hurts, it will not hurt as much as a Hitler victory.

That is the story: America is at war.

The Bay State Takes the Lead

Proclamation of a state of emergency in Massachusetts by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall does not mean that the Commonwealth regards itself as facing any dangers peculiar to itself or that its unruffled confidence in the ultimate victory of free men has wavered. The Governor himself pointed this out in issuing the proclamation.

It does mean that Massachusetts is prepared (1) to protect civilians against every possible type of enemy action, (2) to eliminate all bars to speedy production of vital war goods in its great industries, and (3) to terminate the practice of "business as usual" (even by compulsion) to achieve these goals.

More than a year before America's entry into the war, Massachusetts set up a model committee to organize and train skeleton civilian air-raid defense units in every city and town. Its leadership was followed in other States.

The Governor's present action has brought into force certain provisions of the Commonwealth Emergency Defense Act of 1941 conferring extensive powers upon the Governor in event of war. These extraordinary powers, supplementing those granted the President by the Congress, continue automatically for sixty days. If approved by the Legislature within that time, they remain in force until February 1, 1943, when they expire unless given further extension by the Legislature.

Governor Saltonstall now may:

> Take any measures which he may deem proper to carry into effect any request of the President for action looking to the national defense or public safety.
>
> With the approval of the State Executive Council, take possession of any land, buildings, machinery, vehicles, airplanes, ships, railroad trains, street-cars, cattle, poultry, foodstuffs, gasoline or other fuel for the use of the armed forces or for the better protection or welfare of the people, giving reasonable compensation for the property seized.
>
> Make such orders or regulations for air-raid precautions and for the preservation of life and property as he deems advisable, and enforce them.

Such authority for a State Governor is a temporary departure from the traditional American theory of checks and balances, but Americans are discovering, as the British did after the fall of France, that they must make changes in their customary procedures in order to win a war against governments using totalitarian methods. Americans would dread to see such authority in the hands of a certain type of demagogue, but Governor Saltonstall enjoys widespread confidence in his good judgment and restraint.

The Way We Came

Among her twelve "loveliest things" a little Scotch girl listed this: "Climbing up and looking back."

One sees her first perhaps half way up the stairs, sitting down to count the steps by which she arrived at that point and doubtless—being the sort of little girl who lists things like that—discovering with A. A. Milne that half way upstairs is neither up nor down and really isn't any place at all.

Next, we come upon her as she rests on the hillside, looking down into the valley where the brook runs and wondering whether it's nicer to be up here or down there, and deciding to climb up higher before making up her mind.

We shall see her again some day. We all go the way she goes: climbing up and looking back, climbing up and looking back, on pleasant woodsy paths, on shady groves, on hot rocky ledges, on the cheated abyss, the defeated danger; finding it a good way, the way we came, no matter how hard; finding it beautiful in the light from here no matter how murky it was in the shadow down there.

Another little girl, not Scotch, but of the American plains, grew up in sod houses, by mud holes that she imagined into lakes, with hardly a scrawny tree to befriend her, and none of the healing of hills. When a woman she wrote a lovely remembrance of those scenes. She began it: "I had a beautiful childhood." She climbed up to look back.

Climbing up and looking back, we learn not to fear to look forward, though we cannot always see what lies between us and the top. May the little Scotch girl go on from peak to peak.

This page recently referred to the recommended extinguisher for incendiary bombs as "G-2." It should have said "G-1." G-2 is the official designation of the Army Intelligence Department, our own intelligence department now reminds us.

Possibly before another New Year's Day rolls around, certain parties in the Orient will be ready to take a pledge never again to attack the United States without warning.

Our Readers Say—

"When I Get Back"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Within a few days I shall have enlisted in the armed forces of the United States for the "duration." I am not yet 21. There is nothing in the world I want less to do than to hurt or kill any other human being but there is a job to do and I realize that my personal feelings cut no figure at all. But, when I get back I hope to be able to let some of these so-called isolationists hear from me.

They are the ones more to blame for our being in this war than any other group in this country. They have met every effort made by the President to arouse the American people to the impending danger, by shouts of "war monger," "deceiver," "liar." As recently as the evening before the attack on Pearl Harbor, one of them gave out an interview in which he said the only reason we were standing up to Japan was that the Administration wanted to save the British.

Another Senator said, only a few weeks ago, that President Roosevelt had "trotted out" an "old chestnut" when he disclosed the existence of a map of South America as Hitler would have it. Yet Joseph C. Harsch, your correspondent, writes he heard it discussed in Nazi circles as an accepted fact.

Still another Senator has stopped at nothing in his efforts to belittle the President and his every effort to prepare the country for war. Some one in high position in Washington gave out a copy of secret war plans.

They are going to investigate the army and the navy for not being on the "alert" at Pearl Harbor, but what about those politicians? They will go right on drawing their salaries and telling each other how we must lick the Japs. Yes—by a lot of young fellows—kids, such as I am. And believe me we will do it and unless these same politicians begin to cry "peace, peace," before our enemies are thoroughly licked, we won't be asking to be sent home until it is done. As near as I can reason it out, that was the trouble in 1918 and now kids who weren't born then have to do it all over again.

Billings, Mont. ROOKIE-TO-BE

Young America Unites

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The sudden unprovoked attack upon the United States by an alien Power has done what all previous warnings, advice, and example have failed to do: It has cemented instantaneously into a solid spiritual unity a hitherto disorganized, disinterested and apathetic group of States.

There is another unity forming—a very important one indeed—which must not escape public notice. It is the uniting of the children of America.

The children are aware and alert—these children who are our future citizens, statesmen, and Presidents. They are no longer simply saluting a flag; they are now pledging loyal allegiance to their country. The result here, too, is very impressive and it will not fail to be effective. SARAH I. YATES

Woburn, Mass.

Quiet New Year

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I think now that the President has asked for a Day of Prayer on January 1, it would be a good time for you to continue the work, which you so nobly started, to have a quiet New Year.

Certainly drinking parties are going to be out of order on New Year's Eve and should be banned by all decent people. W. J. R.

Boston

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

The Hope of Civilization

Malacca Memento

Singapore of peaceful tourist days, before the madness of Hitlerism ravaged the world, and Singapore today—how different they seem. Now it is a vast fortress, regarded in the present war as the key to control of the East Indies. Formerly, to Occidental tourists, it was the most colorful and fascinating place in the Far East.

The scene amazes most visitors. Blue, blue sky, and blue, blue water, very red soil, very green foliage, tinted buildings, Chinese and Indian temples, broad esplanades, marble banking houses. And all this has been brought about within a century, for only a hundred years ago Singapore was a stronghold of pirates, and tigers roamed the surrounding jungle.

* * *

We needed umbrellas on the wharf—for the sun was fierce. The dock area had been turned into an Oriental bazaar by Malayan merchants who spread their wares under little shelters of palm leaves. We had been cautioned against the silver at this port. According to a collector at our table on board ship, it was mostly imported. Yet my only purchase that day. . . . Well, the owner of a booth had shown me one thing after another and I had found nothing suitable; so to repay him for his good nature, I handed over some coins, picked up a flat piece, very much oxidized, slipped it into my purse and forgot about it.

Having promised to attend to some business for a friend, we rode to the center of town in jinrikishas. Then, afoot, we pushed our way through a kaleidoscopic throng. Women with jewel-studded noses, men in turbans, public letter writers, brilliant sarongs, bullock carts, Singhalese men with hair done up in knots.

After a rest in the Raffles Hotel, a visit to the Botanical Gardens. This is the usual thing—but it's decidedly worth it! Gorgeous tropical blooms, and rows of monkeys earnestly studying the tourists.

The sun disappears with tropical swiftness hereabouts and the stars appear like magic. The Southern Cross is like a diamond brooch in black velvet. Now is the hour of the evening meal and tiny fires glow outside the native huts and yellow faces shine in the firelight.

* * *

Back on the ship, there was the usual display of "finds." I produced my solitary acquisition for the day. My connoisseur friend glanced at it casually, then looked again with interest and took it in his hand. I had stumbled upon an antique "buntal." "Buntals," I learned, are silver plaques used for decorating the ends of those handsome silken cushions which so please the Malayans. When the grime of years had been removed and the delicate engraving revealed, it was disclosed that the silversmith had made the pilgrimage to Mecca. The star and the crescent in the design told that. An orchid in the pattern indicated that this had been a wedding gift. "There should be another to match this," said our expert, "but any museum would be glad to buy even one as old as this."

But we didn't sell it. It remains with us to remind us of that outpost of civilization where brave men resist aggression—and where the sky-hung symbol of united Christianity will again shine down, I am sure, upon a scene of peace and of victory.

MABEL GREY GEHRING

Down the Middle of the Road

The Epic of the Philippines

By Erwin D. Canham

The tragic and heroic climax to which the Philippine story now mounts will deserve a large place in history. It will require a glorious dramatist or poet like the Philippines' own Rizal to do it justice. If these islanders owe the United States any debt at all for what we have done to and for them in our years there—and of that there can be some argument—they are now paying it back with interest. The Philippines will deserve well of the American people in the years to come.

The island soldiers, with a handful of American officers and comrades, are fighting bravely and effectively for their homeland. They are not really a warlike people, though they fought just as bravely against American troops for some two years. At heart they are a vivacious, affectionate, and in large part even gentle people. They have been bred through the centuries in the languor of the tropics. Only the Moros and some of the mountain tribesmen are fierce. The rest are easy-going, friendly, volatile.

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The Filipinos, of all Oriental peoples, received the most in the way of western conveniences—more public schools, more sanitation, more motorcars, and a higher standard of living. They did not learn to use the westerner's weapons so well as the Japanese, or rather, they are not so numerous and they did not tax themselves to use these weapons as vigorously as they might. Therefore it is with considerable irony that the greatest ferocity of the westerner's weapons should fall upon this erstwhile happiest beneficiary of the West.

If the Philippines had not been taken over by the United States forty-three years ago, they would certainly have been in Japanese or conceivably British hands today. It is unlikely that the insular economy could have paid the cost of successful unaided national defense. Probably Japanese exploitation would have made a sort of Korea of the Philippines, and because of their great mineral and agricultural wealth, the Nipponese empire would have been by now much more formidable than it actually is. And the Filipinos would have been a subject race.

Thus the sacrificial battle into which the Philippines have been hurled is, in a way, inevitable. It could have been prevented—and the islanders given their chance at freedom—only if the United States had built up a much larger fighting force throughout the last decade. But during those very years, the Filipinos were clamoring for freedom and insisting they would take their chances at defending themselves. They discouraged American military intervention until the last year or two, or appeared to do so. President Quezon once told me that he recognized it would be impossible for the Philippines to prevent Japanese conquest, but he hoped to make it so costly that the Japanese would never make the attempt. He underestimated Japan's willingness to pay a big price.

The military experts, who have been wrong about a number of things in recent months, now seem to feel that the Philippines cannot long be held under present circumstances. Certainly for many years they calculated that in the event of United States-Japanese war, the first thing to do would be to clear out of the Philippines. Now, however, a heroic delaying action is being fought. It is an action that may last as long as the Chinese "incident."

The Philippine "delaying action" may turn into another long and costly operation for the Japanese—an operation so laborious that Nippon's hopes of capturing Singapore will be shattered. And even if Manila is taken, it should be difficult for the Japanese to police the islands. The mountains are high and numerous, the jungles are thick. The coastline cannot be adequately patrolled. The chances for guerrilla action are great.

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Thus, at least, the spark of freedom will be kept burning. No matter what happens to the Filipino forces now, their ultimate hope of rescue is strong and certain. They may have to be a hostage in the world's battle for freedom. They may join the proud and honorable company of Poles and Czechs and Danes and Norwegians and Dutch and Belgians and Yugoslavs and Greeks. Even if this hard experience is spared, already the Filipinos, whom we have not always treated with the respect and honor they deserve, are paying a heavy price. They are still our responsibility.

The United States must and will repay the debt the Philippines are charging up against us. Let our cotton-seed oil congressmen and our sugar-beet senators remember the bombings of Manila in the years to come, when the question of economic justice to the islands again arises. Let us dedicate ourselves to the task of helping the Filipinos to their rightful place in the world order, a place in which their aspirations for self-government will be fully and gloriously attained, but in which neither they nor any other people need fear barbarous or treacherous assault.

The Wide Horizon

Watching Democracy Work

By R. H. Markham

I have just had an opportunity to observe a series of conferences arranged by the United States Department of Agriculture for the farmers of Maine. They were held in Aroostook County, Piscataquis County, and Penobscot County.

All the farmers and especially the leading ones in each county were urged to attend. At one place the meetings were held in a school, at another in a county Court House, at the third in a church. People of many religious denominations were present; among them were both preachers and priests.

Of the four main speakers—the "experts"—only one was a government official. Three were in no way connected with the present administration; one even came from an institution noted for its opposition to many aspects of the New Deal. The speakers were completely free to express any opinion they held on any subject. Every trace of political pressure was absent.

The conferences were free from any appearance of propaganda or paternalism, and equally free from the taint of bureaucracy. Their whole purpose was to encourage the Maine farmers to tell what they believed on vital matters and to question experts regarding subjects on which they wanted more information.

The topics raised were: Government control, old age pensions, State help for the needy, central planning, hemisphere solidarity, immediate defense opportunities, postwar organization, should farmers organize, should they favor labor organizations, and the like.

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These subjects were presented in large meetings and then discussed by small groups under the guidance of local leaders. Each participant was urged to express his opinion. The basic theory seemed to be that in a democracy the people themselves must have opinions.

On most matters, there was a wide diversity of views, but certain general trends were plain. One was the persistence of a traditional self-reliance and self-respect. Many of the people of Maine seemed to feel an aversion to taking aid from the Government. Such an act appeared to them rather humiliating, also greedy. They don't want "aid" from any source, merely a chance to provide for themselves.

They were troubled by mounting national debts. They vividly described the movement from country to town in Maine. In some areas, practically no young people are left on the farms. Some of the elderly attendants at these meetings were the last and final occupants of farm houses that had been handed down through four generations. Some of them said that living conditions and size of incomes had greatly improved during that time, but still youth prefers to live elsewhere.

Many of the Maine farmers seemed rather distrustful of a new League of Nations. They feared "they might be taken in." Europe seems to them rather hopeless and the world itself bewildering. They would feel more assured and confident if they could continue along the honorable and familiar paths of rugged, neighborly individualism. They wanted to know if that would not be possible. Still, they were disposed to accept changes, if necessary—at least to hear about them.

They hadn't the slightest feeling of awe before Government officials and displayed no especial regard for the State as such, though they were very patriotic and eager to co-operate with their Nation.

It would have been difficult to imagine a greater contrast than that between this governmental activity and the procedure of authoritarian governments in Europe.

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Here there was no ordering nor commanding, not even directing. The United States Government merely sought to aid United States citizens in the process of self-government, in discovering their desires, formulating their wishes and implementing their will. The Government agents were men of noble character and outstanding ability, the "experts" were persons of distinction, the fees paid were modest, expense accounts were small. The spirit was not unlike that of a church or Y. M. C. A. It was a pleasing picture of democracy in action.

Herr Darré, who heads Hitler's Agricultural Department, frequently assures Germany's farmers in a very pompous way that they are nobles and gives some of them official titles to nobility, though in reality he has almost reduced them to serfdom. The Department of Agriculture of the American Government simply seems to be trying to help the Maine farmers help themselves.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FOUNDED 1908 BY MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily except Sundays and holidays. Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles, and illustrations for publication should be addressed to Editorial Department, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press

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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:

One year $12.00 — Three months $3.00
Six months $6.00 — One month $1.00

Single Copies, 3 cents

Cost of remailing Monitors:

United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

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Published by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.